

John Catruf

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

OL. III.—NO. 52.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1831.

WHOLE NO. 156.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
CHARLES MULLIKIN,
FOR THE LAW OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Are Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per
Annun paid half yearly in advance. AD-
VERTISEMENTS inserted three times for ONE
DOLLAR; and c. uined weekly for TWENTY-
FIVE CENTS per a. re.

Talbot County, TO WIT:
ON application to me the subscriber, one of
the Justices of the Orphan's Court, of the
county aforesaid, by petition in writing of the
Cloudsbury Kirby, stating that he is under
execution, and praying for the benefit of the
act of Assembly, passed at November Session,
eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insol-
vent Debtors, and the several supplements
thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said
acts; and the said Cloudsbury Kirby having
complied with the several requisites required
by the acts of Assembly—I hereby order and
adjudge that the said Cloudsbury Kirby be
discharged from his imprisonment, and lie
be and appear before the Judges of Tal-
bot county Court, on the first Saturday of
November Term next, and at such other days
and times as the Court shall direct, the same
time is appointed for the creditors of the said
Cloudsbury Kirby to attend, and show cause,
if any they have, why the said Cloudsbury
Kirby should not have the benefit of the said
acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the
23d day of July 1831.

LAMBERT W SPENCER.

Aug. 16

A RUNAWAY.

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

CHARLES BACON,

About 5 feet 6 inches high; says
he belongs to Richard P. Snowden,
of Anne Arundel county. He has
a large scar on the inside of the
right thigh, small scar on the left
side of the left knee, also a small
scar over the left eye, and two scars on the
right wrist; about 18 years of age—had on
when committed a pair of black striped pan-
taloons, striped swansdown vest, a striped
roundabout, black fur hat. Unless the said
boy is released he will be disposed of according
to law.

JOSHUA GUYTON,
Sheriff of Harford county.

The Editors of the Eastern Whig, the
Baltimore Republican, and the Washington
Globe, will insert the above four times and
forward their accounts to me for payment.

JOSHUA GUYTON.

Aug 23

\$20 REWARD.

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

MOSES;

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

LEWIS F. SCOTTI,

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

Aug 23

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

Talbot County, TO WIT:

ON application to me the subscriber, one of
the Justices of the Orphan's Court, of the
county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Oakley
Haddaway, stating that he is under execu-
tion, and praying for the benefit of the act of
Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen
hundred and five, for the relief of insol-
vent Debtors, and the several supplements
thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said
acts; and the said Oakley Haddaway, having
complied with the several requisites required
by the acts of Assembly—I hereby order and
adjuge that the said Oakley Haddaway be
discharged from his imprisonment, and that
he be and appear before the judges of Talbot
county Court, on the first Saturday of November
Term next, and at such other days
and times as the Court shall direct; the same
time is appointed for the creditors of the said
Oakley Haddaway to attend, and show cause,
if any they have, why the said Oakley Hadda-
way should not have the benefit of the said
acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the
9th day of May 1831.

EDWARD N. H. MEBLTON.

August 16

\$50 REWARD

IF TAKEN OUT OF THE STATE, OR
\$40 IF TAKEN IN THE STATE.

Runaway from the subscriber on
Wednesday the 13th of July 1
a negro woman called HANNAH, she
took with her the following articles
of clothing, a white satin bonnet, a
red stamp cotton dress, a muslin pet-
ticoat, a large red cotton shawl with some
white flowers in it, a lace jacket of bedickin,
a red waist ribbon, her other clothing not re-
collected, she is about 25 or 26 years old, she is
tall and spare, her colour is that of a mulatto,
she has a long face end nose, large under lip,
her teeth some affected; she rubs snuff and
chews tobacco, she has a long hollow foot,
large heel; she has a loud speech, any person
who will arrest and secure her in either the
jail at Denton, Easton, Georgetown, or Phila-
delphia or will deliver her to the subscriber,
near Denton, Caroline county, shall receive
the above reward.

ANDERTON BREEDING.

Caroline County.

Aug. 2

The following is the translation of a part of
a hymn addressed in the Hindu language, to
Brahma.

HYMN.

Spirit of Spirits! who through every part
Of space expanded, and through endless time.
Beyond the reach of labouring thought sublime,
Burst up into beatuous order start,
Before Heaven was, thou art!

Omniscient Spirit! whose all-ruled power

Bids from each scene bright emanations beam.

Glowes in the rainbow, sparkles in the stream.

Smiles in the bud and glistens in the bower,

That crowns each vernal bower—

Sighs in the gale, and warbles in the throat

Of every bird that hails the bloomy spring;

Or tells his love in many a liquid note;

Whilst anxious artist touch the rival string.

Till rocks and forests ring.

Breathe in each fragrance from the sandal grove,

Or when the precious musk-deer playful rove,

In dulcet juice from clustering fruits distils,

And burns salubrious in the tasteful clove,

Soft banks and verdent hills

They pleasant influence fills;

In air, in floods, in caverns, woods and plains,

By will inspells all, thy sovereign Maya reigns!

Cue to the fields and woods!

The King is breathing o'er the land—

The flowers within the solitude,

Rise up! beatuous band

The hearth—the hot hearth scorn,

Come to the field by day, by night—

By day fair flowers the earth adorn;

And stirs the heaven by night.

Come on, for all is soit and fair,

The power of God is present there.

Come on be glittering sea!

The waves are still in quiet sleep,

Only a ripple mild and free

Is on the murmuring deep;

Our bark shall glide along;

As up horn on summer's breeze,

As softly as the night bird's song,

Floats through the forest trees.

Come and adore the gracious peace

That biddeth angry tempests cease.

Come to the towering hill!

Look all around thee, and below

Mark the calm wandering of the rill,

And the distant ocean's flow,

Look at the sunset clouds

That hold as yet the infant thunder,

In those dark silver-edged shrouds

The lightning soon will rend asunder,

Come, and in that crimson fire,

The Lord of clouds and storms admire.

Come to the bed of death!

Step lightly—check that rising sigh;

Behold how softly fades

As gently as the twilight shades

The azure of the sky.

Come and bow in thankfulness

To him who life's last hour can bless.

MR. CALHOUN'S STATEMENT. [CONCLUDED.]

I have now said what I intended is refer-
rence to the abstract question of the relation
of the States to the General Government, and
would here conclude, did I not believe that
more general statement on an abstract ques-
tion, without including that which may have
caused its agitation, would be considered by
many imperfect and unsatisfactory. Feeling
that such would be justly the case, I am com-
pelled reluctantly, to touch on the Tariff, so
far at least, as may be necessary to illustrate
the opinions which I have already advanced.
Anxious, however, to intrude as little as possi-
ble on the public attention, I will be as brief as
possible; with that view will, as far as
may be consistent with my object, avoid all
debatable topics.

Whatever diversity of opinion may exist in
relation to the principle, or the effect on the
productive industry of the country, of the pre-
sent, or any other Tariff of protection, there
are certain political consequences flowing from
the present, which none can doubt, and all must
deplore. It would be in vain to attempt to
conceal, that it has divided the country into two
great geographical divisions, and arrayed them against each other, in opinion
at least, if not interests also, on some of the
most vital of political subjects; on its finance,
its commerce, and its industry; subjects cal-
culated, above all others, in time of peace, to
produce excitement, and in relation to which,
the Tariff has placed the sections in question
in deep and dangerous conflict. If there be
any point on which (I was going to say
Southern section, but to avoid, as far as possi-
ble, the painful feelings such discussions are
calculated to excite, I shall say) weaker of the
two sections is unanimous, it is that its pro-
perty depends, in a great measure on free
trade, light taxes, economical, and, as far as
possible, equal disbursements of the public
revenue, and an unshackled industry, leaving
them to pursue whatever may appear most ad-
vantageous to their interests. From the Po-
tomac to the Mississippi, there are few indeed,
however divided on other points, who would
not, if dependent on their opinion, and if they
regarded the interest of their particular sec-
tion only to remove from commerce and industry
every shackles, reduce the revenue to the
lowest point that the wants of the government
fairly required, and restrict the appropriations
to the most moderate scale consistent with
its principles.

It is evident that the wants of the government

are not to be supplied by the Tariff system

alone, but by a combination of all the other

means of taxation.

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means of taxation.

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EASTERN STATES

PEOPLES

EASTON

TUESDAY MORNING

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS

doubtful contest, decided

1821, took place yesterday

day evening last, and

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county:

DISTRIBUTION

REPUBLICAN

Stevens 127

Reardon 130

Federal

Hughlett 168

Dickinson 164

[For the Easte

To Mr. Lucas, Edito

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Sir:—I see in your

signed James M. Stan

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any rate, I look for an

your favor.

Denton, Sept. 5, 1831.

[For the Easto

To Mr. Lucas, Edito

Sir:—I have read

about which I will

list. Was the letter

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2d. If this letter was

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3d. Do you take the

If so, I give you a chance

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You may lo

EASTON

Office of the M

FRENCH TREATY

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Capt. Orne, arrived

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eighty, and

er views of policy, I regard the advancement of mechanical and chemical improvements in the arts with feelings little short of enthusiasm; not only as the prolific source of national and individual wealth, but as the great means of enlarging the domain of man over the material world; and, thereby, of laying the solid foundation of a highly improved condition of society, morally and politically. I fear not that we shall extend our power too far over the great agents of nature; but on the contrary, I consider such enlargement of our power, as tending, more certainly and powerfully, to better the condition of our race, than any one of the many powerful causes now operating to that result. With these impressions, I not only rejoice at the general progress of the arts in the world, but in their advancement in our own country; and, as far as protection can be incidentally afforded, in the fair, and honest exercise of our constitutional powers, I think now, as I have always done, that sound policy connected with the security, independence and peace of the country, requires them to be protected, but that we cannot go a single step beyond without jeopardizing our peace, our harmony, and our liberty; considerations of infinitely more importance to us than any measure of mere policy, can possibly be.

In thus placing my opinions before the public, I have not been actuated by the expectation of changing the public sentiment. Such a motive, on a question so long agitated, and so beset with feelings of prejudice, and interest, would argue, on my part, an insufferable vanity, and a profound ignorance of the human heart. To do this, I have confined my statement on the many and important points on which I have been compelled to touch, to a simple declaration of my opinion, without advancing any other reasons to sustain them, than what appeared to me to be indispensable to the full understanding of my views; and if they should, on any point, be thought to be not clearly and explicitly developed, it will, I trust, be attributed to my solicitude to avoid the imputation, to which I have alluded, and not from any desire to disguise my sentiments, nor the want of arguments and illustrations to maintain positions which so abound in both, that it would require a volume to do them a justice like justice. I can only hope that truths, which I feel assured are essentially connected with all that we ought to hold most dear, may not be weakened in the public estimation, by the imperfect manner in which I have been, by the object in view, compelled to present them.

With every caution on my part, I dare not hope, in taking the step I have to escape the imputation of improper motives; though I have, without reserve, freely expressed my opinions, not regarding whether they might or might not be popular. I have no reason to believe that they are such as will conciliate public favor, but the opposite; which I greatly regret, as I have ever placed a high estimate on the good opinion of my fellow citizens. But, that as it may, I shall, at least be sustained by feelings of conscious rectitude. I have formed my opinions after the most careful and deliberate examination, with all the aids which my reason and experience could furnish; I have expressed them honestly and fearlessly, regardless of their effects personally, which are of too little importance to be taken into the estimate, where the liberty and happiness of our country are so vitally involved.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.
Fort Hill, July 26th, 1831.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Boston papers announce the arrival at that port on Wednesday, of the ship Hercules, Captain Rich, from Liverpool, with Liverpool papers of the 14th of July, and London papers to the 13th, inclusive. We have looked over the summaries of their contents, given in the Boston Journals, and selected such articles of intelligence as they contain in addition to the news brought by the arrival here on Wednesday.

One of the most fortunate occurrences in the history of the Polish war is the detection and defeat of the late formidable and extensive conspiracy against the liberties of Poland. This plot had, it seems, for its chief persons in the Polish army, high in rank, and in the confidence of government. Its object seems to have been to organize the disaffected party in Poland, (and such a party exists, we believe; with more or less strength,) to give this party a formidable military force, by arming all the Russian prisoners at large in the neighbourhood of Warsaw, to seize the arsenal, and to destroy the bridge over the Praga, in order to prevent the Polish troops from coming to the assistance of the capital.—The plot was discovered just before the time fixed for carrying it into effect, by the penitence of a Polish general, who was one of the principal conspirators.—Thus have the Poles, by one of those extraordinary events in the history of nations which some have viewed as special interpositions of Providence, been preserved, if not from the danger of losing the ground they have already gained, yet at least from much bloodshed and disaster, and from a second struggle with an enemy within the very gates of their chief city. Some of the late reverses of the Poles may doubtless be ascribed to the communications the conspirators had with the enemy, by which plans of the Polish commander were revealed before their execution.

The Paris papers of the 11th of July, say that of the 364 deputies already elected, the Ministry may number 248 as their supporters. The success of the ministerial party, thus far, is much more complete than was anticipated in most quarters. The Gazette de France affirms that the King's opening speech to the Chambers will disclose views favorable to the cause of the Poles.

The British House of Commons, having been in session all night, adjourned at half past seven in the morning of the 13th July, after the house had gone into a committee on the Reform bill. The opposition made various attempts to embarrass proceedings, and in all which the ministry had the majority, in no case less than 70. On a motion by Lord Maitland that Council be heard at the bar against the dismemberment of the borough of Abergavenny, which was refused, Ministers having a majority of 27.

The following paragraph is given from the Edinburgh Evening Post: "We have just learned from good authority that Sir Walter Scott is very ill, and in great danger."

Mr. Simond the traveller, for twenty years or more a resident in this country, died late at apoplexy at Geneva.

POLAND.
(Private Correspondence.)

WARSAW, June 29.

I write in great haste to give you a brief account of events which have occurred here this day, and which cannot fail to awaken the most lively interest in all who have any regard for the patriotic cause in which Poland is now

engaged; but, I am sorry to add that they will be looked upon with regret. Treachery, foul and unallowable treachery, has stolen under the banner of Liberty, and which, if not discovered, might have blighted her cause for ever.

In my last letter I informed you of the suspicions which had been attached to the conduct of Gen. Janowski in the battle near Kock; that suspicion has been found to be true; there has been subsequently no doubt of his guilt, and of his treachery to the cause of Poland. In order, however, to avert that death which eventually awaited him, he has disclosed the names of those individuals concerned with him in a plot as diabolical as extensive, and as dangerous as any the annals of history record. With these impressions, I not only rejoice at the general progress of the arts in the world, but in their advancement in our own country; and, as far as protection can be incidentally afforded, in the fair, and honest exercise of our constitutional powers, I think now, as I have always done, that sound policy connected with the security, independence and peace of the country, requires them to be protected, but that we cannot go a single step beyond without jeopardizing our peace, our harmony, and our liberty; considerations of infinitely more importance to us than any measure of mere policy, can possibly be.

It appears that some of the officers in the Polish service have long been faithless to its cause and it is not yet known to what extent it has been carried. This party however, had succeeded in establishing a strong and dangerous conspiracy, the intention of which was to produce a counter revolution in Warsaw, in favour of the Russians, and which was to have taken place in the following manner, had it not been prevented by a providential and timely discovery.

TO-DAY IS HERE A GREAT SAINT DAY (ST. PETER) AND FETES ARE HELD BY THE INHABITANTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE TOWN, AND, CONSEQUENTLY, THIS WAS THE DAY FIXED UPON BY THE TRAITORS FOR THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THEIR PLOT.

THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS HERE ARE UPWARDS OF 13,000, AND ARE ALLOWED TO GO AT LARGE; AND IT WAS THROUGH THEIR AGENCY THAT THE SCHEME WAS TO HAVE BEEN ATTEMPTED; THEY WERE PROVIDED WITH ARMS, AND WHEN THE SIGNAL WAS GIVEN, (THE BLAZING UP OF THE POWDER MILL,) THEY WERE TO HAVE RISEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE TOWN, AND ATTACKED THE INHABITANTS AND THE NATIONAL GUARDS, AND HEAVEN ALONE KNOWS WHAT THE CONSEQUENCES MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

THE

&c. &c. In short, the whole affair was arranged with strict attention to scenic effect, and I almost doubt whether the children were quite aware that they should find it more difficult to come to life again, than after a catastrophe of a tragedy on the stage.

EASTERN SHORE WHIG

AND
PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER, 6, 1831.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.—The most doubtful contest, decided in this State since 1821, took place yesterday. Our party in this country, brought forward no ticket till Tues evening last, and since then, no exertions were made. Our Candidates, always domestic in their habits, remained at their business—the one attending his thrashing machine, the other his store; while the opposition seem to have left no stone unturned.—The worshippers of the "Golden Calf," had undisturbed liberty in their adorations; and although munificence, by this god, was evidently unnecessary on this occasion, still he was lavish of his treasures. It will be seen, but a small portion of the usual votes of the county were taken; which, of course, was against a free expression of republican sentiment. We annex the vote of this county:

DISTRICTS.

	Easton,	St. Michaels,	Tredegar,	Chapel,	Total.
Republican.	Stevens 127	153	50	106	486
Reardon	130	151	42	110	493

(For the Eastern Shore Whig.)
To Mr. Lucas, Editor of the Carolina Intelligencer,
Sir:—I see in your last paper an announcement, signed James M. Stanton, as a candidate for a seat in the next Legislature. Now, Sir, as you refused to publish my announcement, and as I consequently withdrew it, and sent it to the Eastern Shore Whig, for publication, you will do me the favor to let me know who is the author of the piece you have published. If you are the author yourself, I expect to be satisfied of your reasons for the counterfeiting. At any rate, I look for an explanation in your next.

Yours, &c.
JAMES M. STANTON.

Denton, Sept. 5, 1831.

(For the Eastern Shore Whig.)
To Mr. Lucas, Editor, &c. Denton.

Sir:—I send you my last paper a "lost letter," about which I wish to ask you a few questions:

Was the letter sealed? If so, who authorized you to open it?

If this letter was not sealed, are you authorized to publish every thing of this nature?

Do you take the responsibility on yourself?

If so, give you notice to withdraw my name from your subscription list, and to let me identify me, erase every Jackson name in the country; for your course shows that to this it must shortly come. You may look for indemnification in the Boston funds, but with this I have nothing to do.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Office of the Mercantile Advertiser, New York, August 31.

FRANCE TREATY.—Simeon Draper, Esq. of this city, passenger in the ship *Formosa*, Capt. Orne, arrived on Tuesday evening, bearer of Despatches from Mr. Rives, to our Government. Among the despatches is the Treaty lately concluded with the French Government by our Minister at Paris. An article appeared in the *Journal du Havre* of 5th July on the subject of this treaty, which is not only premature and unauthorized but incorrect in many of its details.—We learn by Mr. Draper, who obtained his information from Mr. Rives—that the amount of claims to be paid by France for spoliation of American property, is twenty five millions of francs, payable in six equal yearly instalments, with interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, from the date of the treaty being ratified by our government, which interest will swell the amount to about twenty eight millions five hundred thousand francs.

Mr. Rives has stipulated on behalf of our government, the payment of one million five hundred thousand francs, in settlement of the Beaumarchais claims.

That wines, (white and red) shall be admitted in our country on the following terms: Wines in bottles, shall pay 20 cents, in

place of 30

in casks 10 in place of 15

All other wines now paying 10 cents shall be admitted at 6 cents duty.

The French Government, on their part, stipulate to relinquish all the Louisiana claims.—That American long staple cotton shall be admitted at 20 francs per 100 kil. (the same duty as short staple) in place of 40 francs, as now charged.

We have yet no positive information as to the classes of claims that are not admitted, and therefore prefer not to touch upon the subject, though we are not well aware that much anxiety prevails on this head. Mr. Draper proceeds to Washington with his despatches this morning, and in a few days the whole particulars of the treaty will doubtless be published.

From the *Treaty Emporium*.

WHERE is he?—The enquiry has often been made, where is Mr. Clay?—What is his "system?" His friends hurry for Clay and the "American System," and say they cannot understand Gen. Jackson. We confess we never have been able to understand Mr. Clay until recently. The other day we met with the most luminous, explicit and concise exposition of the "System," in the United States Gazette; couched in these clear, and emphatic terms which might be expected at a moment like the present, when the people are called upon, in the south—in the west—in the centre, and in the east—to give in their adhesion. Here is:

"A System, not perhaps expressed exactly by any existing code, but applicable to all wants, and suited, when rightly applied, to all general interests."

Admirable!! Who does not now understand Mr. Clay's "American System." It is to be "applicable to all wants." The south, what nullification—there it is in the "System."—The south moreover want the tariff repealed—that is also in the "System."—Mr. Clay's "private views," say his leading papers, are in accordance with those of the south exactly—Georgia wants to be protected in her sovereignty, and the Cherokees want to be an inde-

pendent nation. The "American System" is "applicable to the wants of all." Virginia exists on State Rights—Mr. Clay's "System" is to concede them.

One party is opposed to the Bank of the United States, and another favors it; the "system" is suited to both parties. The middle states want a moderate tariff—the eastern a high tariff—the "system" to suit all gentlemen. Mr. Webster "wants" a grand government; a little more dash and aristocracy about it—the "system" is to accommodate him. Mr. Wirt wants the money of the "poor Cherokee" for giving them advice which Chief Justice Marshall says was all fudge—he has only to draw his draft on the American system. Toby Watkins, Robert Arnold and his friend of the Frederick, "want restoration to office"—the "system" is applicable again to all wants. The United States Gazette has said it—and the Nationals all repeat it. It went down—and put down the anti-slavery and put down down democracy—the American system" is applicable to all general interests."—Well, we never knew before what the American system was. When can we refuse to vote for Mr. Clay.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We received on Sunday the Baltimore American, of Saturday, which contains news from Europe, ten days later than before received. We have only room to make a few extracts, although the whole is of considerable interest.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship George Canning, at New York, brings London and Liverpool papers to the 2d July inclusive. The annexed items are contained in the New York Courier, Journal of Commerce and Daily Advertiser.

The Reform Bill was in debate in the House of Commons, and its provisions were disputed by the opposition with great pertinacity, but no anxiety was felt for its fate until it reached the House of Lords. The affairs of France, Poland, and the Continent generally, principally occupy public attention; and although we have nothing decisive as to the course of events on the Continent, yet the general aspect of affairs portends a war.

The new Legislative bodies of France were about to be convened; and much curiosity appeared to prevail with regard to the contents of the king's speech, particularly in relation to Poland. It would seem, by newspaper speculations in Paris, that some expectation was entertained that Great Britain and France would interfere in behalf of the Poles.

Little has been done in Poland on either, since the dates of our last accounts, but in general, the patriotic cause appears to be gaining ground. "The Poles are increasing their regular forces, not only in the vicinity of Warsaw, but in Lithuania, where the new levies are being organized with great spirit and alacrity. A few days more will most likely bring us some accounts of an important nature, for the Poles were on the eve of taking decisive measures. As a proof that the insurrection in Volhynia and Podolia prospers, two thousand well-armed Podolian cavalry have arrived at Zamosc to assist the Poles."

England has been received with enthusiasm in Belgium, and inaugurated King amidst the rejoicings of the people. He has announced his intention not to draw his pension from England while King of the Belgians.

The Cholera Morbus is raging with undiminished fury, and great precautions are taken to prevent its entrance into France.

early in July.

On the 14th July, the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille, an attempt was made by a few individuals to create a disturbance; they appear however, to have been few in number and to have been easily put down.—Some arrests were made, and among others, General Dubourg.

The French papers state that the report of war still continues in the Rhine provinces, and the preparations making there seem to confirm it. Already the banks of the Rhine are crowded with Austrian troops. A train of 50 pieces of cannon has passed the Vaudren to proceed to Sarrebourg. The 4th corps of Prussians have passed the Rhine at Mayence, also 244 pieces of artillery.

The Berlin State Gazette mentions that the cholera morbus at Cracow, where it had been concealed when it first broke out, makes great havoc, especially among the Jews. Up to July 5000 Jews, and 200 Christians have died of it.

From the Paris Jurnal du Commerce of July 17.

"It was yesterday announced on "Change that Austria, alarmed at the progress of the cholera morbus, was resolved to join with France and England in remonstrance to Russia; and the Funds had in consequence known to be paid by France for spoliation of American property, is twenty five millions of francs, payable in six equal yearly instalments, with interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, from the date of the treaty being ratified by our government, which interest will swell the amount to about twenty eight millions five hundred thousand francs.

Mr. Rives has stipulated on behalf of our government, the payment of one million five hundred thousand francs, in settlement of the Beaumarchais claims.

That wines, (white and red) shall be admitted in our country on the following terms:

Wines in bottles, shall pay 20 cents, in

place of 30

in casks 10 in place of 15

All other wines now paying 10 cents shall be admitted at 6 cents duty.

The French Government, on their part, stipulate to relinquish all the Louisiana claims.—That American long staple cotton shall be admitted at 20 francs per 100 kil. (the same duty as short staple) in place of 40 francs, as now charged.

We have yet no positive information as to the classes of claims that are not admitted, and therefore prefer not to touch upon the subject, though we are not well aware that much anxiety prevails on this head. Mr. Draper proceeds to Washington with his despatches this morning, and in a few days the whole particulars of the treaty will doubtless be published.

From the *Treaty Emporium*.

WHERE is he?—The enquiry has often been made, where is Mr. Clay?—What is his "system?" His friends hurry for Clay and the "American System," and say they cannot understand Gen. Jackson. We confess we never have been able to understand Mr. Clay until recently. The other day we met with the most luminous, explicit and concise exposition of the "System," in the United States Gazette; couched in these clear, and emphatic terms which might be expected at a moment like the present, when the people are called upon, in the south—in the west—in the centre, and in the east—to give in their adhesion. Here is:

"A System, not perhaps expressed exactly by any existing code, but applicable to all

wants, and suited, when rightly applied, to all

general interests."

Admirable!! Who does not now understand Mr. Clay's "American System." It is to be "applicable to all wants." The south, what nullification—there it is in the "System."—The south moreover want the tariff repealed—that is also in the "System."—Mr. Clay's "private views," say his leading papers, are in accordance with those of the south exactly—Georgia wants to be protected in her sovereignty, and the Cherokees want to be an inde-

"Gentlemen:—As a stranger, I did not expect such a reception as I have met with here, and I cannot express to you how grateful I feel for such demonstrations of respect. I am aware that the city of Ghent has been injured materially in its commerce since the revolution. When I shall have fulfilled the duty imposed upon me by the Belgian Constitution, and be permanently constituted Chief of the State, I shall lose no opportunity to advance the interests of your manufactures, as well as those of the whole kingdom. The blood of the inhabitants of Belgium—that blood so dear to every generous heart, will no longer, I hope, be lost. But if the country should require so noble a sacrifice, I shall unite all my efforts to secure its independence and prosperity."

This address was received with loud and continued acclamations.

POLO.—The *Prussian State Gazette* of the 16th July devotes much of its space to the affairs of Poland, but does not give any new fact of importance respecting them. Mention is made, under the head of Warsaw, of an attack on the Russians near the town of Plowsk, in which the Poles are said to have been successful, and to have taken 40 prisoners. No details, however, are given of this alleged battle.

General Gielgud is now reported to be in Reservoir, and his main force encamped between the rivers of Wilna and Swienta. The Vistula, it appears, had risen considerably, and would probably afford obstruction to the march of the Russian troops. The *Gazette* on the authority of the *Warsaw Courier*, asserts the report of the taking of Wilna was not correct. It also mentions a rumour that the Countess PLATER had been taken prisoner.

"Our accounts from Lithuania are highly satisfactory; the province is in full insurrection, and even the women are fighting in the ranks. Polangen is stated to be in the Power of the insurgents; and even the Berlin State Gazette is compelled to admit that Skyrneki has assumed an offensive attitude and is pressing hard on the retreating Russians.

The Polish question occupies much of public attention in both England and France, and indeed in most of the countries of Europe.

DISTURBANCES AT RIO JANEIRO.—The Baltimore American of Tuesday contains advice from Rio, from which we extract the following:

"The advice by the Ferrara came to hand yesterday morning. Captain Forster reports that the troops in Rio de Janeiro revolted on the night of the 14th July, and in the confusion that ensued thirty of the inhabitants were killed. The citizens were flying for protection to the interior and to the shipping in the harbor; every English and American vessel was full. The Sardinian consul and family took refuge on board the brig Arctic of Baltimore. Several of the shops were broken open by the troops, who were still in a state of revolt on the 19th, and it was thought that this was but the commencement of hostilities. Quarantine was established on this road from Moscow to St. Petersburg. Upon the road the disease has never extended itself; but on another line of approach to St. Petersburg, an infected town on the Wolga, it prevailed during the coldest months, having first appeared in south part of the Russian dominions during the hottest season of the year. Quarantine was established on this road from Moscow to St. Petersburg. Upon the road the disease has never extended itself; but on another line of approach to St. Petersburg, an infected town on the Wolga, it prevailed during the coldest months, having first appeared in south part of the Russian dominions during the hottest season of the year. Quarantine was established on this road from Moscow to St. Petersburg. Upon the road the disease has never extended itself; but on another line of approach to St. Petersburg, an infected town on the Wolga, it prevailed during the coldest months, having first appeared in south part of the Russian dominions during the hottest season of the year. Quarantine was established on this road from Moscow to St. Petersburg. 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PROPOSALS

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States for four years, from January 1, 1832, to December 31, 1835, on the following Post Routes in Delaware and Maryland, constituting part of the middle division, will be received at this Office until the 26th day of September next, inclusive, to be decided on the 4th October.

IN DELAWARE.

From Wilmington by New Castle, St. Georges, Summit Bridge, Middletown, Warwick Md. Head of Sassafras, Georgetown Roads, Millington, Union House, Chestertown, Sudlers Roads, Church Hill, Centreville, and Wye Mills, to Easton, 87 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches; the office at Cecilton to be supplied regularly with the mail, each trip, both ways, from Warwick.

Leave Wilmington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1 p.m. arrive at St. Georges by 4 and at Easton next day by 8 p.m.

Leave Easton every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a.m. arrive at St. Georges same day, and at Wilmington next day by 10 a.m.

1352. From St. Georges by Cantwell's Bridge, Smyrna, Dover, Camden, Canterbury, Frederica, Milford, and Milton, to Georgetown, 72 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave St. Georges every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 a.m. arrive at Georgetown same days by 7 p.m.

Leave Georgetown every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 a.m. arrive at St. Georges same days by 8 p.m.

1353. From St. Georges by Delaware City to Port Penn, 8 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave St. Georges every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Port Penn by 8 a.m.

Leave Port Penn same days at 10 a.m. arrive at St. Georges by noon.

1354. From Wilmington to New Castle, 5 miles daily in covered carriages.

Leave Wilmington every day at 1 p.m. or after the arrival of the mail from Philadelphia, arrive at New Castle in 1 hour.

Leave New Castle daily at 6 a.m. arrive at Wilmington by 7 a.m.

1355. From Milton to Lewis, 12 miles three times a week in stages.

Leave Milton every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday after the arrival of the mail from St. Georges, 8 a.m. arrive at Lewis in two and a half hours.

Leave Lewis every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 a.m. arrive at Milton same days by half past seven, a.m. in time for the mail to St. Georges.

1356. From Georgetown by Concord and Laurel to Salisbury, Md. 33 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Wednesday at 6 a.m. arrive at Salisbury same day by 4 p.m.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at 8 a.m. same days by 8 a.m.

1357. From Georgetown by Bridgeville, Federalsburg, Md. and East New Market to Cambridge, 49 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Wednesday at 4 a.m. arrive at Cambridge same day by 8 p.m.

Leave Cambridge every Thursday at 4 a.m. arrive at Georgetown same day by 8 p.m.

1358. From Georgetown by Millsborough, Dagsborough, St. Martins, Md. Berlin, Poplar Town, Newark, Sawmills, Sandy Hill, Hopetown, Va. Middlestown, Accomack C. H. Onancock, Pungoteague, and Belle Haven, to Eastville, 131 miles and back twice a week in stages.

Leave Georgetown every Wednesday and Thursday at 5 a.m. arrive at Snow Hill same days by 8 p.m. and at Eastville every Wednesday and Saturday by 6 p.m.

Leave Eastville every Monday and Thursday at 6 a.m. arrive at Snow Hill next days by 6 p.m. and at Georgetown every Wednesday and Saturday by 8 p.m.

IN MARYLAND.

1351. From Philadelphia, Pa. by Darby, Leipsicville, Chester, Marcus Hook, Wilmington, Del. Newport, Staunton, Christiansburg, Newark, Coch's Bridge, Elkton, Md. North East, Charlestown, Chesapeake Haven, Grace, Halls Roads, Harford and Little Gun Powder to Baltimore, 98 miles and back, daily, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Philadelphia every day at 6 a.m. arrive at Baltimore the next day by 8 a.m.

Leave Baltimore every day at 1 p.m. arrive at Philadelphia the next day by 11 a.m.

Note.—Proposals will be received for carrying this mail by steam boats, to run through each way in 17 hours; during the running of which, it must be transported daily, in stages between Philadelphia and Elkton, and three times a week between Elkton and Baltimore. While the mail is not transported in steam boats, Newark may be supplied by a daily cross mail from Christiansburg, 4 miles.

1352. From Baltimore by Elk Ridge Landing, Waterloo, Vansville and Bladensburg to Washington, D. C. 38 miles and back, daily, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Baltimore daily at 6 a.m. arrive at Washington by 11 a.m.

Leave Washington daily at 7 a.m. arrive at Baltimore by noon.

1353. From Washington, D. C. to Georgetown, 2 miles, twice a day.

The first mail to leave Georgetown so early in the morning as to arrive at Washington before the departure of the northern mail, and return to Georgetown by 6 a.m. or as soon as the southern mail can be received.

The second mail to leave Washington immediately after the arrival of the northern mail, and return to Washington within forty-five minutes.

1354. From Queenstown by Wye Mills, Hillsborough, Denton, Burrisville, Vernon, Del. Williamsburg and Millford to Frederick, 50 miles and back, twice a week; one trip to run as above, and the other go and return via Greensborough and Whiteleyburgh between Denton and Williamsburg, increasing the second trip to 60 Miles and back.

Leave Queenstown every Monday and Friday at 4 a.m. so as to connect at Wye Mills with the mail from Easton for Wilmington, arrive at Frederick next days by 10 a.m.

Leave Frederick every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p.m. arrive at Queenstown next days by 4 p.m.

1355. From Easton by Federalburgh, Canons Ferry, Del. and Seaford to Laurel, 41 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Easton every Wednesday at 5 a.m. arrive at Laurel next day by 8 a.m.

Leave Laurel every Thursday at 5 a.m. arrive at Easton same day by 7 p.m.

1356. From Cambridge by Big Mills, Vienna, Barren Creek Springs, Salisbury, Princess Anne and Kingston to Snow Hill, 90 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Cambridge every Sunday at 3 a.m. and Wednesday at 5 a.m. arrive at Snow Hill every Monday by noon, and Thursday by 6 p.m.

Leave Snow Hill every Monday at 11 a.m. and Friday at 5 a.m. arrive at Cambridge every Tuesday by 9 p.m. and every Saturday by 5 p.m.

1357. From Barren Creek Springs by Quantico and White Haven to Princess Anne, 29 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Barren Creek Springs every Sunday and Wednesday immediately after the arrival of the mail from Cambridge, arrive at Princess Anne same days by the time of the arrival of the mail from Cambridge by Salisbury.

Leave Princess Anne immediately after the arrival of the mail, each trip, from Snow Hill, arrive at Barren Creek Springs same days by the time of the arrival of the mail from Princess Anne by way of Salisbury.

1358. From Easton to St. Michaels, 11 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Easton every Tuesday and Thursday after the arrival of the mail from Queenstown, say 3 p.m. arrive at St. Michaels same day by 6 p.m.

Leave St. Michaels every Tuesday and Thursday at 11 a.m. and arrive at Easton same days by 4 p.m. in time to meet the mail from Queenstown for Cambridge.

1359. From Annapolis by Broad Creek, Queenstown, Wye Mills, Easton, and Trappe to Cambridge 54 miles and back, twice a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 a.m. arrive at Queenstown by 11 a.m.; leave Queenstown at 1 p.m. arrive at Cambridge same days by 7 p.m.

Leave Cambridge every Wednesday and Monday at 5 a.m. arrive at Easton by 6 a.m. at Queenstown 11 a.m. and at Annapolis same days by 5 p.m.

1360. From Annapolis by West River, Pig Point, Tracey Landing Friendship, Lower Marlboro, Huntingdon and Prince Fredericktown to St. Leonards' 75 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 a.m. arrive at Queenstown by 11 a.m.; leave Queenstown at 1 p.m. arrive at Cambridge same days by 7 p.m.

Leave Cambridge every Wednesday and Monday at 5 a.m. arrive at Easton by 6 a.m. at Queenstown 11 a.m. and at Annapolis same days by 5 p.m.

1361. From St. Michaels by Cantwell's Bridge, Smyrna, Dover, Camden, Canterbury, Frederica, Milford, and Milton, to Georgetown, 72 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave St. Michaels every Tuesday and Thursday at 5 a.m. arrive at Queenstown by 11 a.m.; leave Queenstown at 1 p.m. arrive at Cambridge same days by 7 p.m.

Leave Cambridge every Wednesday and Monday at 5 a.m. arrive at Easton by 6 a.m. at Queenstown 11 a.m. and at Annapolis same days by 5 p.m.

1362. From Annapolis by West River, Pig Point, Tracey Landing Friendship, Lower Marlboro, Huntingdon and Prince Fredericktown to St. Leonards' 75 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 a.m. arrive at Queenstown by 11 a.m.; leave Queenstown at 1 p.m. arrive at Cambridge same days by 7 p.m.

1363. From St. Michaels by D. C. to Georgetown, 72 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave St. Michaels every Tuesday and Thursday at 5 a.m. arrive at Queenstown by 11 a.m.; leave Queenstown at 1 p.m. arrive at Cambridge same days by 7 p.m.

1364. From St. Michaels by D. C. to Georgetown, 72 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave St. Michaels every Tuesday and Thursday at 5 a.m. arrive at Queenstown by 11 a.m.; leave Queenstown at 1 p.m. arrive at Cambridge same days by 7 p.m.

1365. From St. Michaels by D. C. to Georgetown, 72 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave St. Michaels every Tuesday and Thursday at 5 a.m. arrive at Queenstown by 11 a.m.; leave Queenstown at 1 p.m. arrive at Cambridge same days by 7 p.m.

1366. From St. Michaels by D. C. to Georgetown, 72 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave St. Michaels every Tuesday and Thursday at 5 a.m. arrive at Queenstown by 11 a.m.; leave Queenstown at 1 p.m. arrive at Cambridge same days by 7 p.m.

1367. From St. Michaels by D. C. to Georgetown, 72 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

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1368. From St. Michaels by D. C. to Georgetown, 72 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

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1369. From St. Michaels by D. C. to Georgetown, 72 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave St. Michaels every Tuesday and Thursday at 5 a.m. arrive at Queenstown by 11 a.m.; leave Queenstown at 1 p.m. arrive at Cambridge same days by 7 p.m.

1370. From St. Michaels by D. C. to Georgetown, 72 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave St. Michaels every Tuesday and Thursday at 5 a.m. arrive at Queenstown by 11 a.m.; leave Queenstown at 1 p.m. arrive at Cambridge same days by 7 p.m.

1371. From St. Michaels by D. C. to Georgetown, 72 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave St. Michaels every Tuesday and Thursday at 5 a.m. arrive at Queenstown by 11 a.m.; leave Queenstown at 1 p.m. arrive at Cambridge same days by 7 p.m.

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Leave St. Michaels every Tuesday and Thursday at 5 a.m. arrive at Queenstown by 11 a.m.; leave Queenstown at 1 p.m. arrive at Cambridge same days by 7 p.m.

1373. From St. Michaels by D. C. to Georgetown, 72 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

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1379. From St. Michaels by D. C. to Georgetown, 72 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave St. Michaels every Tuesday and Thursday at 5 a.m. arrive at Queenstown by 11 a.m.; leave Queenstown at 1 p.m. arrive at Cambridge same days by 7 p.m.

1380. From St. Michaels by D. C. to Georgetown, 72 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

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1381. From St. Michaels by D. C. to Georgetown, 72 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

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1384. From St. Michaels by D. C. to Georgetown, 72 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave St. Michaels every Tuesday and Thursday at 5 a.m. arrive at Queenstown by 11 a.m.; leave Queenstown at 1 p.m. arrive at Cambridge same days by 7 p.m.

1385. From St. Michaels by D. C. to Georgetown, 72 miles and

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

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No. 114 BALTIMORE STREET.

DEPOSITS will be received at the follow-
ing rates of interest per annum, viz:
On Deposits, subject to be drawn
for at the pleasure of the depos-
itor. 3 per cent.

On Deposits subject to 30 days 4 per cent.
On Deposits made for a period not
less than one year, or subject to 5 per cent.
90 days notice.

CERTIFICATES will be issued for all Special
Deposits.

Baltimore, Aug. 22d—Sept 6, 1831.

Two or Three Carpenters wanted, IMMEDIATELY.

WHO will obtain Employment, and libe-
ral wages, given by the subscriber, at
the Head of Chester, Kent County, Mary-
land.

BENJAMIN KIRBY

Aug. 23

House & Lot For Sale

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

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

Lewis F. Scotti's !!

Intelligence, Agency and Collectors

OFFICE NO. 2, WEST FAYETTE Street

EASEMENT STORY OF BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL

the old and well known stand.

THE Subscriber can at all times obtain the
highest price for slaves for a term of
years or for life, without being sent out of the
State.

Clerks, Book keepers, Bar keepers, Wait-
ers, Oysters, Teachers, Agents, Cooks, Cham-
bermaids, Wet and Dry Nurses, &c. wanted
daily at this office. Strangers visiting this

City would do well to call at this office.

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

Information given at this office on any busi-
ness; out standing debts collected at this of-
fice. Any commands will be faithfully receiv-
ed and promptly attended to. Charges mod-
erate.

LEWIS F. SCOTTI.

Sept 6

FOR SALE,

A FARM, situated on the Eastern Shore of
Maryland, Talbot county, 16 miles from
Easton, and 5 miles from Hudaway's Ferry,
containing about 100 acres—one third well
timbered, and the remainder good arable
land, with one Apple and one Peach Orchard.

The improvements are two FRAME
DWELLING HOUSES, and

the necessary out buildings. If
this property should not be sold
previous to THURSDAY, the 15th Septem-
ber next, it will on that day be exposed at public
sale, at 12 o'clock on the premises. For
more particular information, enquire of Jo-
seph Allen, on the premises or

SAMUEL H. REDGRAVES,

Barry street, between Light and Charles
streets, Baltimore.

Aug. 30

TO THE PUBLIC,

JOHN J. HARRON, Publisher, Baltimore
has in the press and will publish in a few
days.

An Exposition of the late controversy in
the Methodist Episcopal Church, exhibiting
the true objects of the parties concerned,
and the proceedings by which a number of
the Ministers and members of said churches
in Baltimore, Cincinnati, and other places were
expelled—By Rev'd Samuel K. Jennings
M. D.

This work in the judgment of those who
have perused it in manuscript, is considered
well worthy the attentive perusal of the christ-
ian public; as well for the obtaining of a knowl-
edge of the subjects of which it treats as the
principles and practices which it develops,
and by which some who are esteemed good
men, were prompted to unite to effect the ex-
pulsion of their brethren of unquestionable
and religious worth, for expatiating on
and arguing out in a periodical paper the right
of the members of the Church to be repre-
sented in their legislative counsels.

The work will embrace about 250 pages,
8 vols. of closely printed long primer matter,
on superfine medium paper—the price will be
87 cents in boards, or \$1 25 bound and let-
tered, per copy. 20 per cent discount on 1
dozen copies, 25 per cent on 50 copies or up
wards.

August 16 31

JOE PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDI-

TIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE

WHIG OFFICE,

SUCH AS

HAND BILLS,

POSTING BILLS,

CIRCULAR LETTERS,

PAMPHLETS,

VISITING and OTHER CARDS,

MAGAZINES, and all other BLANKS,

ELECTION TICKETS, &c. &c.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1831.

WHOLE NO. 157

THE BLUSH.

Was it unlo?—surely no!
The tongue no purer thought can speak,
And from the heart, no feelings flow
More chaste than brightens woman's cheek,

How oft we mark the deep-tinted rose
Soft mantling when the lily grew
Nor deem that where such beauty blows
A treacherous thorn's concealed from view!

That thorn may touch some tender vein,
And crimson o'er the wounded part;
Unheeded, too, a transient pain
Will flush the cheek, and thrill the heart.

On beauty's lids, the gem-like tear
Oft sheds its evanescent ray,
But scarce is seen to sparkle, ere
Tis chased by beaming smiles away!

Just so the blush is formed—and flies—
Nor owns reflection's calm control—
It comes—it deepens—fares and dies;
A gush of feeling from soul!

MONIA.

St. Louis, Missouri.

A PERILLOUS SITUATION.

On my return from the Upper Mississippi, I found myself obliged to cross one of the wide prairies, which, in that portion of the United States vary the appearance of the country.—The weather was fine, all around me was as fresh and blooming as if it had just issued from the bosom of nature. My knapsack, my gun, and my dog, were all I had for baggage and company. The track which I followed was only an old Indian trace, and as darkness overshad the prairie, I felt some desire to reach at least a copse, in which I might lie down to rest. The night-hawks were skimming over and around me, attracted by the buzzing wings of the beetles which form their food, and the distant howling of wolves gave me some hope that I should soon arrive at some woodland.

I did so, and almost at the same instant, a fire light attracting my eye, I moved towards it, full of confidence that it proceeded from the camp of some wandering Indians. I was mistaken: I discovered from its glare that it was the hearth of a small log cabin, and that a tall figure passed and repassed between it and me, as busily engaged in household arrangements.

I reached the spot, and, presenting myself at the door, asked the tall figure, which proved to be a woman, if I might take shelter under her roof for the night. Her voice was gruff, and her attire negligently thrown about her. She answered in the affirmative. I walked in, took a wooden stool, and quietly seated myself by the fire. The next object that attracted my attention was a fine young Indian, resting his head between his hands, with his elbows on his knees. A long bow rested against the log wall near him, while a quantity of arrows and two or three racoon skins lay at his feet. He moved not; he apparently breathed not. Accosted him, the habits of the Indians, and knowing that they pay little attention to the approach of civilized strangers (a circumstance which in some countries is considered as evincing the apathy of their character) I addressed him in French, a language not unfrequently partially known to the people of that neighborhood.—He raised his head, pointed to one of his eyes with his finger, and gave me a significant glance with the other. His face was covered with blood. The fact was, that an hour before this, as he was in the act of discharging an arrow at a racoon in the top of a tree, the arrow had split upon the cord, and sprung back with such violence into his right eye as to destroy it forever.

Feeling hungry, I inquired what sort of fare I might expect. Such a thing as a bed was not to be seen, but many large untanned bear and buffalo hides lay piled in a corner. I drew a fine time-piece from my breast, and told the woman that it was late, and that I was fatigued. She had espied my watch, the richness of which seemed to operate on her feelings with electric quickness. She told me that there was plenty of venison and jerked buffalo meat, and that on removing the ashes I should find a cake. But my watch had struck her fancy and curiosity had to be gratified by an immediate sight of it. I took on the gold chain that secured it from around my neck, and presented it to her. She was all ecstasy, spoke of its beauty, asked me its value, and put the chain around her brownish neck, saying how happy the possession of such a watch would make her. Thoughtless, and, as I fancied myself in so retired a spot, secure, I paid little attention to her talk and movements. I helped my dog to a good supper of venison, and was not long in satisfying the demands of my own appetite.

The Indian rose from his seat, as if in extreme suffering. He passed and repassed me several times, and once pinched me on the side so violently, that the pain nearly brought an expression of anger. I looked at him. His eye met mine, but his look was so forbidding, that it struck a chill through the more nervous part of my system. I again seated himself, his butcher knife from its greasy scabbard, examined the edge, as I would do that a razor suspect dull, replaced it, and again took his tomahawk from his back, filled the pipes of it with tobacco, and sent me expressive glances whenever his hosts chanced to have her back turned towards us.

Never until that moment had my senses been awakened to the danger which I now suspected to be about me. I returned glance to glance to my companion, and rested well assured that, whatever enemies I might have, he was not of their number.

I asked the woman for my watch, wound it up, and under pretence of wishing to see how the weather might probably be on the morn-
ing, took up my gun and walked out of the cabin. I slipped a ball in each barrel, scraped the edges of my flints, renewed the primings, and returning to the hut, gave a favorable account of my observations. I took a few bear skins, made a pallet of them, and calling my faithful dog to my side, lay down, with my gun close to my body, and in a few minutes was, to all appearance, fast asleep.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. DOANE.—At the services of the old South Church on Thursday, in the commemoration of the life, virtues and services of the late James Monroe, the following prayer was made by the Rev. G. W. DOANE, Rector of Trinity Church, of this city.—Boston Col. Sentinel.

so she proved to be—bade them speak less loudly, made mention of my watch, and took them to a corner, where a conversation took place, the purport of which required little shrewdness in me to guess. I tapped my dog gently. He moved his tail, and with indescribable pleasure I saw his fine eyes alternately fixed on me and raised towards the trio in the corner. I felt that he perceived danger in my situation. The Indian exchanged a last glance with me.

The lad had eaten and drunk themselves into such condition, that I already looked upon them as *hors du combat*; and the frequent visits of the whiskey bottle to the ugly mouth of their dam, I hoped would soon reduce them to a like state. Judge of my astonishment, reader, when I saw this incarnate fiend take a large carving-knife, and go to the grindstone to whet its edge. I saw her pour the water on the turning machine, and watched her working away with the dangerous instrument, until the cold sweat covered every part of my body, in despite of my determination to defend myself to the last. Her task was done, she waited to her reeling sons, and said, "There, that'll soon settle him! Boys, kill you — and then for the watch."

I turned, cocked my gun-lock silently, touched my faithful companion, and lay ready to start up and shoot the first who might attempt my life. The moment was fast approaching, and that night might have been my last in this world, had not Providence made preparations for my rescue. All was ready. The infernal bag was advancing slowly; probably contemplating the best way of despatching me, whilst her sons should be engrossed with the Indian. I was several times on the eve of rising, and shooting her on the spot, but she was not to be punished thus. The door was suddenly opened, and there entered two stout travellers, each with a long rifle on his shoulder. I bounded up on my feet, and making them most courteously welcome, told them how well it was for me that they should arrive at that moment. The tale was told in a minute. The drunken sons were secured, and the woman, in spite of her defence and vociferations, shared the same fate. The Indian danced with joy, and gave us peace, and then for the watch.

They were now quite sober. Their feet were unbound, but their arms were still securely tied. We marched them into the woods off the road, and having used them as Regulators were wont to use such delinquents, we set fire to the cabin, gave all the skin and implements to the young Indian warrior, and proceeded well pleased, towards the settlements.

During upwards of twenty-five years, when my wandering extended to all parts of the country, this was the only time at which my life was in danger from my fellow creatures. Indeed, so little risk do travellers run in the United States, that no one born there ever dreams of any to be encountered on the road; and I can only account for this occurrence by supposing that the inhabitants of the cabin were not Americans.—*Judubon's Ornithological Biography.*

From the *Charleston Gazette*.

NATIVE SILKWORMS.—By a letter from Jalappa, to the Board of Directors of National Industry, Mexico, we learn that the quantity of wild Silk produced by the immense forests of that state is truly astonishing. The worms which produce it, are fed on the leaves of the *guayab*, an evergreen with small leaves, or on those of Oak; but the finest Silk is that of worms which feed on the former.

These worms are said to be those which a Chinese author describes by the name of *Zu Kyen* or *Tyan Kyen*, which are raised in that country, and with this Silk they make the stuffs which they call *Kyen Chen*, which is a handsome drapery, and so much esteemed that sometimes it sells as high as the first tissue of China.

The natives of this State gather that Silk in the month of March; they take off the large bags with which the cocoons are covered, leaving them exposed to the air during four days, after separating from the tree the branches which contain them, in order to free them from imperceptible thorns, left there by the skin of the silk worms, and after cleaning them they spin the silk and make the gordilles therewith.

The gordilles are fed upon the leaves of the finest sample, which last fifteen or twenty years in daily use; the strength of these gordilles is such, that one having been tied to the horns of a wild bull, resisted his efforts more than twenty-four hours, which was thought to destroy it forever.

These gordilles are said to be those which a Chinese author describes by the name of *Pepe*, because its whistling intimates the sound of the word; they seat themselves on the branches where the bags are hanging, peck and pierce them and devour the useful little insects.

These gordilles begin their work at nine o'clock at night—then they come out of their bags and begin to feed—in their passage they draw long silk threads, which serve them as guides to themselves silken cords, or bridges, the threads of which are of an extraordinary strength.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. DOANE.—At the services of the old South Church on Thursday, in the commemoration of the life, virtues and services of the late James Monroe, the following prayer was made by the Rev. G. W. DOANE, Rector of Trinity Church, of this city.—Boston Col. Sentinel.

PRAYER.

Almighty God, Creator of the Universe, the Maker and Disposer of the hearts of men, and Sovereign Lord of all, who hast, in every age made known thy power and truth, in the deliverance, protection, and preservation of states and empires, we have heard with our ears, and our fathers have declared unto us, that we are the chosen people of God, who have been led to feel, for those of our dear friends who are scattered in solitary places, and who are accustomed to meet for the purpose of worship in very small companies.—We may be encouraged to a persevering diligence in the performance of this Christian duty. It is consoling to remember, that God is every where present to bless his faithful children, and that our holy Redeemer manifests himself by his spirit, to the two or three who are gathered together in his name.

Many valuable members of our society have been trained for usefulness, by the Divine hand, in very secluded situations; and the example even of a solitary individual may be of great use in promoting the cause of truth and righteousness.—As such endeavor to maintain their religious principles faithfully, others may in the end gather round them.

Our well-known practice of assembling for worship at an appointed time during the week, besides the first day, has again been a subject of religious exercise amongst us. Thus to leave our outward exercises in humble dependence upon God, and, in solemn silence, to wait together upon Him, we believe to be acceptable to our Heavenly Father, and eminentiy calculated to promote our religious education. We desire to encourage our dear friends every where, to a diligent attendance of these meetings; the neglect of them is an affecting indication of a luke-warm mind; and there is surely great danger that we shall hinder our religious progress, if we refuse to avail ourselves of so valuable a privilege.

We would remind our beloved brethren, that unless we are pressing forward towards Zion, the city of the living God, we may soon lose our remaining strength and become immersed in the spirit of the world. How earnestly will they who are seeking to make progress in the spiritual course, ask and wait for that holy aid which constitutes the life and strength of the renewed soul.

It was by a constant reference to the Spirit of Christ in the heart, that our early predecessors were enabled to support their Christian testimonies under severe persecution; as well as to maintain that standard of Christian principle by which they obtained, from those who injured them, so high a character for strict veracity and integrity in all their transactions. We entreat you, dear friends, to consider whether the Lord is not requiring of us, individually, a fuller surrender of the natural will, a greater degree of decision in giving up all for Christ, and a more ardent pursuit of heavenly things. "If ye which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God, do ye also?"

A. M. principal of This work has been though we make no ents or learning, we mend it to the public city and plainness of accompanied by the u some of our best so

The work is on sa Gazette Office, —Pr

We call the after habit of looking secuted by the p letter of J. C. C gent in the North view the benificent l and his counsellors, tute race; and mers of his enemies, ving them from their by force from the g

Europe, published in will be found on The declaration of E maintain a neutral sti'ly merely, in regard strikes at once at the non-intervention agre powers; and if has declared herself fering, should move it cannot be supposed would look on as me Whatever might be governments to peace expressed such deep Poles, would n aloof, at such a crisis great interest; for, t another, is so evident different government seen to justify the ex shortly ensue. We to look with anxiety from that quarter.

In this day's Wh can collect, the reutors of the Senate o the returns from the ficial, but most may sufficient at any rat feated. Many exc be raised for our d frankness demands defeted.

We subjoin a sche agreeably to last rep Returns of the Senat a fair Repub

Boussa they were well received by the King, and being anxious to obtain the papers of Park, who was lost off that place, they were deterred from asking about them at first, by the apprehension of affronting the King, or incurring his displeasure. They were at length bold enough to make the inquiry, and heard of a man who had in his possession, a book which had been preserved by him as having belonged to that unfortunate traveler. Accordingly, a reward was promised if it should be the journal that they were in quest of, and with much pomp and ceremony, as well as care, the book in question was brought on an appointed day, anxiety and eagerness possessing both parties alike—the one to obtain the proffered reward, the other to secure Park's journal. The book was slowly unrolled from a napkin in which it was preserved, and turned out to be no more than a book of logarithms, to the great disappointment of both parties.

The celebrated city of Youri was reached by a tedious passage of four days up the river, which in one part, a short distance from Boussa, was so shallow that it was nearly fordable. This was in the end of June, the last of the dry season. While at Youri the rains set in; and before they left it, the place was half covered with water. This is frequently the case with the towns on the Quorra, they are built so close to the river in most places and in others they are so low, that when the river swells, the towns are half overflowed—Youri was left by the river Cubba, which runs into the Quorra, to the north of it; and the travellers descended to Boussa, passing over banks and shoals without any danger, while had been quite dry as they went up. A delay seems to have been experienced by them from the difficulty of procuring canoes; as well as from the inherent ill-health of the natives.

Below Boussa, a large city or town, called Rabbah, which we see placed on the north bank of the river, was the first import point arrived from at. Here the river takes its course to the eastward for a considerable distance, as far as Egora, another considerable town on the opposite bank. At this point a slave trade was observed. If mounting to about two hundred, were seen composed of women, and children, indiscriminately.

From this place they are passed on from hand to hand, till they at length reach the sea. Here large canoes were observed, having a their centre capable of containing their owner, who is a merchant, and all his family, that they travel in them for trade, and require no other habitation. Many of the canoes, had blood smeared on the stems, and feathers stuck in them, to preserve them from the attacks of robbers, from which, it appears, the river is not free. At an island near the place, the people were making haste at a rate from their village in canoes, in consequence of the water having risen so high as to inundate a great part of it. An amusing anecdote was related of a large rock in this part of the river, on which the superstitious natives believed there dwelt a genius who was for his benevolent disposition. It is a conspicuous object in the river, being a very large, and about three hundred feet high, and unknown; it is entirely surrounded by trees of palm, and other plants, to which the natives give the name of the place, the Quorra, at last, but lies three miles from its junction with the Quorra, leading to the great

of the Quorra through a chain of course from the S. U. south about 200 equus, a celebrated port, it appears, by near it, particularly below it, towards those who are chiefs of principal goods obtained from various rivers Beniu, Nium, consist of rum or rather tons; muskets, and some Boequy market is the slaves and ivory in the

Just below the juncture of the river runs to the south mountains, which take their E. to the sea. The river makes from the sea, by Be market for slaves, frequented by the traders from every place below it, towards those who are chiefs of its own chief or king, maintained by strict government of sway over consequence much greater than the Elbe count into a sort of lake, and the river be west.

The disaster which I place near Kiree, a small town where they were a sun which contained of the journals were I was fortunately present count of the whole to the towns on the bar distance above this own chief or king, maintained by strict government of sway over consequence much greater than the Elbe count into a sort of lake, and the river be west.

The country assumes an appearance of ing ground is seen for many miles—the man on the Banks—er—and the villages and towns on the b or two excepted. The bread travellers, to rent to run paper was c marked on the same effect as me numerous considerab thanks to the Lat

resident then observed, that the pre concluding meeting for the season, he was in hopes it would be found that had been already done by the Society formation; and he was happy in that the council had awarded His Majesty's premium of Fifty Guineas to the Landers, for having discovered the course and nation of the Quorra. This communication was received with great satisfaction.

The younger brother, John Lander, was present at the meeting; but the elder, Richard, who was formerly with Claperton, was prevented from attending by illness.

A letter was subsequently read from Mr. Bonpland, announcing his speedy return from Paraguay, where he had been detained some years by the dictator, Dr. Francis.

Sir John Stanley, bart., was elected a Fellow of the Society.

RUINOUS HURRICANE AT BARBADOES—IMMENSE LOSS OF LIVES. The New York Post contains a letter from the consulate of the United States at Martinique, just received by the collector of New York, accompanied by a Gazette extraordinary, issued from the Barbadoes Mercury office, bearing date Aug. 13, giving an account of the ravages of one of the most terrible hurricanes of which we remember to have heard. It passed over the ill-fated island of Barbadoes on the night of the 10th inst., and in eight hours left it desolate, covered with ruins and dead bodies. A letter to the American consul at Martinique, dated Aug. 15th, says—"The island, and I much fear ruined, and it will be impossible for us to recover."

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. AT MARTINIQUE.

Sir.—The British Governor sent brig.

"The Duke of York," has this morning arrived from Barbadoes, bringing the painful intelligence that that Island had been almost entirely destroyed by a hurricane on the 10th inst.

Fortunately I have obtained a paper, which gives a general idea of the damages and losses sustained, as appears by a memorandum on the back of the letter.

It gives a general idea of the number of lives lost at the time of the hurricane, and adds great fears for the safety of the survivors.

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EASTERN SHORE WHIG

AND
PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13, 1831.

Elements of Rhetoric, by John A. Getty, A. M. principal of the Eastern Academy.—This work has been laid on our table; and although we make no pretensions to classic talents or learning, we cannot hesitate to recommend it to the public on account of the simplicity and plainness of its illustrations.—It is accompanied by the unqualified testimonials of some of our best scholars.

The work is on sale by Mr. Graham, at the Gazette Office.—Price 75 cents.

We call the attention of those who are in the habit of looking upon the Indians as persecuted by the present administration, to the letter of J. B. Gardiner, Esq. Indian Agent in the North West. It displays at one view the benevolent feelings of the President, and his counsellors, in regard to this unfortunate race; and must put to silence the slanders of his enemies, who represent him as hunting them from their firesides, and driving them by force from the graves of their fathers.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.—The news from Europe, published in the Whig of this morning, will be found of considerable moment.—The declaration of Prussia, that she does not maintain a neutral stand, but one of "inactivity" merely, in regard to the affairs of Poland, strikes at once the root of the system of non-intervention agreed on between the neutral powers; and if Prussia, possessing, as she has declared herself to do, the right of interfering, should move to the succour of Russia, it cannot be supposed that France and England would look on as mere spectators of the strife. Whatever might be the disposition of these governments to peace, their people, who have expressed such deep sympathy for the chivalric Poles, would not permit them to stand aloof, at such a crisis. The position of Europe generally, must be regarded by us with great interest; for, the mutual distrust of one another, is so evident in every movement of the different governments, that little can be seen to justify the expectation that peace can shortly ensue. We shall therefore continue to look with anxiety for successive arrivals from that quarter.

THE ELECTION.

In this day's Whig we give, as far as we can collect, the returns of the State, for Electors of the Senate of Maryland. But few of the returns from the different counties are official, but most may be depended upon; and sufficient at any rate, to show, that the true, and old school republican party, has been defeated. Many excuses and apologies might be raised for our discomfite; but, after all, frankness demands of us to concede, we are defeated.

We subjoin a schedule of the electoral votes, agreeably to last reports:—

Returns of the Senatorial Election of Maryland, as far as reported.

Republican.	Federal.
Alleghany 1	1
Washington 2	0
Frederick 1	1
Montgomery 0	2
Prince Georges 0	2
Calvert 0	2
Charles 0	2
St. Mary's 0	2
Anne Arundel 0	2
Annapolis 0	1
Baltimore City 1	0
Baltimore County 2	0
Harford 0	2
Cecil 2	0
Queen Anne's 2	0
Kent 2	0
Talbot 0	2
Caroline 0	2
Dorchester 0	2
Worcester 0	2
Somerset 0	2
Total 13	27

DISTRICTS.

Easton.	St. Michaels.	Talbot.	Chesapeake.	Total
127	152	50	106	435

Juli Jackson.	Hope.	Reedowd.	Total
163	203	87	638

Queen Ann's COUNTY.	Clay.
Grason Newnam McKenney Elmer	

Queentown 84	75	50	48
Kent Island 59	36	94	97
Centreville 186	183	204	206
Church Hill 192	199	117	112
Dixons 186			



PROPOSALS

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States for four years, from January 1, 1832, to December 31, 1835, on the following Post Routes in Delaware and Maryland, constituting part of the middle division, will be received at this Office until the 26th day of September next, inclusive; to be decided on the 4th October.

IN DELAWARE.

1351. From Wilmington New Castle, St. George's, Summit Bridge, Middletown, Warwich Mt., Head of Sassafras, Georgetown Roads, Millington, Union House, Chestertown, Sudlers Roads, Church Hill, Centreville, and Wye Mills, to Easton, 87 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Wilmington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1 p.m. arrive at St. Georges by 3 p.m.

Leave Easton every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a.m. arrive at St. Georges same days by 10 a.m.

1352. From St. Georges by Cantwell's Bridge, Smyrna, Dover, Camden, Canterbury, Frederica, Millford, and Milton, to Georgetown, 72 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches; the office at Cecilton to be supplied regularly with the mail, each trip, both ways, from Warwick:

Leave Wilmington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1 p.m. arrive at St. Georges by 3 p.m.

Leave Easton every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a.m. arrive at St. Georges same days by 10 a.m.

1353. From St. Georges by Delaware City to Port Penn, 8 miles and back three times a week.

Leave St. Georges every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 3 a.m. arrive at Georgetown same days by 7 p.m.

Leave Georgetown every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 a.m. arrive at St. Georges same days by 8 a.m.

1354. From St. Georges by Delaware City to Port Penn, 8 miles and back three times a week.

Leave St. Georges every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Port Penn by 9 a.m.

Leave Port Penn same days at 10 a.m. arrive at St. Georges by noon.

1355. From Milton to Lewis, 12 miles three times a week in stages.

Leave Milton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday after the arrival of the mail from St. Georges, 5 p.m. arrive at Lewis in two and a half hours.

Leave Lewis every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 a.m. arrive at Milton same days by half past seven a.m. in time for the mail to St. Georges.

1356. From Georgetown by Concord and Laurel to Salisbury, Md. 33 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Wednesday at 6 a.m. arrive at Salisbury same day by 4 p.m.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at 6 a.m. arrive at Georgetown same day by 5 p.m.

1357. From Georgetown by Bridgeville, Federalsburg, Md. and East New Market to Cambridge, 49 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Wednesday at 4 a.m. arrive at Cambridge same day by 8 p.m.

Leave Cambridge every Thursday at 4 a.m. arrive at Georgetown same day by 8 p.m.

1358. From Georgetown by Millington, Dagsborough, St. Martins, Md. Berlin, Poplarport, Newark, Snow Hill, Sandy Hill, Horntown, Va. Modestown, Accomack C. H. Onancock, Pungoteague, and Bell's Haven, to Eastville, 131 miles and back twice a week in stages.

Leave Georgetown every Monday and Thursday at 5 a.m. arrive at Snow Hill next days by 8 p.m. and at Eastville every Wednesday and Saturday by 6 p.m.

Leave Eastville every Monday and Thursday at 6 a.m. arrive at Snow Hill next day by 6 p.m.

Leave Eastville every Monday and Thursday at 6 a.m. arrive at Georgetown every Wednesday and Saturday by 5 p.m.

1359. From Philadelphia, Pa. by Darby, Letheridge, Chester, Marcus Hook, Wilmington, Del. Newport, Stanton, Christiana, Newark, Couch's Bridge, Elkton, Md. North East, Charlestown, Chesapeake, Havre de Grace, Halls Roads, Harford and Little Gun Powder to Baltimore, 98 miles and back, daily in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Philadelphia every day at 6 a.m. arrive at Baltimore the next day by 5 a.m.

Leave Baltimore every day at 1 p.m. arrive at Philadelphia the next day by 11 a.m.

NOTE.—Proposals will be received for carrying this mail by steam boats, to run through each way in 17 hours; during the running of which, it must be transported daily, in stages between Philadelphia and Elton, and three times a week, between Elton and Baltimore. While the mail is not transported in steam boats, New York may be supplied by a daily cross mail from Christiana, 4 miles.

1360. From Baltimore by Elk Ridge Landing, Waterloo, Vansville and Bladensburg to Washington, D.C. 38 miles and back, daily, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Baltimore daily at 6 a.m. arrive at Washington by 11 a.m.

Leave Washington daily at 7 a.m. arrive at Baltimore by noon.

1361. From Washington, D.C. to George town, 2 miles, twice a day.

The first mail to leave Georgetown so early in the morning as to arrive at Washington before the departure of the northern mail, and return to Georgetown by 6 a.m. or as soon as the southern mail can be received.

The second mail to leave Washington immediately after the arrival of the northern mail, and return to Washington within forty-five minutes.

1362. From Queenstown by Wye Mills, Hillsborough, Lenton, Burrsire, Vernon, Del. Williamsburg and Millford to Frederica, 50 miles and back, twice a week; one trip to run as above, and the other go and return via Greensborough and Whiteleysburgh between Denton and Williamsburg, increasing the second trip to 60 Miles and back.

Leave Queenstown every Monday and Friday at 4 a.m. so as to connect at Wye Mills with the mail from Easton for Wilmington, arriving at Frederick next days by 10 a.m.

Leave Frederick every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p.m. arrive at Queenstown next days by 4 p.m.

1363. From Easton by Federalsburg, Cannon's Ferry, Del. and Seaford to Laurel, 41 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 a.m. arrive at Laurel next day by 7 a.m.

Leave Frederick every day at 10 a.m. arrive at Washington same day by 7 p.m.

1364. From Westminster by Uniontown, Taneytown, Emmitsburgh, Waynesborough, Pa. Quincy and Jackson Hall to Chambersburg, 54 miles and back, twice a week, in 2 horse stages.

Leave Westminster every Tuesday and Friday at 11 a.m. arrive at Emmitsburgh same days by 7 p.m.; leave Emmitsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a.m. arrive at Chambersburg same days by 4 p.m.

Leave Washington every Thursday at 6 a.m. arrive at New Market every Friday by 10 a.m.

Leave New Market every Friday at 2 p.m. arrive at Washington every Saturday by 6 p.m.

1365. From Washington, D.C. by Long Old Fields, Md. Upper Marlboro, Queen Anne and Davidsonville to Annapolis, 38 miles and back, three times a week, and during the session of the Legislature, six times a week, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Washington every Thursday at 6 a.m. arrive at New Market every Friday by 10 a.m.

Leave New Market every Friday at 2 p.m. arrive at Washington every Saturday by 6 p.m.

1366. From Washington, D.C. by Long Old Fields, Md. Upper Marlboro, Queen Anne and Davidsonville to Annapolis, 38 miles and back, three times a week, and during the session of the Legislature, six times a week, in 4 horse post coaches.

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Leave New Market every Friday at 2 p.m. arrive at Washington every Saturday by 6 p.m.

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Leave New Market every Friday at 2 p.m. arrive at Washington every Saturday by 6 p.m.

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Leave Washington every Thursday at 6 a.m. arrive at New Market every Friday by 10 a.m.

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Leave Washington every Thursday at 6 a.m. arrive at New Market every Friday by 10 a.m.

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Leave New Market every Friday at 2 p.m. arrive at Washington every Saturday by 6 p.m.

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1383. From Westminster by Uniontown, Taneytown, Emmitsburgh, Waynesborough, Pa. Quincy and Jackson Hall to Chambersburg, 54 miles and back, twice a week, in 2 horse stages.

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the day after the declaration was made. And since the publication of the correspondence, I met with a gentleman, who was then friendly to us both, and for such I know, is still, to whom in a letter, about the date of the declaration, I had communicated it. He reminded me of it, and urged me if I took any notice of the correspondence, to present this fact to the public. In compliance with his opinion, and advice, I have presented it.

I have been somewhat surprised, at the regrets that have been expressed in many of the newspapers, at the misunderstanding which has occurred between the President and Vice President. It is certainly a misnomer to call it a *misperception*, it is in fact a correct understanding between the parties, between whom there was a misunderstanding since the summer of 1818. Some doubts have even been expressed, whether the rupture would not produce a bad effect upon the ensuing Presidential election; such doubts are entirely visionary. Let Mr. Calhoun go over to the opposition to-morrow, he cannot in my opinion control our electoral vote, not even in South Carolina; for I am credibly informed, that the President of the United States, can get more votes in Abbeville district than Mr. Calhoun, although it is his native district. The truth is, I believe, Mr. Calhoun never was a republican in principle. He became a man after the federal party had been overthrown, and he had sagacity enough to be convinced that it would not rise to power in a short time. His ambition therefore prompted him to join the Republican party. During the war the excitement which existed, and the pressure which the enemy made on the country, required all the vigilance and all the energy of those charged with the public interest. But after the war a new scene opened and then it was discovered that many who had entered the republican ranks, were not republicans in fact. The Tariff for the protection of domestic labor, and internal improvements became prominent and leading measures, in both of which Mr. Calhoun took a leading and active part. He is now at the head of the Nullifiers in South Carolina, to nullify the Tariff of 1828, because it does protect domestic labor. I have no doubt many honorable, respectable, and well informed citizens believe in the doctrine of Nullification. Mr. Calhoun is probably the only nullifier in South Carolina, who cannot be honestly so. Yet he is another it is his friend George McDuffie, who at least is only second to him in inconsistency as a politician.

The Vice President's past conduct, and present situation reminds me strongly of one of Aesop's fables, in which he relates that an ass having obtained a lion's skin, put it on him, and went into the forest where his appearance spread alarm and dismay among the tenants of the woods, who fled to their most secret coverts and hiding places. Shortly after the ass began to bray. The spell was dissolved; the affrighted beasts returned from their coverts, and collecting around, they stripped him of his lion's skin, and exposed him to the scorn and ridicule of the assembled beasts. For about 20 years the Vice President had assumed the port, and mien, and exterior of a patrician, and man of strict honor. Through the agency of a parcel of young officers whom he had the address to attach to him, while he was Secretary of War, he has managed to impose the belief upon the majority of the citizens of this republic, that he was what he seemed to be. Unfortunately in the month of February last, he came out with his address to the people of the U. S. This address has had the same effect upon him, that the braying had upon the Jackass. That publication has produced inquiry and criticism. And inquiry and criticism cannot fail to expose the Vice President to the scorn and ridicule, not of the assembled beasts, but of the citizens of the United States. I now take my leave of the Vice President, by saying that if any of his quondam friends, shall after reading this review wish to make him the object of adoration, they shall not be interrupted in their devotions by

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

June 1st, 1831.

GEORGIA AND THE CHEROKEES. OFFICIAL PAPERS.

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.

THE MISSIONARIES.—The following correspondence will show the course pursued by the authorities of the State towards the Missionaries in the Cherokee country.

Salem, N. C. March 30, 1831.

SIR:—A letter just received from the Rev Godlie Byhan, one of our Missionaries in the Cherokee Nation, and acting postmaster at Spring Place, informs us of the fact, that among others a Presbyterian Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Worcester, also postmaster at New Echota, has been arrested, and taken by authority of the State of Georgia, as also of his, Mr. Byhan's apprehension of sharing the same fate in a short time.

Your Excellency will, therefore, permit the under-signed, "The Board of Directors of the United Brethren Missions at Salem," respectfully to state, that all our Missionaries in different parts of the world, in general, and our Missionaries in the Cherokee Nation in particular, are instructed never to meddle or interfere in the political affairs of any nation or government, but only to attend faithfully to the object of their mission.

Encouraged and protected by the General Government of the United States our Missionaries were the first who commenced, near thirty years ago, to assist the United States in civilizing the Cherokee Nation, by imparting religious instructions to them and by other means, which although not without success, were attended with great expense in the establishment of two stations at Spring place, and Oneida.

As soon as we became acquainted, about four weeks ago, with the laws passed by the late Legislature of Georgia; after mature consideration of the particular relation of our Missionaries towards the Nation among whom they resided, and the tendency of said laws, we concluded that at all events the real object of their longer residence among said nation could not be promoted under existing circumstances, we ordered their removal out of the limits of Georgia, to a temporary refuge in Tennessee, until time should enable us to take further measures.

Concerning the Rev. Godlie Byhan, who was bound, as United States officer, to remain and attend to his duty of the post office, we thought his being a citizen and officer of the United States, would prove a sufficient passport for him, but advised him to state his situation to the Postmaster General, await his successor, and move thereon.

We earnestly and respectfully entreat, therefore, your Excellency, to grant said Rev. Godlie Byhan your kind protection during in case he should have been already arrested, to release and dismiss him through your interference, whereby you would confer the greatest favor on us and our Society.

Respectfully, your Excellency's,

obedient servants,
**JOHN C. BECKLER,
CHRIST FREDERIC SHAFF,
THEODORE SHULZ,**
The Board of Directors of the United
Brethren Missions.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
Milledgeville, 15th April, 1831.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 30th ult. upon the subject of Missionaries employed by the Board of Directors of the United Brethren Missions, among the Cherokee Indians residing in Georgia, has been received.

I have the highest respect for the general character of the United Brethren, and entire confidence that their Board of Missions have in its efforts to improve and Christianize the heathen and savage aborigines of our country, been directed by the most pious and benevolent motives. I regret that your Missionaries should have found any difficulty in complying with the requirements of the Laws of the State. The principal object of those laws has been to remove from the Cherokee white men of bad character, and those who from mistaken views of the rights and powers of the State have been engaged in exciting the Indians to sedition and opposition to the policy of the Government. The officer of the guard, which has been stationed among the Cherokee, to protect the public property from trespass, and to arrest violators of the law, has been directed specially to bring to trial every white man who in any manner commits an injury upon our Cherokee population. And it is a source of high satisfaction, to believe, that, under the present administration of the laws of the State, the rights of liberty, personal security, and private property, belonging to the Indians, are far better protected than they have been heretofore.

According to your request, and in full confidence that your Missionaries will conform to your directions, the commanding officers of the guard will be directed to wait with them until you can conveniently remove from the State, or face the oath required by law.

I cannot close this letter, without expressing the fullest conviction that the removal of the Cherokee to the west of the Mississippi, will result to their advantage, and the hope that such removal, instead of embarrassing the efforts of Christians in communicating to them the light and saving influence of the Gospel, will prove the efficient means of obtaining for them the most satisfactory success.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

GEORGE R. GILMER.

To the Board of Directors of the
United Brethren Missions.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
Milledgeville, 16th May, 1831.

SIR:—By the law of this State all white persons, except Agents of the United States, are prohibited from residing within its territory occupied by the Cherokee, unless authorized by license from the Governor or his agent, upon taking the oath to support the constitution and laws of the State. This law resulted from the active influence which that class of persons had exercised in opposition to the humane policy of the General Government and the rights of Georgia. Fugitives from justice, outcasts from society, and trespassers upon the Gold Mines had an interest very readily understood to prevent both the removal of the Cherokee beyond the Mississippi, and the operation of the laws upon them. The Missionaries of different religious societies, stationed among the Indians, had found their situations too lucrative to give them up willingly. Individuals had also been found among them acting the part of political incendiaries, misdirecting the Indians, mistaking facts, and perverting public opinion so as to embarrass the present administration of the General Government. The Prince of Orange had gone to Breda to take command of the army, and it was reported that hostilities had actually commenced near Ghent. It was rumoured that the Dutch King had been encouraged to take this bellicose course, by assurances of support from the King of Prussia. This may be doubted. It is stated in the Times of the 5th, that a Commissioner from the King of Holland, Mr. Van Neekel, had arrived in London for the purpose of opening new negotiations for the settlement of differences, and that another Commissioner from Belgium would be invited to attend the conferences, which were to take place. On the 1st of August the Prince of Orange issued an order of the day, in which no aquautes having put himself at the head of the army. He tells the army that they will probably be called in a few days to demand by force of arms equitable conditions for a separation of that part of the kingdom which has withdrawn from the Governor of the King. He says that by resorting to arms, the King does not put a stop to the negotiations which are going on although they have hitherto proved ineffectual.

On London on the 4th, a European war was imminent unless immediately prevented. No person having rumours with an aquaute, it was said that a steamboat had been sent out with despatches for admiral Codrington to proceed with his squadron for the Scheldt. Large contracts for provisions had been advertised by the Government. The Austrian, French, and Russian Ambassadors, the Prussian Minister, & the Envoy Extraordinary, had had long conferences with Viscount Palmerston, at the office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

That you may be under no mistake as to this matter, you are also informed that the United States Government does not recognize as its agents, the Missionaries acting under the direction of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Whatever may have been your conduct in opposing the humane policy of the General Government, or in exciting the Indians to oppose the jurisdiction of the State. I am still anxious of giving you and all others similarly situated, an opportunity of avoiding the punishment which will certainly follow your further residence within the State contrary to its laws. You are therefore advised to remove from the territory of Georgia occupied by the Cherokee. Col. Sanford, the Commander of the Guard, will be requested to have this letter delivered to you, and to delay your arrival until you shall have had an opportunity of leaving the State.

Very respectfully yours &c.,

GEORGE R. GILMER.

Hon. John H. Eaton.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
Milledgeville, 11th May, 1831.

SIR:—I enclose to you the copy of the answer of the Secretary of War, to a letter of mine upon the subject of Missionaries residing among the Cherokee, by which you will perceive that some of them are really the agents of the United States, although the Moravians and Baptist Missionaries receive a portion of their support from that hand appropriated for the civilization of the Indians. As, however, the expression of the Secretary of War leaves it doubtful, whether he does not consider the Moravian Missionaries at Spring Place, and Oconee, under the superintendence of Godlie Byhan, and the B. P. M. Missionaries at Valley Towns and Nately under the superintendence of Evans Jones, Agents of the Government, you will for the present consider them, taking care to report to this Department any opposition which may be made to the laws of the State, or the policy of the United States, by any white person, connected with those establishments. The Missionaries of other Christian denominations who may be found within the territory appropriated for the occupancy of the Cherokee, without having taken the oath required by the laws of the State, you are directed not to take any action as agents of the United States.

Since writing the above, I have received from the Post Master General a letter, of which the enclosed is a copy, by which your will perceive, that Samuel Worcester is no longer protected by his office of Post Master, his seditions conduct among the Indians.

I have enclosed to you, unsealed, letters to S. Worcester, Thompson and other Missionaries, which, after reading, you will cause to be delivered to them. If after receiving this notice to leave the State, they should continue their refractory conduct you will cause them to be arrested, and turned over to the civil authority for punishment. If they show no dis-

position to mislead the Indians, or oppose the policy of the Government, treat them with kindness and liberality, and permit them to remove from the State in such manner as may be most convenient and agreeable to them—Independent of the general disposition of the Government, to induce men to obey the laws in preference to the infliction of punishment, it is important that the Cherokee should not be further excited by the harsh treatment of any whom they may be disposed to consider members of the community. I am fully convinced, that their future distinct existence, prosperity, and happiness, depends upon their speedy removal beyond the Mississippi. Everything, therefore, which is done in relation to them, should have for its purpose the accomplishment of that object.

The remainder of this letter is upon other subjects, relative to Col. Sandford's duties.

Very respectfully yours, &c.

GEORGE R. GILMER.

Col. John W. A. Sanford.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

TOTAL CHANGE IN THE FRENCH MINISTRY. COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN BELGIUM AND HOLLAND. SPREAD OF THE CHOLERA MORBUS.

By the ship Georgia, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston, we have London dates to August 5, and Liverpool to the 6th, two days later than before received.

The first, and perhaps most important item is the total change of the French ministry, produced by the vote of the Chamber of Deputies in choosing a President. On the 24th ult., a majority of only five votes elected the Ministerial candidate, whereupon, the President of the Council, M. Casimir Perier, immediately tendered his resignation, in which he was followed by the other ministers. The chief aim of M. Perier's ministry, as to external politics, having been to preserve France from war, we may now with more probability anticipate that the cry of the younger portion of the French to take part for Holland, and to humble Austria for her conduct in Italy, may prevail.

This change certainly threatens a general war, although the King is struggling once more to form a pacific cabinet. But should he succeed, the prospect is that it would not stand a week. The London Star of the 4th, (evening) speaks of three lists of the New Ministers having been received from Paris, all from highly intelligent sources, and aids.

"We venture, however, to assert, that neither of them will satisfy the present temper of France, and what is more, neither of them will command a majority in the Chamber. The King seems to be a stranger to the wishes of the nation, or, from some peculiarity of character, to be intent on thwarting it.

On the side of Belgium, formal notice had been given to the King, being given by the Dutch Commandant of the Citadel of Antwerp that on the evening of the 4th August the armistice would cease.

The Prince of Orange had gone to Breda to take command of the army, and it was reported that hostilities had actually commenced near Ghent. It was rumoured that the Dutch King had been encouraged to take this bellicose course, by assurances of support from the King of Prussia. This may be doubted. It is stated in the Times of the 5th, that a Commissioner from the King of Holland, Mr. Van Neekel, had arrived in London for the purpose of opening new negotiations for the settlement of differences, and that another Commissioner from Belgium would be invited to attend the conferences, which were to take place. On the 1st of August the Prince of Orange issued an order of the day, in which no aquautes having put himself at the head of the army. He tells the army that they will probably be called in a few days to demand by force of arms equitable conditions for a separation of that part of the kingdom which has withdrawn from the Governor of the King. He says that by resorting to arms, the King does not put a stop to the negotiations which are going on although they have hitherto proved ineffectual.

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That you may be under no mistake as to this matter, you are also informed that the United States Government does not recognize as its agents, the Missionaries acting under the direction of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

Whatever may have been your conduct in opposing the humane policy of the General Government, or in exciting the Indians to oppose the jurisdiction of the State. I am still anxious of giving you and all others similarly situated, an opportunity of avoiding the punishment which will certainly follow your further residence within the State contrary to its laws.

You are therefore advised to remove from the territory of Georgia occupied by the Cherokee. Col. Sanford, the Commander of the Guard, will be requested to have this letter delivered to you, and to delay your arrival until you shall have had an opportunity of leaving the State.

Very respectfully yours &c.

GEORGE R. GILMER.

Rev. Samuel Worcester.

An extract of a Letter addressed by Eliza Butler, to Governor Gilmer, in reply.

Hawke, June 7, 1831.

"A few days since I received a communication purporting to be from your Excellency. I could not take the oath required of white men who live in her chartered limits, because I should then acknowledge the jurisdiction of Georgia over this country, which would be adverse to my opinion, and would essentially affect my usefulness as a Missionary labour among the Cherokee. My principles of action are founded on the word of God, and in adhering to the law and the testimony, and cause, during to follow the example of Holy Writ, my conduct is construed into an injurious interference with political affairs, I cannot help it."

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Milledgeville, 16th May, 1831.

SIR:—It is a part of my official duty to cause all white persons residing within the territory of the State occupied by the Cherokee to be removed therefrom, who refuse to take the oath to support the constitution and laws of the State.

Information has been received of your continued residence within that territory without complying with the requisites of the law, and of your claim to be exempted from its operation, account of your holding the office of Postmaster at New Echota. You have no doubt been informed of your dismissal from that office.

That you may be under no mistake as to this matter, you are also informed that the United States Government does not recognize as its agents, the Missionaries acting under the direction of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

Whatever may have been your conduct in opposing the humane policy of the General Government, or in exciting the Indians to oppose the jurisdiction of the State. I am still anxious of giving you and all others similarly situated, an opportunity of avoiding the punishment which will certainly follow your further residence within the State contrary to its laws.

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Very respectfully yours &c.

GEORGE R. GILMER.

Rev. John H. Eaton.

An extract of a Letter addressed by S. J. Worcester to Gov. Gilmer, in reply.

Executive Department.

Milledgeville, 11th May, 1831.

SIR:—I enclose to you copies of letters from Samuel A. Worcester, and Edgar Butler, two of the white men, Missionaries among the Cherokee, in answer to my letters notifying them that they would be arrested if they continued to disobey the laws of this State, by residing among the Cherokee, without taking the oath to support its constitution and laws, and allowing them to avail themselves of that notification, so as to avoid the punishment to which they had rendered themselves liable.

You will perceive that these two men deny the authority of the State to pass laws to govern them, notwithstanding their residence within its limits, and express the determination to abide its penalties. Let them feel their full weight, since such is their voluntary choice.—Spare no exertions to arrest them, and all others similarly situated, and offending, if they are discharged by the Courts, or give bail, continue to arrest for each repeated act of residence, in violation of the law. If resistance is made, call upon the Militia of the counties.

Although I am disposed to execute the laws with the utmost forbearance, upon our Indian

people, I owe it to the sovereignty of the State, to punish, with the utmost rigor, the injurious and insolent conduct of the whites who deny its power, and oppose its authority. Your duty is laborious, but I know your zeal in support of the just rights of the State, and hope that your efforts in sustaining them may be soon rewarded with the most complete success.

Very respectfully yours, &c.

GEORGE R. GILMER.

Col. John W. A. Sanford.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

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Accounts have been received from Warsaw, which state that the Polish Government have received for the first time, an official communication from the French Government, in which they advise and recommend to the Polish Commander-in-Chief not to risk a general battle with the Russians, and at the same time the French Government will make every endeavor to mediate for the settlement of the affairs of Poland. The above account states that 270 pieces of cannon are placed on the fortifications of Warsaw, which is now rendered almost impregnable.

Still later—By the Alabama. The Paris dates by this ship are to the 16th August. It will be perceived that the news from Poland is more favorable, and that the investigation into the conduct of Schrynecki has resulted in his honorable acquittal. This has produced union and concert among them, and will enable them to resist with renewed energy the assaults of their enemies.

The Dutch have quietly withdrawn from Belgium, in consequence of an amicable convention with General Gerard, who, with his army will accompany them to the frontier. The Minister of War has announced to the Chamber of Deputies, that the French army would not leave Belgium, but would take such positions as would prevent the return of the Dutch troops, and give time to the Belgian army to reorganize.

Accounts from Warsaw, dated the 25th July, state that the Lithuanians and Volhynians have received aid to prosecute the war against Russia. The Polish Diet prepared a proclamation to stimulate and encourage the nation. It appears that the utmost harmony and union prevail in Warsaw—that the most judicious military plans have been taken which are kept in profound secret, and that the most patriotic resistance will be made by every Pole to the Russian hordes. All fear had disappeared. The Polish Commander-in-Chief, Schrynecki, occupied the day of the 25th in examining the new batteries of Warsaw, the cannon of which were manufactured in the city.

The Warsaw Courier states that the corps of Gen. Radiger had evacuated Lublin. The Prussian Official Gazette states that the insurrection has again broken out in Vologda.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE OF MARYLAND.

The electors of the Senate of Maryland, met at Annapolis, on Monday the 19th inst., and organized, by the appointed of Joseph Kent, Esq. (former Governor,) as president of the College, and Joseph H. Nicholson, Clerk. The College, after the appointment of a committee on elections, adjourned to half past 8 o'clock, Tuesday morning, at which time they again assembled, and elected by ballot the following gentlemen, to compose the new Senate of Maryland:

Western Shore.
Octavins C. Taney, of Calvert.
B. S. Piggman, Allegany.
Charles F. Mayer, Baltimore City.
John G. Chapman, Charles.
Thos. B. Sappington, Frederick.
James Montgomery, Harford.
Wm. T. Wootten, Prince Georges.
Dennis Claude, Annapolis.
B. S. Forrest, Montgomery.

Eastern Shore.
George Reed, Caroline.
Thomas Emory, Queen Anne.
Wm. Huggett, Talbot.
Henry Page, Dorchester.
Littleton F. Dennis, Somerset.
Sam'l G. Osborn, of Kent.

In answer to the call by a correspondent in the last Wng, for Col. Huggett's opinion of the full extent and meaning of the law respecting the election of county Commissioners, he has given his views in a long article in last Saturday's Gazette. We extract the concluding part, as embracing the substance of his opinion in relation to the mode of election;

"So far as I had any agency in the business it was my intention and meaning, that the election should be by general ticket, and those having the highest number of votes in the district which remained to be heard from, and we annex a complete list of the Representatives of the State in the 23d Congress, with the list of its members in the last Congress prefixed.

Mark Alexander
Robert Allen
William Armstrong
William S. Archer
John S. Barbour
Thomas T. Bouldin
John T. Taliaferro
N. H. Chaliborne
Richard Coke, Jr.
Robert Craig
Thomas Davenport
Philip Doddridge
William F. Gordon
W. S. Draper
Lewis Maxwell
James Trevant
Charles F. Mercer
William McCoy
George Loyall
John M. Patton
John Roane
Andrew Stevenson

CYCLE.—The city authorities of Boston are active in reference to the scourge of the north of Europe, and have issued the following proclamation:

CITY OF BOSTON.
In the Board of Alderman, Sept. 15, 1831.

Ordered, that all goods coming from Riga, Danzic, Archangel, the Kattgat, (including Gottenburg) or any port within the Baltic, or any port known or suspected to be infected by a contagious disease, excepting metallic substances, not in packages, shall be landed at Rainsford Island, until the further order of this board. By order of the Mayor and Alderman:

S. F. McCLEARY, City Clerk.
A circular has been addressed by the same authorities to the selectmen of the seaport towns in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, asking a co-operation in the sanitary measure.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

CHOLERA.—The ship Galaxy, Swift, which arrived at that port on the 9th inst. is the only vessel which has arrived from any port where the cholera prevailed. The Galaxy sailed from Cronstadt on the 8th July, only about two hours travel from St. Petersburg. At these two places this dreadful disease prevailed. Since the arrival of this ship, our Board of Health have taken the most effectual means to prevent the introduction of the disease into this city. It has been and still is, a great difficulty for the city government, to decide on disposing of the vessels and cargoes that may arrive. In this case, the government at Washington, have given leave for the cargo of the Galaxy to be placed in Fort Diamond. As this port is separated from the main land, it is supposed to be a place of the utmost security. When Capt. Swift sailed, the disease had only prevailed for a few days. It was supposed to have reached there from Riga, and against the prevailing winds. It was generally believed that it had been communicated by gales of gouts, as it spread immediately among the sea-faring men.

ANONYMOUS.
All inquiries and endeavours to discover the writer will be fruitless. Be satisfied with the money, and ascribe your good fortune to God.

From the Petersburgh Intelligencer of Sept. 16

In Prince George on Tuesday last, a slave by the name of Christopher, belonging to Mr. Hy. G. Heath, a blacksmith by trade and a Free negro by profession, was tried by the Court on a charge of being concerned with the Southampton conspirators, and condemned to death. He is to be hung on the first Friday in October next.

We learn that eight convicts have likewise taken place in Sussex County.

ED. P. S. In addition to the foregoing accounts, we learn (says the Richmond Wng of Friday afternoon) that authentic information has just reached Governor Floyd, that about

forty blacks are confined in Nansemond jail charged with being concerned in the late insurrection in Southampton.

MASTERSHORE WHIG
AND
PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD.
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 27, 1831.

Jackson Republican Ticket.
FOR CONGRESS,
RICHARD SPENCER

For Commissioners of Talbot County:
Eaton District—John Catrup,

John W. Jenkins.

St. Michaels do—Joseph Harrison of Jos.

Trappe do—Samuel Connolly.

Chapel do—Philemon Horney.

Georgia and the Indian Missionaries.

We lay before our readers this morning, a correspondence of an official character, on the subject of the conduct of certain Missionaries in the Cherokee country, in the state of Georgia. Much has been published on this subject in the opposition prints, with a view of exciting the sympathies of the people for the missionaries, and their resentment against the government of the United States. We think it necessary that our readers should exercise but a moderate share of candor in the perusal of this correspondence, to be satisfied that the government of Georgia has done no more than a sense of justice to its own people and institutions demanded. The presumptuous folly of these Ministers, in pretending to set aught against the government of the country in which they had fixed their residence, could not be justified in any individual, much less in the heralds of a Gospel which teaches throughout submission and respect to the government under which they live.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE OF MARYLAND.

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W. S. Draper
Lewis Maxwell
James Trevant
Charles F. Mercer
William McCoy
George Loy

**TO THE CITIZENS OF
QUEEN-ANN'S TALBOT AND CAROLINE
FELLOW CITIZENS—**

It was with mingled sentiments of indignation and contempt, I perused an article in the *Eastern Gazette*, of the 17th instant, addressed in the form of a letter, to the members of the National Republican Deputation, which assembled at Hillsborough, on the 18th of August, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. It bears the signature of Robert H. Goldsborough—a man with whom I once stood in the relations of friendship and intimacy, but whose heart becoming perverted by a vain and restless ambition and tainted with a malignant jealousy of every individual, whose fair and honorable course of life seemed to his darkened imagination likely to cross his path to preferment and public station, has for a series of years marked me out as the peculiar object of his hatred and vengeance.

The appearance of this tirade of insolent and hectoring invective against the deputation, to whom it is addressed, and who were selected precisely according to the views of the luckless political schemer, who has thus called them to account for their most ungracious rejection of his pretensions, is a matter of much astonishment to some. How any man, possessed of common sense and the most ordinary self-respect, could betray to the world the workings of a mind writhing in agony from this mere discomfiture in a plan of political advancement seems to tax the understanding of many;—how a man so circumstanced as he portrays himself—true as he professes himself to be to party discipline—having thus submitted his claims to party honors, could have the baseness now to ensure the free exercise of a power so bestowed, is cause of “startling wonder.” But there are others who do not feel so much surprise; there are those who have before marked the man and the operation of the same ridiculous and overbearing temper, when chafed with disappointment, and who remember to have seen, on a similar occasion, from the pen of this unhappy wight a like “funerary” of gloomy vexation, fury, spite, hatred and nonsense.” Just in these very terms I had occasion, in cool contempt, to describe the insinuations of this same individual directed against myself, in 1829, when Caroline alone came in for a censoring and hasty rebuke in the condescending sentence then passed upon her by this would-be political autocrat,—that he would leave the motives for refusing to sanction the scheme for his promotion “to operate in the bosoms of those who cherished them!”—But, this last fatal stroke to his ambitious projects has raked up the embers of his former griefs and blown his passions of hatred and revenge into a fire that “burns like the mines of Etna.” His rage seems to know no bounds and “the majority” of the Deputation, who thought prouer to prefer another to himself are subjected to bitter taunts, and lashed for their adherence to his will.

What those gentlemen may think of this procedure, I know not; as their adreassee says that he approaches them “with most becoming respect,” I presume they will confide in his sincerity about as much as they will be willing to acknowledge the error of their ways in submissing to his high request.

But I must address myself to you, fellow citizens, on this occasion, with some seriousness, and I will do so with frankness and with truth. Being at this time a Candidate before you, I feel it an indispensable duty on my part to repel the unfounded and malignant aspersions which have been thrown out by this reckless political desperado. I have given him no provocation, other than that which he leaves from the act of the National Republican Deputation, at Hillsborough, in selecting me as a citizen in whom the party to which they belong might best concentrate their confidence and their votes, as a representative of the District; for, since the events of 1829, to which he has referred and without the remotest expectation on my part, he tendered me the hand of reconciliation, which, with a sincere disposition to be at peace with all mankind and from a due regard to some peculiar relations in which we stood, I did accept; but I have perceived, with deep regret, that no generous feeling can long prevail in a bosom once blighted with the rancor of political jealousy.—Notwithstanding the most conciliatory and cautious line of conduct, I am never it seems to be exempted from his malignant attacks.—This man talks too of his emotion and becoming tenderness, in recurring to considerations of a delicate nature. His emotions, I have had the misfortune to find, are those of an heartless hypocrite and his “becoming tenderness” prompts him to wound as deeply as he can. In the annals of political rivalry, a more outrageous and groundless attack was never made on any man than that which the recent disappointment of his ambitious views has prompted him to; and I cannot be held blamable by any liberal and honorable man in this enlightened community for thus repelling it.—This person affects to speak, throughout his farago of combustible epithets, politically, of political sins of mine and of political intrigues & equivocations; but, when my political popularity is called in question and charges are advanced, which have no foundation in truth, I speak morally when I assert their utter falsehood.

I shall leave for the Deputation at Hillsborough an explanation; if they shall condescend to make any, to this man's representation of their views in honoring me with their decided preference, although the best reply they can give to such an indecent attack on themselves, as it will be the most appropriate and galling punishment they can inflict on their furious assailant, is a steadfast and vigorous fulfilment of their common pledge to sustain my election by all fair and honorable means.

One of the charges exhibited against me in this extraordinary production is that of being “a political intriguer and torygiver,” and it is supported by no other proof than the mere incongruous assertion of it by the same opprobrious epithets reiterated throughout almost every paragraph. The coinage of a new word was hardly necessary with so many other convenient phrases as have been used to express the same idea and nothing but that pitch of malignant fury to which the mind of the writer was evidently wrought up, by his recent defeat, could have produced that endless repetition. It is to this charge I will first reply. I regret that the time will not now allow me to give you such a review of the former state and progress of political parties in this district as I feel to be necessary to a perfect understanding of my whole political course, and to prove the consistency of it. But to every liberal and well informed man I may appeal for a recollection of the state of things when I first announced myself as a candidate for Congress, in 1824. It is notorious that at that period the causes and political principles which had divided us under the denominations of Federalists and Democrats were fast subsiding, and with them, were passing away those feelings of personal opposition which that party designation had long激发。 It was at such a time, I frankly

offered myself to the whole body of the people, with a sincere determination to use my utmost endeavors to allay those party feelings and to disperse them from my own mind. It had been, long before that period, as we then had recently discovered, the grave and earnest advice of the present incumbent in the Presidential chair to President Monroe, on his accession to it, to avoid in his selections for office, party and party feelings—“to exterminate that monster, called Party spirit,” and to choose characters “most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity and firmness, without regard to party.” I called this authority to my aid. I succeeded in gaining the approbation of the People and was elected by enlightened citizens from both sides of the old political division.

My course at that time certainly met the general approbation of my old Federal friends, as I was assured from different parts of the district by letters and personal communications, and I have still the satisfaction to believe that by my humble exertions I did as much towards allaying the violence of party spirit, as any other individual in the State and thereby to open the doors of honor and confidence to all men of the Federal party. For some length of time, before this period, other individual Federalists were warm in their professions of a desire to put down the old party division, and earnest appeals were made to the people, through the Federal press, on this interesting subject. But, from the moment of my becoming a candidate for Congress on these grounds, a gloomy discontent seemed to hang upon the brows of some men, and from that hour to the present I have been the object of their suspicion and dislike. By almost the whole Federal party my acceptance by the people was viewed as a cause of just congratulation; but I have since had reason to suspect, as I have heretofore expressed it, that my blundering honesty ran foul of some deep laid plot for the personal aggrandizement of a certain individual, with which I was not entrusted. I have been told that it was said I “shook the tree before the fruit was ripe”; I will not at this time attempt an interpretation of those malignant expressions; but from that hour that individual became my enemy.

I have referred with as brief a retrospect as possible, to the first tender of my service to the people as their representative in Congress, & I have done so to test the truth of this charge of political intrigue. These same insinuations were made against me by some men in the time of my first canvass; but I openly discussed the matter before the people, at a large meeting, specially called, in Easton, and I proved to the perfect satisfaction of every liberal and candid mind, that there was not the slightest proof that I had ever compromised my political consistency in any way, with any set of men; and now, at this distant day, I reiterate my defiance of any such proof. This is all that an upright man, conscious of rectitude, can be expected to do.

I pass on to the canvass of 1826—I had served one Session in Congress, and my conduct there had never to my knowledge been the subject of complaint amongst the people, and my general and fair support of the Administration of Mr. Adams, to whose election I was one of the earliest and most decided friends in this district, was as far from being a matter of doubt that my enemies, upon my return from Congress, were compelled to resort to the paltry intimation that I supported it because it was the strong side!—Would that it had been the strong side! I most sincerely wish that the present incumbent had never been elevated to his high station and that the administration of the Government had remained in more competent hands. But I was soon again engaged in another doubtful canvas in competition with a highly respectable citizen of the same old party denomination as that of my first competitor. I was again elected by the free voice of the people and with a fair and increased majority. Where, I again ask, was the evidence of my “intrigues” or political “tergiversation?” Who were my co-conspirators? They were the People! At both those elections of mine, the gentlemen to whom I was opposed, were of the same opinion in regard to the Presidential question, and all of us, from the beginning being in favor of Mr. Adams, there was no discussion about it.

In 1828, I was a decided advocate for the re-election of Mr. Adams, and no man can assert with the semblance of truth, any deviation on my part, from that sentiment. My opposition to the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the Presidential chair, was at all times unequivocally expressed, from the first mention of his name, and my original opinion of his incompetency and unfitness, has been lamentably confirmed since his election. I voted cheerfully for the Anti-Jackson elector of 1824, as I did for the Adams elector of 1824, notwithstanding the fact that both those gentlemen were opposed to me in my first and second elections. They both, however, as I have every reason to believe, supported me, in 1829, doubtless convinced of the propriety of his re-election. JOHN G. STEVENS.

Sept. 20

LEATHER.

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

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

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

HENRY E. BATEMAN, & Co.

Sept. 20

Land for Sale,

ON WEDNESDAY, the 5th of October next between the hours of 8 and 4 o'clock P. M., I will offer at Public Sale, (if not previously disposed of at private sale)—all that land, (except 5 acres,) which I purchased of John Arrindall, Trustee for the sale of part of the estate of Daniel Cawle—containing 145 acres; about 100 of which is cleared, and the residue in WOOD and young growing timber.

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

LOTT WARFIELD.

Aug. 30

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 Boston Hotel.

Nov. 16.

John BUSH.

\$20 REWARD.

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

MOSES;

aged 55 or 40 years, his complexion rather white, his face much creased, his hair very short, curly and red; has a down cast countenance, rather clumsy and fond of chewing tobacco. The above reward will be given to any person who will bring him to me, or ten dollars to any person who will lodge him in any gaol in this State, and give me reasonable notice thereof. He was lately purchased from W. W. Eccleston, Esq. Cambridge, Md. and it is probable he has gone over to the Eastern Shore again.

LEWIS F. SCOTTI,

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

Aug. 23

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

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

It does not become them to speak of the manner in which their Editorial Department is conducted—it may be stated, however, that Assistant Editors and Reporters are employed at liberal salaries; and if the Commercial, Political, Literary, Foreign and Domestic News, were not at least equal to any other Journal, it would scarcely have acquired in the short period of five years, a greater daily circulation than any other paper in America. Yet such is the fact, that at this moment the Courier and Enquirer circulated daily in the city of New York more than one hundred and forty thousand copies, and will be taken as apprentices to the tailoring business by the subscriber. J. L. S.

CHARLES BACON,

About 5 feet 6 inches high; says he belongs to Richard P. Snowden, of Anne Arundel county. He has a large scar on the inside of the right thigh, a small scar on the left side of the left knee, also a small scar over the left eye, and two scars on the right wrist; about 18 years of age—had when committed a pair of black striped pantaloons, striped awl-down vest, a striped roundabout, black fur hat. Unless the said boy is released he will be disposed of according to law.

JOSHUA GUYTON,

Sheriff of Harford county.

THE Editors of the Easton Whig, the Baltimore Republican, and the Washington Globe, will insert the above four times and forward their accounts to me for payment.

JOSHUA GUYTON.

Aug. 23

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, late Sheriff.

sep 13

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of collecting the Tax of Talbot county, due for the present year, in the course of this fall, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable property in the county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every TUESDAY for the reception of same. It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him, or his Deputies in their respective districts.

BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.

Sept. 13

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

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

C. M. PLATER, Adm'r.

sep 20

Public Sale.

ON Wednesday the 29th of September instant will be offered at public Sale, by order of the Orphan's Court, at the late residence of John R. Plater, dec'd, on a credit of 9 months, all the household goods, and furniture, including a small library of valuable books) farm utensils, a four wheeled carriage in good repair, toge with the stock of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, and a pair of young well broke work mules, late the property of the said deceased. Among the Horses a young full blooded mare 5 years old last spring, bred in St. Mary's county, of good size for in and colour. The Purchaser will be required to give note, and satisfactory security, bearing interest from the day of Sale, and payable in 9 months to the administrator for all property, the amount of which shall exceed five dollars, and for all of and under that amount, the money must be paid before delivery of the articles sold.

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

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.

March 29

EASTON PACKET.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the public that he has taken the

Grain and wharves 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

receipt 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 satis-

faction to all freighters that may entrust

their freights to me. The schooner Ariel will

be commanded by Capt. Thomas P. Town

send, who is well known for his industry and

zeal, and his services will be highly valued

by all who have a doubt the public will be pleased.

All orders given to

the last attended to by

The public's obedient