

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING, (during the Session of Congress.) and every TUESDAY MORNING, the residue of the year—

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Watches, Jewellery and Fancy ARTICLES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, with a very GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, in his fine, as Watches, Keys, Chains and Seals, Silver Tea Spoons, Silver Thimbles, Penknives, Scissors, and RAZORS, warranted of superior quality.

With other useful and ornamental articles, to numerous to write down.

LIKEWISE, A first rate supply of

Watch and Clock Materials,

which will enable him to do work in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

JAMES BENNY, Old Silver and Gold taken in payment for work or for goods.

Easton, May 28, 1833 Sw (G)

NEW STORE.

Goldsmith and Hazle,

HAVE just opened at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. John T. Goldsmith, situated on Washington Street, in Easton, and next door to Mr. John Camper's Store, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Merino Cassimeres and Summer Cloths, Silks and Bombazines, Gauze and Craple Dechine Shawls Also a handsome assortment of Calicoes and Painted Muslins, suited to the season; Jacketon, Mull, Swiss and Plain and Figured Book Muslins, Corded skirts, Bleached and unbleached muslins, &c. &c.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA & QUEEN'S-WARE.

GROCERIES.

Brown Sugars, Loaf do. Coffee of the best qualities,

TEAS, &c. &c.

All of which they have recently purchased in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the lowest market prices, and will sell on accommodating terms.

N. B. All kinds of country produce will be taken in exchange—they invite their friends and the public to give them a call.

may 28

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE.

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of wool Letters post paid asking information respecting the wool market, will receive immediate attention.

L. R. & Co., have leave to refer to Messrs. Tiffany, Shaw & Co. Daniel Cobb & Co. Samuel Wyman & Co. Baltimore.

May 14 cow6m

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME

HAVE returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening their Spring supply of GOODS, comprising a large and general assortment of

English, French, India and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

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

All of which will be offered at a small advance for Cash.

Constantly on hand a supply of FAMILY FLOUR of the best brands.

Easton, April 30 6t

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR

MOST respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening at the store house lately occupied by William Clark, dec'd, and immediately opposite the Court House

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

all selected with great care from the latest importations; their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call.

Easton, April 30

A FINE Gold Seal, supposed to have been lost on the road, between Easton and the farm of Richard Spencer. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving it at this office.

may 28

NEW GOODS.

KENWARD & LOVEDAY,

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have opened at their store house in Easton, a very handsome and

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

in all their varieties, Also, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, STONE WARE, EARTHEN WARE, WOOD WARE, &c. &c.

which having been selected with much care and attention from the latest arrivals, they think they can offer at reduced prices; they solicit an early call from their friends, and the public generally to judge for themselves.

Easton, May 14 6w

MONEY FOUND.

A Negro Man came into the store of Robert R. Ross, this morning, and requested me to change a ten dollar note, which I did. He then presented a pair of pantaloons. He also presented a Bank note of a denomination of ten dollars, which he requested me to change. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a five dollar note. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a one dollar note. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a fifty cent note. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a twenty five cent note. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a ten cent note. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a five cent note. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a one cent note. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a half cent note. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a quarter cent note. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a one eighth cent note. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a one sixteenth cent note. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a one thirty second cent note. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a one sixty fourth cent note. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a one one hundred and twenty eighth cent note. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a one two hundred and fifty sixth cent note. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a one five hundred and eleventh cent note. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a one one thousand and twenty second cent note. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a one two thousand and forty fourth cent note. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a one four thousand and eighty eighth cent note. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a one eight thousand and one hundred and sixteenth cent note. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a one sixteen thousand and three hundred and thirty second cent note. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a one thirty two thousand and six hundred and sixty fourth cent note. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a one sixty four thousand and one thousand and three hundred and twenty eighth cent note. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a one one hundred and twenty eighth cent note. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a one two hundred and fifty sixth cent note. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a one five hundred and eleventh cent note. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a one one thousand and twenty second cent note. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a one two thousand and forty fourth cent note. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a one four thousand and eighty eighth cent note. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a one eight thousand and one hundred and sixteenth cent note. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a one sixteen thousand and three hundred and thirty second cent note. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a one thirty two thousand and six hundred and sixty fourth cent note. I was about to do so, when he requested me to change it into a one sixty four thousand and one thousand and three hundred and twenty eighth cent note.

JOHN CAMPER, Easton, May 27th, 1833—29

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty of navigation and commerce, between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias,—together with a separate article thereto,—was concluded and signed at St. Petersburg on the sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, which treaty and separate article are, word for word, as follows: In the name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity:

The United States of America, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, equally animated with the desire of maintaining the relations of good understanding, which have hitherto so happily subsisted between their respective states, and of extending and consolidating the commercial intercourse between them, have agreed to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of navigation and commerce. For which purpose the President of the United States has conferred full powers on James Buchanan, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias has conferred the same on the Sieur Charles Robert Comte de Nesselrode, His Vice Chancellor, Minister of State, and Plenipotentiary near the United States of America, and the said plenipotentiaries have changed their full powers, found good and due form, have concluded and signed the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

There shall be between the territories of the High Contracting Parties, a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation. The inhabitants of their respective states shall, mutually, have liberty to enter the ports, places, and rivers of the territories of each party, wherever foreign commerce is permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories, in order to attend to their affairs, and they shall enjoy, to that effect, the same security and protection as the natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing, and particularly to the regulations in force concerning commerce.

ARTICLE II.

When vessels arrive either laden or in ballast, in the ports of the United States of America; and reciprocally, vessels of the U. States arriving, either laden or in ballast, in the ports of the Empire of Russia, shall be treated, on their entrance, during their stay, and at their departure, upon the same footing as national vessels, coming from the same place, with respect to the duties of tonnage.—In regard to light house duties, pilotage, and port charges, as well as to the fees and perquisites of public officers, and all other duties and charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied upon vessels of commerce, in the name or to the profit of the government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or articles of commerce had been imported in Russian vessels. And reciprocally, all kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, which may be lawfully imported into the ports of the United States of America, in vessels of the said States, may, also, be so imported in Russian vessels, without paying other or higher duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or articles of commerce had been imported in vessels of the United States of America.

ARTICLE III.

All kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, which may be lawfully imported into the ports of the Empire of Russia in Russian vessels, may, also, be so imported in vessels of the United States of America, without paying other or higher duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or articles of commerce had been imported in vessels of the United States of America.

ARTICLE IV.

It is understood that the stipulations contained in the two preceding articles, are, to their full extent, applicable to Russian vessels and their cargoes, arriving in the ports of the United States of America; and reciprocally, to vessels of the said States and their cargoes, arriving in the ports of the Empire of Russia, whether the said vessels clear directly from the ports of the country to which they respectively belong, or from the ports of any other foreign country.

ARTICLE V.

All kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, which may be lawfully exported from the ports of the United States of America in national vessels, may, also, be exported therefrom in Russian vessels without paying other or higher duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or articles of commerce had been exported in vessels of the United States of America. And reciprocally, all kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, which may be lawfully exported from the ports of the Empire of Russia in national vessels, may also be exported therefrom in vessels of the United States of America, without paying other or higher duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit of the government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or articles of commerce had been exported in Russian vessels.

ARTICLE VI.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States, of any article, the produce or manufacture of Russia; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Empire of Russia, of any article, the produce or manufacture of the United States, than are, or shall be, payable on the like article, being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the importation or exportation of any article, the produce or manufacture of the United States, or of Russia, to, or from the ports of the Russian Empire, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE VII.

It is expressly understood that the preceding articles II, III, IV, V and VI, shall not be applicable to the coastwise navigation of either of the two countries, which each of the High Contracting Parties reserves exclusively to itself.

ARTICLE VIII.

The two Contracting Parties shall have the liberty of leaving in their respective ports, Consuls, Vice Consuls, Agents and Commissioners, of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers, as those of the most favored nations; but if any such Consul shall exercise commerce, they shall be subjected to the same laws and usages to which the private individuals of their nation are subjected, in the same place.

Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Commissioners, shall have the right, as such, to act as judges and arbitrators in such differences as may arise between the captains and crews of the vessels belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, and the interference of the local authorities, or of the conduct of the crews, or of the crew, should disturb the order or tranquility of the country, or the said Consuls, or Commercial Agents, should require their assistance to cause their decisions to be carried into effect or supported.—It is, however, understood, that this species of judgment or arbitration shall not deprive the contracting parties of the right they have to resort, on their return, to the judicial authority of their country.

ARTICLE IX.

The said Consuls, Vice Consuls and Commercial Agents, are authorized to require the assistance of the local authorities, for the arrest, detention and imprisonment of the deserters from the ships of war and merchant vessels of their country. For this purpose they shall apply to the competent tribunals, judges and officers, and shall, in writing, demand the registers of the vessels, the rolls of the crews, or by other official documents, that such individuals formed part of the crew; and such a reclamation being thus substantiated, the deserter shall not be refused.

Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the said Consuls, Vice Consuls, or Commercial Agents, and shall be confined in the public prisons, at the request and cost of those who shall claim them, in order to be detained until the time when they shall be restored to the vessels to which they belonged, or sent back to their own country by a vessel of the same nation or any other vessel whatsoever. But if they shall not be again arrested for the same cause.

However, if the deserter should be found to have committed any crime or offence, his offender may be delayed until the tribunal before which his case shall be depending, shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

ARTICLE X.

The citizens and subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by testament, donation, or otherwise, and their representatives, being citizens or subjects of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods, whether by testament or ab intestato, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves, or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same, at will, paying to the profit of the respective governments, such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the said goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases. And in case of the absence of the representative, such care shall be taken of the said goods, as would be taken of the goods of a native of the same country in like case, until the lawful owner may take measures for recovering them. And if a question should arise among several claimants as to which of them said goods belong, the same shall be decided, finally, by the laws and judges of the land wherein the said goods are. And where, on the death of any person holding real estate, within the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, such real estate would by the laws of the land, descend on a citizen or subject of the other party, who by reason of his being unable to be incapable of holding it, he shall be allowed the time fixed by the laws of the country, and in case the laws of the country actually in force, may not have fixed any such time, he shall then be allowed a reasonable time to sell such real estate and to withdraw and export the proceeds without molestation, and without paying to the profit of the respective governments any other dues than those to which the inhabitants of the country wherein said real estate is situated, shall be subject to pay, in like cases. But this article shall not derogate, in any manner, from the force of the laws already published, or which may hereafter be published by His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, to prevent the emigration of his subjects.

ARTICLE XI.

If either party shall, hereafter, grant to any other nation, any particular favor in navigation or commerce, it shall, immediately, become common to the other party, freely, where it is freely granted to such other nation, or on yielding the same compensation, when the grant is conditional.

ARTICLE XII.

The present treaty, of which the effect shall extend, in like manner, to the Kingdom of Poland, so far as the same may be applicable thereto, shall continue in force until the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and if, one year before that day, one of the High Contracting Parties, shall not have announced to the other, by an official notification, its intention to arrest the operation thereof, this

treaty shall remain obligatory one year beyond that day, and so on, until the expiration of the year which shall commence after the date of a similar notification.

ARTICLE XIII.

The present treaty shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said States, and by His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Washington within the space of one year, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty, in duplicate, and affixed thereto the seal of their arms. Done at St. Petersburg the sixth day of December, in the year of Grace one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

[L. S.] JAMES BUCHANAN.

[L. S.] C. COMTE DE NESSELRODE.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

Certain relations of proximity, and anterior engagements, have rendered it necessary for the Imperial Government to regulate the commercial relations of Russia with Prussia and the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, by special stipulations, now actually in force, and which may be renewed hereafter; which stipulations are, in no manner, connected with the existing regulations for foreign commerce in general; the two High Contracting Parties, wishing to remove from their commercial relations every kind of ambiguity or subject of discussion, have agreed, that the special stipulations granted to the commerce of Prussia, and of Sweden and Norway, in consideration of equivalent advantages granted in these countries, by the one to the commerce of the Kingdom of Poland, and by the other to that of the Grand Duchy of Finland, shall not, in any case, be invoked in favor of the relations of commerce and navigation, sanctioned between the two High Contracting Parties by the present treaty.

The present separate article shall have the same force and value as if it were inserted, word for word, in the treaty signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In faith whereof, we, the undersigned, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present separate article, and affixed thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at Saint Petersburg, the sixth day of December, in the year of Grace one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

[L. S.] JAMES BUCHANAN.

[L. S.] C. COMTE DE NESSELRODE.

And whereas the said treaty and separate article have been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were, this day, exchanged at the City of Washington, by Edward Livingston, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Baron de Krudener, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, in the said United States, on the part of the respective Governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-seventh.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President: EDW. LIVINGSTON, Secretary of State.

From the Milledgeville (Ga.) Federal Union.

(COPY.) EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Ga., Milledgeville, May 14, 1833.

In order to correct various misrepresentations, circulated through the press and other channels, I have to request newspaper Editors, friendly to the great interest of the country, and especially that of Georgia, to publish the following correspondence.

WILSON LUMPKIN.

(COPY.) EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Ga., Milledgeville, April 26, 1833.

Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of War.

Sir: A few days ago, I addressed a letter to the President of the United States, on the subject of our Indian relations, which I requested might be submitted to you.

In connection with the same subject, I herewith enclose you a copy (of the copy) of a letter, received by me a few days ago, from a respectable gentleman, who resides in the neighborhood of John Ross. That gentleman, with various others, informs me, that Ross is exhibiting this indiscreet letter, and impressing the ignorant Indians and Indian countrymen, with the belief, that he is authorized to say, from the authority of the War Department, that in a short time, all the Georgia settlers, who have settled under the authority of the laws of Georgia, will be driven from their homes by the United States Army. There may be some exaggeration in these statements; but I am forced to the conclusion, from what I have heard, and from the reading of this imprudent letter, that great efforts are making that country to mislead, and delude the unfortunate Cherokees.

I do not hesitate in my reply, to such communications, to assure the people of that country, that no change has taken place in the views of the Federal Executive, and that the Indians, so long as they choose to remain in Georgia, must yield implicit obedience to the supremacy of the laws of the State. And that no power of the Federal Government will ever be exerted to remove the inhabitants, who have settled under the authority of the State, &c. &c. I am engaged in using all the means in my power to counteract the mischievous influence of the enemies of good order in this half settled country.

But I consider it highly important, that you should, with all possible despatch, make such a communication to the Cherokees, as shall put an end to all false stories of the character pointed out. Such a communication should be publicly and authentically made to the whole people, who may assemble at their council on the 14th of next month. It is submitted to your consideration, whether a communication from you or the President of the United States himself, might not be made

through me to the Cherokees most effectually. At any rate, please to let me hear from you immediately on this subject, for I deem it indispensable, at their approaching council, by some means, to remove the idle delusion into which these people are led, by the exertions of bad men. If the copy of the letter which I enclose you, be not a forgery, it deserves strong reprobation. Such productions, from such a quarter, are most mischievous. With great respect, your obedient servant,

WILSON LUMPKIN.

(Here follows the letter above referred to.)

(COPY.) DEPARTMENT OF WAR, Office Indian Affairs, March 14, 1833.

Sir,—Your letter of the 8th inst. addressed to the Secretary of War on the subject of intrusion on Cherokee land by white citizens, has been referred to this office for reply.

It cannot be denied, that your complaints are well founded, and that your people have sustained injuries from the rapacity and lawless conduct of our citizens. It is however in some degree an unavoidable evil incident to the present condition of your tribe, and no blame is fairly attributable to the Department on that account. It is due to the Secretary of War, to say that as soon as he received notice of intruders having presented themselves on your land, he gave orders for their expulsion. These orders will now be repeated, and a military force will forthwith be sent to the assailed parts of your country, for the purpose of expelling and keeping off intruders. And orders will also be given to the District Attorney of the United States to prosecute for trespass, all such as may dare to return after their expulsion. You cannot consider it a misplaced assurance, and it is made with the utmost sincerity, that the Department cherishes deep solicitude for the welfare of your Nation, and will to the extent of its powers, endeavor to promote it. With high respect, your humble servant,

ELBERT HERRING.

Messrs. John Ross and others, Cherokee Delegates.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, May 2, 1833.

Sir,—I had the honor to receive your letter of the 26th ult. together with the copy of one from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated March 14th, and addressed to some of the principal men among the Cherokees.

Before the receipt of your letter, application had been made by some of the Cherokees, to know whether any change had taken place in the opinions of the President, respecting the constitutional right of the Executive to remove persons from land, claimed by the Indians, where the laws of the State had been extended over such land. They stated, that they made the inquiry, because some of their people had taken up such an impression, founded on the above letter of the Commissioner. Immediate measures were taken to correct this misapprehension, and explanatory letters, copies of which, I have the honor to enclose, were written, and despatched to Col. Montgomery, the Cherokee Agent, Major Curry, the special Agent, for emigration, and to the Cherokee persons, who sought the information. These letters will undoubtedly remove any errors, which may have prevailed, and will show that the opinions of the President are unchanged.

Very respectfully,

I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency Wilson Lumpkin, Milledgeville, Georgia.

(COPY.) DEPARTMENT OF WAR, Office Indian Affairs, May 1, 1833.

Sir: In consequence of an application from several of the Cherokees, I have been instructed by the Secretary of War, to call your attention to my letter to you of March 15th, 1833, and to say to you that the provisions of that letter relate solely to those portions of the Cherokee country, within the States of Tennessee and North Carolina, and over which the laws of those States have not been extended. The views of the President upon this subject have been too often and too publicly expressed, to leave any doubt of the course which in his opinion, should be pursued. And this explanation would have been considered unnecessary, had not some of the Cherokees, intimated different views. The President yet thinks, as he has always thought, the Executive has no constitutional right to apply military force to remove persons from any part of the States of Georgia or Alabama.

I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ELBERT HERRING.

Col. H. Montgomery.

(COPY.) DEPARTMENT OF WAR, Office Indian Affairs, May 1, 1833.

Sir—Enclosed I transmit you copies of two letters of this date, one addressed to the Agent Col. Montgomery, and the other to several of the Cherokees. You will see by several letters, that some misapprehension has existed, or has been affected respecting the purport of an order sent to this office to Col. Montgomery on the 15th March last for the removal of intruders from the Cherokee country. That order is intended to operate only upon the Cherokee lands within the States of North Carolina and Tennessee, over which the State laws have not been extended. The views of the Executive on this subject, have been so well known, that it was not supposed that any mistake could arise. If however any has arisen it will be cleared up by these instructions. I am directed to communicate these facts to you, that you may be aware of the precise views of the President, and that you may correct any erroneous impressions which may have been made, and which may have a tendency to prevent a favorable decision by the Cherokee council, which is about to convene.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ELBERT HERRING.

Benj. F. Curry, Esq.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, Office Indian Affairs, May 1, 1833.

Gentlemen—I have been directed by the Secretary of War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to him of April 9th, and to inform you that no change whatever has taken place in the opinions of the President so often expressed to your people, and so clearly stated in the letters to which you allude from the War Department of February 2d and 20th, 1833, as well as in previous communications respecting the constitutional right of the Ex-



BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty of navigation and commerce, between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias,—together with a separate article thereto,—was concluded and signed at St. Petersburg on the sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, which treaty and separate article are, word for word, as follows: In the name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity:

The United States of America, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, equally animated with the desire of maintaining the relations of good

to apply military force, to the removal of persons from any part of the Indian country...

Very respectfully, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, ELBERT HERRING.

John Ridge, Esq and others, head of Coss. PLYMOUTH, Mass. MAY 18. SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

A term of this Court commenced in this town on Tuesday last, Judge Wilde presiding.

Last Will.—A case of more than ordinary interest was tried on Thursday, touching the revocation of Will., and from the result of this trial it would seem that the testator ought to take evidence of the destruction of his will, if he intends to die intestate.

Two of his sons presented to the Judge of Probate a paper as being a copy of the will, which the Judge received and allowed accordingly.

The gentleman who wrote the will proved its contents—that he retained it in his possession until about nine months before the death of the testator, when he delivered it to him, and that he the witness never saw it afterwards.

It appeared that the testator kept his valuable papers in a desk which was never locked and to which all the members of the family had access.

The Judge instructed the Jury that a party had a right to set up a will, by proving a copy, if the original could not be found; that the jury must be satisfied that the paper offered was substantially a copy of the will and embraced all its important provisions; that if they were satisfied of this, they then must inquire whether the testator ever revoked his will; that they must consider all the circumstances of the family—the motives which might be supposed to influence the testator—the opportunities which others who were interested in the destruction of the will and of obtaining possession of it, and upon the whole matter determine whether they were or were not satisfied that the testator destroyed it.

The jury found that the paper offered was substantially a copy of the will as originally made, and that the will had never been revoked by the testator.

From the Philadelphia Gazette. DICKINSON COLLEGE.

Under an arrangement made with the full consent of the present Board of Trustees, of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., the buildings, land, library, apparatus, and other property of that institution, have been transferred to a joint committee of the Baltimore and Philadelphia conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church acting in behalf of those bodies.

This transfer has been made from a laudable desire on the part of the present trustees, to place the College again in a flourishing situation, and with a belief and confidence, that in the hands of the Methodist Society, it may be made eminently serviceable in promoting the cause of education and literature generally.

By the joint committee a new Board of Trustees, consisting of Methodist Ministers, Methodist Laymen, and gentlemen not members of the Society, in equal numbers, has been nominated, who will meet at Carlisle, to organize on Thursday, the 6th of June.

Both committees also joined unanimously in the nomination of the Hon John McLean, and Bishop Emory, as ex officio members of the Board.

Arrangements will be immediately made by the new Board, for reopening the College under the direction of able and experienced professors, and on a basis which will ensure the permanent usefulness of the Institution.

The manufacture of newspapers, for so they call it in England, differs in many respects in that country from our way of managing the business. The most important point of difference is in the relation between publisher and reader; the London Journals have no subscribers—no patrons, at ten dollars a year each, whose individual and conflicting tastes and opinions must be followed by the editor in the choice of his individual amount of patronage.

usual number which he sends by post on Saturday night, is seldom fewer than fifteen thousand. By this system the independence of the press is promoted to an extent which is unknown in this country, and by this also the business is made more lucrative. The publisher receives cash for his whole number of copies every day, instead of receiving payment semi-annually. Indeed from the immense circulation and expenses of a few London Journals, this system is indispensable; the Times for instance, sells between 13,000 and 14,000 copies; shares in its property sell at a rate which prove its value to be estimated at upwards of £150,000, and the capital actually employed must be immense. If semi-annual payments were substituted for this cash system, the amount of capital necessary would be vastly increased, and the cost of the journal would be enhanced in proportion.—N. Y. Standard.

From the Boston Morning Post. TRIAL OF THE REV. EPHRAIM K. AVERY.

Report of the trial of Rev. Ephraim K. Avery at Newport, R. I. for the murder of Sarah Maria Cornell, at Tiverton, on the 20th of December, 1833.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT. Newport, R. I. May 6, 1833. Present—Hon. Samuel Eddy, Chief Justice. Charles Drayton, Justices. Job Durfee, Counsel in behalf of the State—Albert C. Greene, Attorney General; Dutee J. Pearce and William R. Staples.

Counsel for Mr. Avery—Jeremiah Mason, R. K. Randolph, H. Y. Cranston and George Turner.

Jury—Eleanor Trevett, Charles Lawton, George W. Tiley, Gideon Peckham, Edwin Wilbour, Milton Hall, Joseph Martin, William Reel, Horatio G. Taylor, Noah Barker, Jas C. Easton, John Sherman.

Two days, the 5th and 7th May, were occupied in selecting a jury.

On Wednesday, 12th May, the jury being duly sworn, the indictment, setting forth the manner and form of the death of Sarah Maria Cornell, and charging Ephraim K. Avery with causing that death, was read to him. The indictment contained three counts.—The first alleged that the defendant on the 20th, fastened a small cord round her neck, and strangled her; the 2d that he tied the cord round her neck, and hung her to a stake; the 3d that he inflicted certain mortal bruises on her back, side, and abdomen; that he then squeezed or compressed her throat, strangled her, and hung her to a stake.

Mr. A. having pleaded not guilty, was asked how he chose to be tried; replied "By God and my country."

Dutee J. Pearce, Esq. opened the case in behalf of the State, by observing that there were three distinct counts in the indictments; but that if the government proved that the deed was committed in any manner analogous to the allegations in the indictment, it would be sufficient; he stated that if the killing was found, there could be no controversy as to the character of the act—it could be no other than murder with malice aforethought. He did not propose to establish the guilt of the defendant by positive proof, but by a chain of circumstantial evidence, and reminded the jury that an unbroken chain of such testimony was ever more conclusive than positive evidence, as in the latter case perjury might be more easily committed; and also that it was a case which precluded the possibility of a conspiracy or perjury. He then alluded to the excitement which existed relative to the cause, and stated that it had not been equalled since the settlement of the State; that she was a factory girl, one of a very numerous class of female operatives, and that the cause of her death had been investigated very generally, and uncommon zeal had been manifested at Fall River to discover the author.

On the other hand, the defendant is a minister of one of the most numerous and respectable classes of christians, and standing high among his brethren, who are anxious to know the truth. Again, the enemies of religion, who may have left the rebukes of his ministers, may desire to see one of their number humbled by an infamous punishment. And lastly, the progress of the Methodist Church may have produced a feeling of jealousy in other sects, some of whom may not be unwilling to witness the humiliation of a rising rival. He begged the jury to dismiss every such consideration from their minds, and assured them that if they were prejudiced against the defendant, their situation was more awful than his.

Examination of Witnesses. John Durfee resides in Tiverton, half a mile from Fall River Bridge; morning of December 21, about 60 rods from his house, and with in 10 rods from his stack yard, saw the body of a female hanging to a stake, called his father, H. Durfee, William Allen and Benj. Negus, to come and see it; bare hanging over her face; parted it to see if she was dead or alive; she had a cloak on, one hook open opposite the breast; calash on; calash back on right side; the cord in contact with the right cheek, passing forward of the ear; shoes off, feet close together, toes touching the ground, knees bent forward, within four or six inches of the ground, clothes bent under her knees, and reaching close to the instep; her shoes laying about 18 inches on right side of her feet, mud on one; handkerchief some distance on left side; gloves on; could not slip the cord up the stake, and cut the cord within half an inch from the stake, and 4 from her neck; proceeded to the stake yard, where the body was removed to witness' house in a wagon, wrapped in a blanket, and laying on some hay; carried slow; when taken down laid on her side, her bent knees preventing her being laid otherwise; at the house was told that things might be wanting from her trunk to lay her out, and went to Mr. Hathway's, in Fall River, for it; got the trunk and a bandbox; key of the trunk was found in the pocket of deceased; this was about two hours and a half from the time of finding the body; was told there were letters in the trunk; found there 4 in number; identifies them in court; saw in bandbox a piece of pencil, and a small piece of paper; did not examine it; minded that it was not a clean piece; next day (Saturday) sister showed it to him; had requested her to search to see if any thing could be found showing her native place; the way from Fall River to stack yard is the main road, so far as witness' house, which is S. W. of the village; stack yard then lays S. W. on a descending road; 8 or 9 windows of the house, partly obstructed by trees; 8 windows of the house only can be seen from the yard; knot round the stake was a slip knot, of hemp cord, less than a goose quill, six tight round the neck as to be, in some places, invisible; after inquest, by agreement of Coroner, buried her on Saturday; jury of inquest did not agree on Friday—met again on Saturday, at nine A. M. and agreed; Monday another jury was summoned, body raised,

placed in a barn, and examined by Doctors Wilbour and Hooper; raised the body again on the evening of 25th January, at request of Charles Durfee, and re-examined by said Doctors; about sunset on 20th December, when driving cattle to the barn, saw a man 20 rods from the yard—was 80 rods from the man; man was standing still, facing W. on road path; man could see Fall River stack could be seen from there; man was tall with dark complexioned surlout, black hat, with rim, higher crown than common; saw only his back; did not see him, about dusk, between man and village.

Cross Examined.—Mr. Bidwell, Methodist minister at Fall River, told witness the girl's name; is not uncertain that cloak was not unhooked when the body was first discovered; went to Coroner's house on Sunday morning and showed him the piece of paper; Coroner advised him to talk with Dr. Wilbour about it—did so; on Monday, Hicks, Coroner, summoned another jury, and ordered the body to be taken up again—2 of the former jury not on oath; 1st inquest not under oath; could not swear that 2d was; is certain that he cut the cord half an inch from stake, and that four strands hung down; 2 jurors were taken off because they were not supposed to be free holders, viz. Joseph Work and Isaac Nichols; heard from Dr. Williams that there were letters in the trunk; had no idea when he first saw the piece of paper that it was important; when his sister showed it to him on the Saturday (24th) he saw the writing on it, which he identified in court. When examined at Bristol described the knot as a slip knot, with only 2 strands hanging down; 3 of the letters were opened, and one sealed, addressed to Mr. Bidwell, minister, at Fall River.

Williams Durfee resides in Tiverton, half a mile from Fall River, on Friday, Dec. 21st, at the stack yard, saw it carried to Durfee's stack yard, and laid on a bed; saw a deep dark indentation round the neck; found a small knot near the right ear as a close hitch; cord passed twice round the neck, even; strings of calash underneath the cord, found some difficulty in loosening the cord; called for a knife; cord unbound in two places; cut out two or three inches below knot on the stake, leaving ends on the neck quite short; close hitch will not tighten, except by pulling the ends horizontally; indentation uniform round the neck.

Seth Darling, of Fall River, saw the body, as before described; the right arm bent up towards left breast; shoes taudy on one side; bandanna silk handkerchief on the other; stack about 5 feet high, cord fastened 6 inches from top, consisted of 4 strands; fence 4 feet high, grass, or fog, not trampled; no appearance of a struggle; went into the chamber after wards; saw Williams Durfee and Jos Cook peering the cord; 'twas a double hitch; put his hand on prints of the cord on the neck, and found it uniformly deep.

Witness was assistant Postmaster at Fall River on Monday, 19th November, and made up a mail for Bristol, with only one letter, thinks he recollects it was for the Rev. Mr. Avery; also a mail for South Woodstock, for Grandell Rawson; two minutes before mail letters were dropped in witness had cleared the box; was two feet from the box when he heard them drop in.

Cross Examined.—Witness was one of the Fall River Vigilance Committee, chosen to take measures to trace out the murderer; said persons signed a paper stating that they were willing to be taxed to pay the expenses of finding the supposed murderer; had signed it; has expended 17 or 18 dollars up to Bristol to get Mr. A. removed to Newport to be examined; saw Squire Howe at Bristol, and told him that he thought Mr. A. was guilty; mentioned about the two letters in Fall River prior to the examination; did not say anything about them at the Bristol examination, until Grandell Rawson arrived there; had been told that Rawson was married to Sarah's sister; did not hear of him till the conclusion was spoken of; could not remember the amount of postage to Bristol on 19th November; Mr. A. had an impression for some years that the name of the church minister at Bristol was Avery; had an impression that the letter was for Mr. A. during the examination, but before witness was examined, went to Bristol post office to examine the books; witness believes he had stated that he believed he mailed a letter for Bristol on 19th Nov. wafer appeared to be wet; does not remember where he first said so; witness was surprised when he found that the cord went round twice, as he had previously heard she committed suicide.

Samuel W. Briggs, Postmaster at Bristol, finds by a reference to post office books, that on the 12th and 19th of November last a letter was received from Fall River, and on each of those days finds a letter charged to Mr. Avery—Avery had the box set apart for the Methodist ministers; recollects seeing a paper letter in his box in November or December; has no recollection of seeing a letter in the post office for Betsy Hills—does not know her.

Cross Examined.—Witness does not remember the receipt of the said letter—relies on the book for the fact; it was his practice to make his charges on the day the letters were received, before they were put in private boxes; at the end of the quarter Mr. Avery's bill was presented to him by witness's son, and paid, as he supposed, by Mr. A., when absent; his son makes the charges in the small book, but does not enter the way bill on the mail book; has no knowledge that the two letters charged 6 cents each (on 12th and 19th) came from Fall River; has compared his way bills with his book.

Elihu Hicks, coroner of Tiverton, saw the body on Friday morning, December 20; jury sworn at stack yard, where the body was received and the charge delivered; witness recollects certain letters from John Durfee; handed them to the jury; jury did not agree on Friday; met again on Saturday morning; did not agree; Saturday evening part of the jury signed a written verdict of Suicide; does not know who did not sign it; the witnesses were not sworn; on Monday witness summoned a new jury, he supposed that two of the former jury were not freeholders; on the roll the places of said non-freeholders were filled by 2 new jurors; does not know what became of the verdict of suicide; paper, &c. relating to the inquest, not considered important, were destroyed on Monday night; Dr. Wilbour, one of the physicians who examined the body, delivered his testimony in writing; something after the inquest, Dr. W. called on witness, and borrowed the copy of his testimony; did not return it again; Dr. D. told witness it would be of no use on the trial.

Foster Hooper practices medicine in Fall River; saw the body of Sarah M. Cornell on Monday following her death, in Durfee's barn; round the neck was an indentation 3 to 4 inch deep, and horizontal, an inch and an eighth below each ear; skin in the indentation dry like parchment; neck not broken; under right ear the skin a little ruffled, as if pinched between two strands, as if corded; the skin laying in thin plates, as if scaled off; a deep print on right cheek and temple skin not broken, as if it had been pressed against some hard substance; lungs ingorged with blood, several scratches on knees, stained green by the grass in spots; dirt on inner part of the knee, abdomen discoloured, had the appearance of the incipient state of putrefaction; a contusion above left hip; a female factus was found nearly half grown; features of the corpse not distorted; tongue protruded between the lips; pale—paleness might have been induced by the tightness of the cord round the neck; did not examine the lower part of the abdomen.

On Monday, 26th January, examined the body again; body was fresh except where the incisions had been made at the first examination; found that the discoloration extended lower down; two bruises on the back, 2 inches long on each side of the spine; bruises on lower part of abdomen extended so as to almost meet; os frontis open and black; upper part of vagina dark livid—different color from other parts; foetus 8 inches long, and weighed 5 oz; when the head was turned back the indentation was horizontal—is of opinion that the rope was tight enough to stop the circulation in the carotid arteries.

Cross Examined.—The lungs presented the appearance as if hung, strangled or drowned; could not draw any conclusion from the appearance of the womb whether violence was done or not; neither Mr. Avery, nor any of his friends, had any notice of this second examination. Witness had delivered an anti-masonic lecture in Swanzy; while there he stated in a tavern that he had heard that Mr. A. was a mason, and also Justices Howe and Hall, and that fears were entertained that he had met with favour; object of second examination was to see if the arm was broken—was not.

Dr. Thomas Wilbour, physician in Fall River, saw the body in the stack yard, on Friday 21st December; the cloak hooked, except about 12 inches opposite the abdomen; livid about the mouth; not so purple as sometimes seen; abdomen fuller than common; on Monday following an examination of the body took place; witness confirms Dr. Hooper's statement in general; adds that there was venous blood in the chest; stomach healthy—is of opinion she died by strangling.

On the 26th of January witness attended a second examination of the body agrees with Dr. Hooper's statement of that examination in general; witness had seen Sarah M. Cornell several times previous to her death; 7 or 8 weeks before she had called to ascertain her situation; after different calls became satisfied what was the matter, and gave her to understand that she was strangled.

Friday, May 10. Dr. Wilbour cross examined.—When witness first saw the body didn't think whether she hung herself, or whether hung up; from tightness of rope had doubts, there being an unhooked portion of the cloak (1 foot at least) she might have hung herself, notwithstanding the cloak was hooked upwards; when standing up her neck was about the height of knot on the stake, and thinks she could not have drawn the cord so tight when standing, nor could her weight much increase the indent; is decidedly of opinion that her death was produced by strangling; his suspicions increased by observing the mark to be equidistant under the ears; also bruises on knees, and small marks up and down on legs; there are buttons, brisars, and rough stones in the lot were her comb was found; his testimony at the inquest was written down and published in the newspaper; with explanations and additional facts; gave it to a man in Fall River for an editor in Providence; witness is shown a newspaper containing it, which he states to be a copy of that furnished by him; could not believe that a hard substance had been introduced into the os frontis; may become open without such an introduction; a person would cease to live before the cord was so tight as the present instance.

William Allen, of Tiverton, saw the body, &c. as before described in the stack yard; hair over her face; one lock on her mouth; 4 strands in the cord; hair short and bushy behind.

Benjamin Manchester saw the body, &c.; saw the cord round the stake—4 strands of three stranded marine; two half hitches round the standing post; tied very snug to the stake; 20 rods N. of stack found a piece of a circular comb; (identified in court) on 20th December witness was at work 50 rods N. by W. of yard blasting rocks; about half an hour after sunset, having got ready to blast a rock, and going from it, saw a man get off a wall, and go in the direction of the blast; man halted when the blast occurred; cast his head towards us; thought he had a dark brown surlout, large hat, wide brim, taller than common; thought he bore to S. W. part of Fall River, could not identify him; ground where comb was found rough and swampy; there was a knot in the stake which kept the cord from slipping.

Mrs. Borden assisted in laying the body out, saw a dark bruise on the back; print of fingers on sides; with thumb pointing forward, one arm drawn up very stiff; green stain on knees; did not wash off; thought the girl had been shamefully abused.

Ruth Borden confirmed the above testimony.

Mrs. Dorcas Ford assisted in laying the body out; there were two marks on shoulder blades; thought that rash violence had been done; darkness extended down to both thighs; did not think she had attempted to produce abortion.

Susanna Borden identified a small piece of paper found in Sarah's bandbox; it was carried by Rev. Mr. Fowler; also a letter from her brother.

Thomas Hart identifies a piece of comb, which he found about 23 rods from the stake, among some briars, in a bushy lot.

Aber Davis was engaged with Benjamin Manchester in blasting rocks, on the evening of the 20th December, and saw the man as testified by him above; saw a man in the Court House, at the Bristol examination, that resembled the man he saw get off the wall—that man was E. K. Avery; the man was 20 rods off when first discovered; and 10 when nearest the witness himself running; the bags which they sit on about there are sewed by twine or cord, similar to that found round the neck of the deceased; found one of the bags unlaced; was induced to examine them from an idea that the strings might have been used in the hanging; had been talking about it when witness returned to pick up his tools; saw the man in a lot north; no cane nor bundle; must have passed within 6 or 8 rods of cart containing the bags.

Richard Durfee saw the body, &c. Dec. 21 as before described; no appearance of any trampling in the yard; the line was called marine.

William Hamilton, on the evening of 20th Dec. was in Benjamin Hambley's store, in Fall River; heard some one reading the Governor's speech; took some drink; heard some one say it wanted 17 minutes to 9; went home then to Tiverton print works; going home heard scratches, just after passing John Durfee's house; stifled cries seemed to issue from the bottom of a hollow, below the orchard back of Durfee's; thought 'twas a woman in distress, ascended a hill to see what it might be, but did not see or hear any thing; 'twas Mr. Hambley, he thinks, who said it wanted 17 minutes to 9.

Benjamin Hambley saw Hamilton in his store on above evening; thinks his watch 15 minutes faster than the Fall River factory time; his watch had gained 5 minutes in 3 weeks, carried his watch to be regulated early in the following week; can't say what day.

Eleanor Owen lives in Tiverton, could see stack yard from her window, when the meeting bell was ringing, on the evening of 20th of December at half past 7, heard screeches in the direction of stack; wind was blowing from there; expressed at the time some surprise at hearing the noise, which resembled the screeches of a woman.

Mrs. Ruth Cook assisted in laying the body out testified to the marks, &c. on it, prints of fingers, &c. &c.

Wm. Pearce, Jr. is ferryman at Bristol; carried Mr. Avery across the ferry from Bristol to Portsmouth on afternoon of Dec. 20th; might be a little after 2 o'clock; had on a surlout or box coat; thinks he had no spectacles on; no cane or bundle; Avery inquired of him about coal mine, and witness pointed to the direction in which it lay; weather cold in the morning, but moderated very much towards 2 o'clock; no other passenger in the boat, and Mr. Avery paid double ferrage; more likely to be after than before 2 o'clock.

Jeremiah Gifford, of Portsmouth ferry, saw Mr. Avery when he landed on the wharf, about half past 8; did not know the direction he took; at a quarter before 10 that night, witness in bed and asleep, was waked by a noise; got up, went to the front door, found nobody there, went to back door, and found Mr. A. in sink room; he wished to cross the ferry, his family not being well, and would expect him; the wind blowing fresh, and witness said there were physicians in Bristol, if needed; A. said that brother Warren had told him that he might cross at any time; said he had been on the island on business, and would have stopped at brother Cook's if he had known it was so late; got him some water and he went to bed; after the conversation was over they looked at the clock wanted 20 minutes to 10; saw no bundle; does not recollect if he had spectacles on; highest road from ferry to Fall River bridge is to walk to Robert Bicks, and pass over in a boat, going north side of witness' house, and crossing lots might gain the difference between 1 3 and 1 4 of a mile in reaching the main road; a pond and creeks intercept the north road from his house to the bridge.

Cross examined.—Thinks A. arrived at his house about half past 9; does not recollect what he said at his examination at Bristol; surlout same colour as that which Mr. A. has on now.

William Anthony, of Portsmouth, on 20th Dec. saw a tall man, with dark clothes on, between his house and pond, travelling S.; was in the swamp lot; did not notice him again till he saw him at S. end of pond, travelling E. st. some time after dinner; had no sign; when man was at S. end of pond, was 90 rods from witness, thinks he remembered it was on 20th; had reference to a receipt he took on that day; wind was N. W. that day, cold; warmer towards middle of the day.

William Carr lives at Portsmouth; started on 20th from Fall River home at 1 o'clock, P. M.; 15 or 20 rods E. of Charity Bridge met a tall person with dark clothes, black road rimmed hat, walking fast; witness's brother Charles with him; when first heard of the death of girl remembered hearing the man.

Charles Carr, brother of, and in company with preceding witness, said the man had a handkerchief round his face and mouth, the man did not look round, and witness said to his brother, "he is rather proud not to look round on us;" about 3 o'clock.

William Cranston, keeper of the Fall River toll bridge; on 20th Dec. 11 foot passengers crossed; a g-nileman, with dark surlout but toned up, but rather large and black; about 6 feet high, passed; gentleman said it was a bustling day; had no money in his hand; no thing else in his hands; did not observe any spectacles; told witness he was going to Fall River; shut gates about sun down; at low water people can come round the gate by going down on one side and getting up the other; saw tracks early morning, fresh tracks, as they wash out the old ones; does not know of more than one track; was a witness at Bristol, and if he had known A. to have been the man he saw on the 20th, would have pointed him out.

Robert P. Lee walked from Fall River to Newport on 20th, started at 12 o'clock; got to stone bridge half past 1; crossed to Oliver D. Green's, 3 miles from the bridge; stopped 3 4 of an hour, not meet any person between Green's and the bridge looking like a minister; arrived at Newport at half past 6; at 2 o'clock weather very comfortable.

Isaac Burdick was one hour and 10 minutes walking from Fall River to Capt. Lawton's north side of bridge, in good health; thin shoes on.

George Layton lives on north side of bridge; on 20th Dec. saw a gentleman in dark clothes cross the bridge; had on surlout coat; had no cane or spectacles; thought when he saw Mr. A. at the Bristol examination that he was the man; could not point out any difference between the two men; will not swear that Mr. Avery is the man.

Annis Norton lives at the post office, near north side of the bridge; on 20th Dec. in the afternoon, saw a man coming off the bridge, walking very rapid, witness observed to the family, "if he walks at that rate he will reach Ohio before night;" as the man drew near thought it might be the Methodist minister from Bristol, or the island, had on broad brim hat, dark mixed box coat; saw Mr. A. once prior to this at Bristol, in the street, in the evening, walking from her; did not see his face then; the man who crossed the bridge was of dark complexion; had a cane but no spectacles; it occurred to witness at the time that it was Mr. Avery; all witness ever said was that A. resembled the man she saw coming towards house, thought he was coming to the post office.

Gardner L. Coit tends bar at Lawton's Hotel in Fall River; on 20th Dec. before 6, a gentleman came to bar room door, and called for a supper; went into setting room, and thence to dining room; took his supper; the house girl came into the bar for a glass of brandy; the man soon went out, and witness did not see him again; the man came alone, took tea alone, and went alone; was tall, had a flat top cap on; no bundle; witness thinks he could not recognize the man.

Cross Examined.—A clock pedlar was at the tavern at the time; witness went to Bristol during the examination there to satisfy himself whether Avery was the man he had seen; Margaret B. Hambley was the girl who carried the brandy to him; Dr. Hooper asked him to go to the bridge to see Mr. A. when brought back from N. H.; did not see him.

John Burden, of Tiverton, 3 miles from Fall River village, on the main road, 20 minutes after 9, on evening of 20th Dec. half way between his house and Fall River, met a tall man going S. at an ordinary rate.

William Gifford, son of Jeremiah Gifford, ferryman, called Mr. Avery over to Bristol from his father's house, on morning 21st; had spectacles on; witness asked him if he had been at a meeting on the island the previous evening; A. replied he had been on his own business.

Jane Gifford, sister of the preceding witness, on morning on 21st, while talking about his being on the island, A. told witness that he had had business with brother Cook, wanted to have got over night before because his wife was sick; night before thought she heard her father say 'twas half past 9 when A. looked at the clock; he had a cane; said at Bristol examination it was a large one; now does not remember the size of it.

Harriet Hathaway, of Fall River; Sarah M. Cornell boarded with witness, on evening of 20th about dark, Sarah went out, and said she was going to Jos. Durfee's and might return perhaps immediately, or not till 6 o'clock; waited till 10 for her, and then went to bed, leaving the door unlocked and a light, Sarah had her supper, by request before dark, had been quite cheerful through the day; wore her best cloak; had boarded with witness 3 weeks; wore a shell comb (satisfied 2 pieces shown her in court); hair short; saw her have three letters, 1 pink, 1 red, 1 white; did not go out late, except at class meeting on Sabbath evening; witness appeared to be cheerful sometimes, and sometimes not; at times was not so cheerful as on which she left; Mr. Joseph Durfee then began to steamboat plying between Fall River and Bristol.

Lucy Hathaway, daughter of Mrs. H. Hathaway—worked in the same mill with deceased; Sarah left the mill on the above evening at half past 5; stated that she wanted to go home early because it threatened to storm, adding that she did not care how much it rained, if it cleared off next week, as she was going somewhere on Thursday; identifies the comb as belonging to Sarah, by rivet; more cheerful than usual; sometimes sad, especially on Tuesday evening before her death; knew her one week before she came to board with witness's mother. Did not know till after her death what her situation was; knew her to receive a white letter on Saturday afternoon following her coming to board with Mrs. H.; witness identified three letters found in Sarah's trunk; on afternoon of 20th, Sarah lent some money to one of the girls to buy an apron, and asked the girl to buy her one, and advised witness to get one; that they might as I have aprons alike; was to have time to make the apron while her loom was put in order. Saw the cord that the deceased was hung with, it is similar but larger than the kind used in the factory, for hanging the harness on; Sarah said she had been well since she was out to Thompson camp meeting; had taken pills from Dr. Wilbour.

Harvey Harnden, of Fall River, was present at the Bristol examination, as one of a committee from Fall River. On Saturday evening of first week of examination, called at L. Smith's store, in Fall River, for the remainder of a ream of paper which was in his store on the 8th of December; in the middle of the heap was found a half sheet corresponding exactly in every respect with the half sheet on which the letter dated 8th Dec. was written, found in Sarah's trunk; compared it at Bristol, with a microscope; identifies in court the two half sheets. Col. Harnden then related the manner in which he apprehended Mr. A. in Kings, N. H.

Cross examined.—Was a member of the committee of investigation, appointed by citizens of Fall River on the 24th. After Mr. A. was discharged, at Bristol, heard Mr. Bullock offer, in behalf of Mr. A. to give recognizance, if the people of Fall River were dissatisfied with the result, to stand trial; a proposition was also made to give the bail, if Judge Randall would issue a warrant; proposition not accepted by witness, who was deputed by Mr. Staples to attend to the result of the examination. Witness obtained a copy of Judge Howe's decision, and carried it to Fall River, where he read it before a third meeting of the citizens, with comments by himself; at this said meeting resolutions were passed authorizing further investigation. [Witness here related the legal steps he took to obtain authority to arrest Mr. A. again, also acknowledged the publication of his "Narrative," stating that he had ordered 13,000 copies to be printed.]

William Lawless, lives in Bristol; on morning of 21st, before sunrise, saw Mr. A. walking north with a roll in his hand, 12 to 15 inches long, wrapped in a dark handkerchief, coming from the ferry; witness asked him where he had been, he replied on the island; said he would have crossed on preceding night, but the wind was high—did not mention his business on the island.

Zuriah Hambley, lives at corner of a street on Tiverton side of Fall River village; about 7 o'clock, on evening of 20th Dec. saw a tall gentleman and short lady go down a lane by the side of her house, and pass by Mrs. Owen; lady had a cloak on; got within 100 feet of them, but did not overtake them.

Amey Durfee—worked in next alley to S. M. Cornell; Sarah asked her in the morning to lend her loom in the evening, as she was going to Joseph Durfee's; Sarah left the mill between 5 and 6; witness related the conversation, &c. about the apron, as testified above; had seen the pink and straw colored letters, and identified them.

Mrs. Nancy Gladden, lives in Bristol; knows Mr. A. On Tuesday preceding 20th Dec. witness called at A.'s house, and requested him and his house to visit her in the course of the week; witness proposed that they should come on Thursday, 20th, but Mr. A. preferred to put it off till Friday, because both his wife and child were not very well; on Friday they came; heard nothing in the course of the visit of his absence from home on previous evening; "his whole deportment on the visit was becoming of a christian and a gentleman and just as usual;" had visited witness before.

Rebecca Diamond, lived in the house with Mr. A. on the 20th December, at that time Betsy Hills did not live with Mr. A. she went away sometime in the fall; cannot remember when; Mr. A. wore at that time a dark-camlet cloak. Did not hear any conversation before or after his return from the island; witness was at Mrs. Gladden's party, but heard nothing about the island; A. generally wore a cloak on the Sabbath, and on occasions when he went to preach, but at other times a surlout, the same which he has on now in court; made a prayer on the morning of the 21st in his usual manner; lives in harmony with his family; is a kind and humane husband and father.

Sylvester Luther, of Bristol, saw Mr. A. one morning of the above week, before sunrise, in Main street, with a handkerchief round his hand.

Iram Smith, of Fall River—On 8th Dec. Mr. Bidwell and Mr. A. were in his store; thinks Mr. A. asked for some paper; thinks he saw Mr. A. at his desk; about that time thinks he went out to borrow a wafer for some one; identifies the half sheet of paper referred to in Harnden's testimony; found it in the middle

of the room. Col. Harnden then related the manner in which he apprehended Mr. A. in Kings, N. H.

Cross examined.—Was a member of the committee of investigation, appointed by citizens of Fall River on the 24th.

After Mr. A. was discharged, at Bristol, heard Mr. Bullock offer, in behalf of Mr. A. to give recognizance, if the people of Fall River were dissatisfied with the result, to stand trial; a proposition was also made to give the bail, if Judge Randall would issue a warrant; proposition not accepted by witness, who was deputed by Mr. Staples to attend to the result of the examination.

Witness obtained a copy of Judge Howe's decision, and carried it to Fall River, where he read it before a third meeting of the citizens, with comments by himself; at this said meeting resolutions were passed authorizing further investigation.

[Witness here related the legal steps he took to obtain authority to arrest Mr. A. again, also acknowledged the publication of his "Narrative," stating that he had ordered 13,000 copies to be printed.]

William Lawless, lives in Bristol; on morning of 21st, before sunrise, saw Mr. A. walking north with a roll in his hand, 12 to 15 inches long, wrapped in a dark handkerchief, coming from the ferry; witness asked him where he had been, he replied on the island; said he would have crossed on preceding night, but the wind was high—did not mention his business on the island.

Zuriah Hambley, lives at corner of a street on Tiverton side of Fall River village; about 7 o'clock, on evening of 20th Dec. saw a tall gentleman and short lady go down a lane by the side of her house, and pass by Mrs. Owen;

of the room, at the time he counted it out to Col. Harnden; had looked for it before, by request of some one, but could not find it; heard Messrs. Bidwell and Avery talking about sending something to the Village Recorder, and about the Bristol stage; while in the store, the New Bedford stage arrived.

Cross examined.—Purchased the above paper of a pedlar, presumes that the pedlar sold more of it in the town, for afterwards he came back and counted the paper over again and found half a quire too much; witness has sold paper from the lot; has no recollection that he went for the wafer on the 8th Dec. had another individual writing at his desk, making out a bill.

Walter D. Briggs, son of the post master at Bristol; finds two charges in his hand writing, to Mr. Avery, on the 12th and 19th November, 6 cents each; recollects presenting Mr. A.'s bill at the end of the quarter; he paid it; witness once saw a pink letter in Mr. A.'s box; Mr. Drury was in the office at the time; does not recollect the day; the charge on the 12th appears to have been altered from a 5 to a 6; a date in his father's writing appears to have been first written 39th instead of 29th November; no such charge as 5 cents for a letter; may be a pamphlet.

Jeremiah Howland saw Mr. A. and Mr. Bidwell in Iram Smith's store on 8th December, thinks he saw Mr. A. behind the counter, with a piece of paper in his hand; not a whole sheet; did not know what he did with it; heard Avery and Bidwell talking about writing to the editor of the Village Recorder, in reply to a piece in the Fall River Monitor; does not remember to have seen him write; A. was waiting for the Bristol stage; when he went out towards the stage hotel and by the post office; A. thought at first of writing in the store; witness and others sometimes went behind the counter to write.

Stephen Bartlett lives in Bristol, drives the Bristol stage to New Bedford. A. got into the stage at Lawton's tavern; first saw him coming towards the stable; A. was in the habit of going to stable; appeared to be fond of looking at horses; once drove part of the way to New Bedford; on the 8th, rode as far as Warren outside; on Sunday, Dec. 23, A. called on witness at Bristol, and requested him to see Mr. Bidwell in Fall River, and ask him if it would not be best for them (Avery and Bidwell) to go to Lowell, and get the evidence of Sarah Cornell's character; witness did not know then that A. had been suspected of the murder; supposed it had only reference to the suspicion of his being father of the child.

Cross examined.—A. gave witness to understand that Sarah had been a loose girl; that she had threatened to be revenged on A. for causing her to be turned out of church; that if he could get the facts, he might be able to remove the suspicions of the Fall River people.

John Orswell—is engineer on board of the steam boat, plying between Providence and Fall River; goes to Providence on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, returns to Fall River on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—One morning in November, a gentleman came on board, about 9 o'clock, and asked him to take a letter to Fall River; witness refused, at first, saying it was contrary to orders, and told him to put it into the letter box of the boat; the gentleman insisted upon his taking it, gave him nine pence, saying it would be a great favor, &c. Recollects hearing at the time there was a four days' meeting in Providence; did not take particular notice of his dress; carried the letter, it was to the care of Mrs. Cole, Fall River. Said at the time that the man was a minister; to the best of his recollection, Mr. A. is the man; told Mr. A. so when witness went to his house to see if he could identify him, on Christmas day. Did not see any crowd when he went in or came out on that day; never said in the room that he was not confident enough to swear to the fact. [Witness identified the letter.]

Betsey E. Cole—on 27th Nov. witness's father brought in a pink letter and laid it on the window, for Sarah M. Cornell—witness delivered the letter to Sarah, next morning.

John J. Paine, of Providence, was acquainted with Sarah M. Cornell, in Woodstock, Conn., took her to the Thompson Camp meeting, on the 2d day of the meeting, at her own request.

The following is the letter referred to by the engineer, &c. and was read to the jury:— Providence, Nov. 1831.

Dear Sister—I received your letter in due season and should have answered it before now but I thought I would wait till this opportunity—as I told you I am willing to help you and do for you as circumstances are I should rather you would come to this place, viz Bristol in the stage the 18th of Dec. and stop at the Hotel and stay till 6 in the evening and then go up directly across the main street to the brick building near the stone meeting house where I will meet and talk with you—when you stop at the tavern either inquire for work or go out to the street in pretence of looking for some or something and I may see you say nothing about me or my family should it storm on the 18th come on the 20th if you cannot come and it will be more convenient to meet me at the meeting house in summer— I will meet you there at the same time or if you cannot do either it will come to fall river on one of the above evenings when there will be the least passing I should think before the mills stop work this I leave with you if I come I will come if it does not storm very hard if it does the first ill come the second very soon and tell me when you write direct your letters to Betsy Hills Bristol and not as you have to me remember this your last letter I am afraid was broke open were your calash and not your plain bonnet you can send your letter by mail.

Yours &c. B. H. S. M. C. Let me still enjoy the secret keep the letters in your bosom or burn them up. [This was the red, or pink letter addressed on the outside "Miss Sarah M. Cornell, Fall River, Mass. To be left at Mrs. Cole's"]

The following were also submitted to the jury:— Fall River, Dec. 20th. I will be here on the 20th if pleasant at the place named at 6 o'clock, if not pleasant the next Monday eve say nothing— [Copy of a slip of paper in pencil mark said to have been found in the bandbox of the deceased, and referred to in the examination.]

If I am missing inquire of Rev. Mr. Avery Bristol he will know where I am gone. S. M. CORNELL.

Dec. 20th. John Boyd of Portsmouth, related a conversation he had with Mr. A. two or three days after the commencement of the Bristol examination, which went to prove that Avery had been upon the Island on the 20th, by the knowledge he had obtained of routes and objects, which he was able to describe.

Mary D. Borden and husband, on Saturday evening of 4 days' meeting, at half past 9, met Sarah M. Cornell with a tall man in the edge of Tiverton.

Lucy Spink, on the above evening, after preaching, saw Mr. Avery walk off with a short, young woman and turn a corner—the

meeting broke up a little before 9 o'clock. Grindell Rawson, brother-in-law of deceased—Sarah told witness and his wife that at the Thompson camp meeting the following transaction took place between Mr. Avery and her. She said she met him on the ground on Thursday, and he requested her to meet him in the evening at a certain house when the horn blew for preaching; that they walked from there into a wood; that she asked him if he had burned certain confessional letters she had sent to him; that he replied "no;" and said "there is one condition upon which I will burn them, and settle the difficulty;" and that when they parted he agreed to burn the letters.

Mrs. Nancy Bidwell, wife of Rev. J. M. Bidwell of Fall River, testified that Mr. A. staid at her house on the above mentioned Saturday evening; that he did not come home till half past nine.

Philip R. Bennett, on Monday, 13th inst. in order to ascertain the time which it would take to go on foot from the stack yard to the ferry, started from the yard in company with Benj. Manchester, and accomplished the distance by running half the way, in an hour and a half. Did it partly at Dr. Hooper's request, who had a purse made as a reward and had received as his share \$1 75.

Rufus H. LeLure was clerk in Fall River Post Office last Dec.; recollects giving Sarah Cornell a letter charged with one cent postage; thinks it was on the same day that a man whom he took to be Mr. A. dropped a letter in the forenoon.

The examination of witnesses on the part of the government was here concluded, and Mr. Randolph, in behalf of the defendant, proposed the government testimony, and proposed, first, to show by the opinion of authors and physicians, together with the situation of the body when found, and by her frequent threats of suicide, that no homicide had been committed; second, that if there had been a homicide, that Avery could not have been the perpetrator; and also that he could not have had any interview with her at the time she had alleged in conversation with her sister and brother-in-law; and third that she vowed to be revenged on him, for excommunicating her from church, if it cost her her life. He cautioned the jury against the general infatuation which pervaded the community, and concluded by observing that suspicious circumstances and willing witnesses would hang any man.

(To be concluded.) EASTON, MD. TUESDAY MORNING, June 4, 1833.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the State of Maryland, assembled at Baltimore, on Wednesday last, and adjourned on Thursday. The next annual convention is appointed to be held in Easton.

The British packet ship James and Henry Cummings, captain Fox, from Liverpool to New York, went ashore on the South side of Long Island, on the 21st inst. and stranded.—In landing the passengers, the jolly boat was upset, and two females drowned.

The New Hampshire Election, has resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket, by a majority of more than three to one.

[For the Eastern Shore Whig.] MR. MULLIKIN.

Your friend, "Young Hickory," seems to be swelling with what I suppose he would call lofty contempt. "There is but a single step from the sublime to the ridiculous." Let me recommend to his careful consideration the moral of an excellent fable I read at school. Possibly, however, he may not find it in his favorite "Spelling Book," that profound work from which he seems to have derived all his knowledge of political science and constitutional law. 'Tis a fable, sir, of a frog affecting the majestic airs and noble port of the ox, all which the little toad imagined might be accomplished by the simple process of swelling; accordingly he did swell, and swell, till his little thin skin, unlike the tough hide of the nobler animal, fairly burst, and all his solemn dignity and lofty aspirations were dissipated forever with the exhalations of foul vapour that had proved too much for his tiny carcass.

Would it not be as well, sir, for "Young Hickory" to keep cool? or does he suppose that the language of childish testiness is adapted to the discussion of political questions? or, has the humour come upon him to imitate the terrible stormy passion of his "old" namesake, who, they say, will sometimes ride a high horse, in spite of little Van? In either case I would advise him to command his temper; there is a long campaign ahead, and if he keeps on as he has begun, there is reason to fear he will fret his life away.

CASSIUS. P. S. When he thinks proper to reply to my remarks, I will thank him to "explain his explanation."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT Louis M'Lane of Delaware, to be Secretary of State, in the place of Edward Livingston, appointed Minister to France.

Wm. J. Duane, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Treasury in the place of Louis M'Lane, appointed Secretary of State. Edward Livingston, late of Louisiana, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States to the Court of his Majesty, the King of the French.

Thomas Pennant Barton, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Paris.

The Intelligencer heads an article "Proscription"—gives a list of proscribed officers, and says:— "I have received what purports to be a synopsis of the list, of the correctness of which I cannot be certain, although in general terms assured of it."

We have not seen the list of which the Intelligencer speaks—nor "the address of the citizens of Washington to the President," on the subject, of which the "worthy neighbor" of the editor, speaks as being signed by himself; but we have made it our business to see one of the citizens principally concerned in getting up the papers mentioned, and we are authorized to state, that the list or synopsis of the Intelligencer is false—in the most material points.—Globe.

Newport, Saturday, May 18. The trial of Mr. Avery "drags its slow length along," and we cannot yet even begin to lengthen it.

Wherever she (the deceased) is traced, she

seems to have carried a remarkable power of fascination, and commanding influence over those around her, whatever may have been her views. This has been fully exemplified in her biography, which has been the subject of the two last days examination, exclusively. On this topic alone twenty one females and eight men have been examined yesterday and to-day, making thirty two witnesses for the prisoner, so that we have just one hundred witnesses on the stand, and as many more to come.

Those who testified yesterday and to-day have traced the deceased from the cradle to the fatal stack yard and the fruitful theme of her character is by no means exhausted. It is to be resumed on Monday: Thus far the defence has been confined to anatomical and surgical investigations upon suicide and hanging, and the private history of the deceased. The main points are yet to come, though less voluminous.—Boston Advocate.

MISSIONARY MEETING. We attended the meeting at Dr. Sharp's Church, last evening, and at an early hour found the ground floor and galleries of that capacious building densely occupied by the vast multitude of auditors. After prayer by Dr. S. addresses were made by Messrs. Wade and Sutton, giving, in a very interesting manner, an account of their own operations in the various Asiatic districts where missions are established. Brief addresses were afterwards made from the pulpit by Mr. S. and Mr. Wade, to the effect that the countrymen of the speakers were in a miserable state of ignorance and wickedness; and while they were most grateful for the kindness of the Americans (thus far—and they loved nobody in the world as much as the Americans—they implored the audience to remember the poor Burmans and Karens hereafter, and to bless them with the knowledge of the Gospel.

Their mingled modesty and earnestness were admirable; and their voices were well adapted to enforce their appeal. Low and plaintively, but sweetly musical, they seemed to say:—

Light on the Hindoo shell! On the maddening idol train, The flame of the sutter is dire and red, And the fabled fairs with pain; And the dying moan on their cheerless bed, By the Ganges laved in vain.

Light for the darkened earth! Ye blessed, its beams who shed, Shrink not, till the day spring hath its birth; Till, wherever the footstep of man doth tread, Salvation's banner, spread broadly forth, Shall gild the dreams of the cradle-bed, And clear the tomb From its lingering gloom, For the aged to rest his weary head.

Mr. Sutton said he had frequently witnessed the worship of the great idol Juggernaut, and had seen perhaps 200,000 persons around it at one time—Colonel Phipps, in his account of it published not long ago, says that there are 68 officers connected with the Juggernaut Temple. Within the sacred precincts are also 3,000 families, including 2000 families of cooks to prepare holy food. The provisions furnished daily for the idol and his attendants consist of 220 pounds of rice, 97 pounds of kullery (a pulse), 24 pounds of mung (a small grain), 189 pounds of clarified buffalo's butter, 80 pounds of molasses, 32 pounds of vegetables, 10 pounds of sour milk, 24 pounds of spices, 2 pounds of sandal wood, some camphor, 20 pounds of salt, 4 rupees (10 shillings) worth of fire works, also 22 pounds of lamp oil for lamps at night. This holy food is presented to the idol three times a day.

A few days before the famous festival of Ruti Jutra, food is cooked within the building for at least 100,000 pilgrims. Mr. Sutton exhibited a large gilded idol of the great Burmah God, Gaudama, which was taken by the British in the Rangoon war of 1826. A gentleman of this city, who was at that time connected with the East India House in London, has observed to us, that the Imperial Burmah Carriage of State was taken on the same occasion, and afterwards carried to England. He saw it in 1827. The precious stones upon it, alone, were estimated to be worth £16,000 sterling.—Boston Post.

From the Globe of Monday, (yesterday.) DEATH OF JOHN RANDOLPH. The Pennsylvania of Saturday brings intelligence of the death of JOHN RANDOLPH of Roanoke. He died about noon, on Friday 24th inst. in the 61st year of his age. The Pennsylvania says:—

We understand that his remains will be sent back to his loved Virginia, there to repose among the ashes of his forefathers. The Hon. John S. Barbour, of Virginia, attended him in his dying moments, and took measures to have those melancholy rites performed which the sad event called forth. The Hon. L. W. Hazelwell, is, we believe, also here, or was here a day or two ago.

A couple of hours before his death he talked and said he felt as well as usual—his health had in fact recovered. He wrote to Virginia for a pedigree of a horse. It was but the flickering flame blazing up for a moment only to be succeeded by a long and lasting night of this world. "I am going," said he to a gentleman of this city the other day, "I am going to England—'tis the last throw of the die."

In the Sentinel of Saturday is the following notice:— "The citizens of Philadelphia who are desirous of uniting in a tribute of respect to the remains of their distinguished countryman the late John Randolph, of Virginia, are respectfully requested to meet in the District Court Room of the United States, at one o'clock this day."

MR. REYNOLDS.—Some persons have been inquiring as to the fate of Mr. Reynolds, who accompanied the Annawan and Seraph on their discovery voyage a few years ago, in search of Symzonia, and has not since returned to this country. Many have conjectured that he has found his way, by hook or by crook, into the interior regions, and having obtained some post of honor and emolument is unwilling to return to convince the unbelievers of the existence of this new world. Others admit the probability of his having got into the hole, but differ from the former, and maintain that he finds it impossible to get out again; or else that he is held captive by the inhabitants of that section of the globe as a natural curiosity, and is being exhibited to gratify the sight of the little children. But we have recently received information which settles this point. He has abandoned apparently the thought of another (terrestrial) world, and looking to the affairs of this, has entered service, or in other words is, or was at last accounts, acting as Secretary to Commodore Downes, of the United States frigate Potomac.—New Bedford Gazette.

A MISTAKE.—The Frederick Times starts a question upon the new apportionment of the Congressional Districts of this State, by the

last legislature, which presents a curious dilemma. It is thereby made doubtful whether the second election district in Frederick county, (including the city of Frederick) is embraced within any congressional district of the State. In the bill as reported originally, this district was attached to the upper district, with Washington and Allegany; but in the amendments, alterations &c. which the bill received in its course through the Legislature, the district was, inadvertently we suppose, dropped out of the bill, and is no where mentioned in the law as engrossed.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. The packet ship Napoleon, at New York, brings Liverpool papers to the 24th and London to the 23d April. They do not furnish any news of general political importance.

The British Parliament is occupied with important measures of legislation. On the 17th of April Mr. Robert Grant brought forward the question of relieving the Jews from their civil disabilities. The House of Commons in committee adopted without a division, the following resolution:—"That it is expedient to remove all civil disabilities at present existing respecting His Majesty's subjects of the Jewish persuasion, in like manner, and with the same exceptions, as the disabilities affecting His Majesty's subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion had been removed." Mr. Macaulay delivered a speech in favor of the resolution, which is said to have produced a powerful impression in the House.

A motion was made in the House of Commons on the 18th by Lord Althorp, for a commutation of tithes, the first year to be permitted only, afterwards to be compulsory and perpetual.

Reduction of the duty on Cotton.—Lord Althorp, on the 19th proposed a reduction in the duty on raw cotton, imported into England, from 5 8ths of a penny which has been the rate since 1831, to the 5 16ths of a penny.

Mr. O'Connell called the attention of the House to the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, requiring the government to give the reasons for applying the late act to Kilkenny. After some debate, the question was taken, when only twenty-eight voted in favor of Mr. O'Connell's motion. There were 143 members present.

In the House of Commons on the 22d, Mr. T. Atwood wished to put a question to His Majesty's ministers relative to their foreign policy. For a series of years it had been the object of Russia, if possible, to obtain possession of Constantinople; for several weeks there had been alarming rumours that Constantinople was about to be taken possession of by Russia, if indeed it had not already got into their possession. He wished to know what steps His Majesty's government had taken to protect the interest of this country.

Lord Althorp could not believe that such an event had taken place, or that any thing had occurred which was likely to warrant the belief that it was probable. As to the steps which His Majesty's government had thought proper to take, he trusted the House would see that it was not consistent with his duty at present to develop it.

IRELAND. In addition to the measures of suppressing the Irish Volunteer Association, the Lord Lieutenant has issued his proclamation to put down 'The National Trade Political Union.'

It appears that the Irish enforcement bill had not produced any serious consequences. Brussels date of April 19, says:— "Our government has become seriously alarmed at the menacing attitude of the Dutch—and it is generally believed that M. Lebeau will proceed immediately to Paris, for the purpose of impressing on the Duke de Broglie the critical position of Leopold, and the necessity of putting into execution the treaty of the 22d October."

A strong argument in favor of Matrimony.—A mother and four daughters, three of whom are now residing in this town, have collectively, approached the altar of Hymen no less than seventeen times. The mother has had four husbands, one of her daughters four, and the others three each.—Northampton Herald.

BALTIMORE PRICES. May 31, 1833

Wheat, red, per bushel \$1 15 a 20
White 1 25 a 30
Ordinary to good Md. 1 05 a 15
Corn, white, 60 a 63
Do. yellow, 62 a 64
Rye 70 a 74
Oats 36 a 38

DIED. In this town on yesterday afternoon, Mr. George P. Pritchard. His friends are invited to attend his funeral this afternoon, at three o'clock, at his residence.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE. THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, will hold their first quarterly meeting of the current year, for Talbot Circuit, at St. Michaels, on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, the 15th and 16th inst. to which the public are respectfully invited.

Notice is hereby given To all persons having claims against Talbot County, that the Commissioners for Talbot County, will meet on each TUESDAY in the month of June. Those persons having claims, will do well to bring them in properly authenticated during that month, as the levy will certainly be closed on the last Tuesday thereof.

Per order, THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk. of Commissioners for T. C. June 4 4w

NOTICE. WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Frederick county, on the 5th day of May 1833, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself ROBERT JACKSON. He is about 20 years of age, five feet five inches high; he has a scar on his breast, had on when committed, a blue cloth coat and linen pantaloons, black fur hat and old shoes—says he belongs to John Brown of Frederick county. The owner, is hereby requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick county. June 4 8t
The Globe and Eastern Shore Whig will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks, and charge M. E. B. may 21 3w

Comfortable Fortunes. NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, extra Class No. 16, to be drawn on Wednesday June 5th, 1833.

1 prize \$20,000 10 prizes \$1,000
1 " 10,000 10 " 500
1 " 5,000 10 " 400
1 " 3,160 10 " 300
Tickets \$5; Halves \$2 50; Quarters \$1 25.

DELAWARE & N. CAROLINA LOTTERY, class 23, to be drawn June 13th.

1 prize of \$6,000 1 prize of 568
1 " 2,000 2 " 400
1 " 800 40 " 100
Tickets \$2, halves \$1, quarters 50 cents.
Tickets can be had by the single ticket (post paid) or otherwise at P. SACKET'S Prize selling office, Easton, Maryland. June 4

JAMES I. SMITH, TAILOR. RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its various branches at his old stand, next door to the Easton Hotel, and opposite the store of Kennard and Loveday, where all orders in his line, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. He regularly receives the latest fashions from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and assures those who may think proper to patronize him, that their work will be executed in as neat and fashionable a manner as it can be done in either of the above cities.

N. B. J. L. S. requests those gentlemen, whose accounts have been standing upwards of six months, to call and settle. If they cannot make it convenient to pay all, to let him have a part to enable him to pay his journey; as journeymen tailors wont work without they are paid, should they stop, customers might be disappointed. June 4 4w

NOTICE. THE commissioners appointed by Caroline county Court to divide or value the real estate of George Paine, deceased, will meet on the premises on Monday the 19th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will then and there proceed in the execution of said commission. All persons concerned, are hereby notified to attend on said day.

E. B. HARDCASTLE JAMES SANGSTON W. A. TATEM N. FOUNTAIN & THOMAS PEARSON. Commissioners. June 4 3w

In Talbot county Court, SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY. MAY TERM, 1833.

ORDERED by the Court, that the sale of the lands mentioned in the within and foregoing report, made by Philip F. Thomas, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Scott, deceased, in the case of Mahlon Phillips, Executor of Samuel Sinclair, deceased, against Elizabeth Scott, the widow and administratrix of William Scott, deceased, and Ellen Maria Scott and Matilda Martin Scott, the daughter and heirs at law of Wm. Scott, deceased, reported by the Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the eighteenth day of November next; Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the first day of October, in the present year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, (1833.)

The report of the Trustee states the amount of the sale to be four hundred and twenty seven dollars and fifty cents \$427 50. JOHN B. ECCLESTON. True copy. June 4 3w

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

Given under my hand this fifth day of December eighteen hundred and thirty two. R. D. CHAMBERS. True Copy. Test—Jo. Richardson, Clk. June 4 3w

One hundred dollars reward. RANAWAY from the subscriber on Saturday evening, the 25th ult. a negro man who calls himself FREDERICK SNOWDEN, about five feet nine or ten inches high, of a dark complexion, and when spoken to is very polite. He has an impediment in his speech, which causes a motion of his head similar to that of nodding assent; his clothing is of the common domestic kind. I will give the above reward so I get him again.

BENJ. WATKINS, Near Annapolis, Md. June 4 4w

The Eastern Whig will publish the above four times, and forward the bill to the office of the Maryland Gazette.

Notice is hereby given, THAT the subscribers appointed by Caroline county Court, at the last October Term thereof, Commissioners to divide or value &c. the lands of Hezekiah Vinson, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased, will meet on the land of said deceased, on Saturday the 20th July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to proceed in the execution of the said commission.

WM. ORRELL JAMES SANGSTON Wm. THAWLEY JOSUA CLARKE MATTHEW M. HARDCASTLE. Commissioners. June 4 3w

LOOK HERE. ONE or two good Cabinet Makers (single men) who are fonder of work than the subscriber, may obtain work by calling at the Cabinet shop of JOHN MCKONKIN. N. B. They may have their pay too. Two apprentices of good moral habits from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken to learn the above business. may 7

SAMUEL MACKAY HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and is now opening at his store, opposite the Court House,

A handsome assortment of SEASONABLE DRY GOODS. TOGETHER WITH China, Glass and Queensware. Also, a general assortment of GROCERIES. Consisting in part as follows: HYSON AND IMPERIAL TEAS,

Java and Green COFFEE, Prime and Common SUGAR, Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES, Cognac BRANDY 4th proof, Jamaica and Antigua SPIRITS, Holland and Country GIN, Prime and Common WHISKEY, N. E. RUM and MOLASSES, Mould and Dpt. CANDLES, &c. &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash, or in exchange for Tow or Tear Linen, Wool, Feathers, Quills, &c. &c. He invites his friends and customers to call and view his assortment, learn prices, and judge for themselves. Easton, May 7.

W. & T. H. JENKINS RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have received AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS, to their former stock. This addition, it is hoped will complete their spring assortment, and meet the approbation of purchasers.

They can exhibit a beautiful lot of Gauze and Hernane Shawls of all colors; Black Gros de Swiss and Green Gro de Nap; Black Mattioni Lustrating—double and single green Florence—Grecian Quilling, &c. Rich figured Blaud Veils. Also a great variety of PARASOLS, PLAIN, FIGURED & STAR-FRINED.

WALDEN'S GRAIN & GRASS SCYTHES WINES. W. & T. H. J. take this opportunity to say that they will receive in a very short time, some superior Champagne and Claret Wines, which they will warrant to be of the finest qualities. They indulge the hope that the price of the claret wine, will be such as to warrant its general use in families, being a wine perfectly innocent and very healthy in warm seasons.

Old London particular Madeira; Sherry and Lisbon Wines; Old London Dock Oporto Wine warranted pure and of the first quality. They again invite the attention of the public. Easton, may 21

Collector's Second Notice. THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for the year 1832, earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Taxes, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired, and it is much pressed for the same; therefore those in arrears, must be prepared to settle the amount of their Taxes when called on, or in case of their neglect to do so, the law will be his guide.

PHILIP MACKAY, Collector. april 16

FOR SALE. THE FARM called "Mulberry Hill," which, while in the possession of the late Dr. Allen, was one of the most pleasant, as well as elevated residences in this county, will be offered at public sale, in lots of 25 acres, to suit purchasers, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of June next, by A. C. BULLITT, Agent for Elizabeth Harrison.

Who also offers for sale a first rate COACHEE, now at Mr. Anderson's shop. Easton, Park, May 21st

New and Splendid Assortment of BOOTS & SHOES. THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, that he has ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c. PETER TARR. april 9

WOOL! WOOL! IT is now nearly time to commence sheering Sheep. The subscriber therefore respectfully requests his friends, the farmers of Talbot and the adjacent counties, to commence the operation of washing and sheering as early as they may think proper, and that he is ready to purchase wool at the highest market prices at his Ware Room near the Cash corner, or direct a line to him in Easton, will find that he is prepared and willing to give them as high prices as they can get in Baltimore or Philadelphia as many of them can bear witness to. BENNETT TOMLINSON. may 21

LOOK HERE. ONE or two good Cabinet Makers (single men) who are fonder of work than the subscriber, may obtain work by calling at the Cabinet shop of JOHN MCKONKIN. N. B. They may have their pay too. Two apprentices of good moral habits from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken to learn the above business. may 7

POETRY.

BUDS AND BABIES.

By an old Woman.

There's a voice in ev'ry vernal leaf
That trembles on the tree—
It breathes about the flow'ry-bud,

But there's a flower more sweet than this
Young offspring of the tree—
A lily-like—purer—prouder far—
Thy flower, Humanity!

Obj were the social world like thine,
Bright Nature, man might lift
The new-born babe aloft, and cry,
"Behold another gift!"

LINES WRITTEN ON A PUNcheon OF SPIRITS.

BY PHILIP FRENEAU.

Within these wooden walls confined,
The ruin lurks of human kind;
More mischief here, united, dwell,

Within these prison walls repose
The seeds of many a bloody nose;
The chattering tongue, the horrid oath;

Forever fastened be this door!
Confined within a thousand more
Destructive fends of hateful shape,

Thrice happy be who early taught,
By nature, ne'er this poison sought;
Who friendly to his own repose,

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS



HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a handsome assortment of SADDLERY.

Those wishing to purchase, will do well to give him an early call.

BOARDING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a boarding house in the house formerly occupied by the late Thomas Perrin Smith,

N. B. Parents or guardians of children from the country, who may wish to place them at school in town, can have them accommodated with boarding by the subscriber,

jan 22

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE: Dr. Scudder's Eye Water, Morphine, Emeline, Strichline, Coramine, Pimperin, Oil Cubeb, Solidified Capiva, Oil of Cantharidin, Demarcized Laudanum, Ditto Opium, Iodine, Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES,

Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing under the firm of Rose & Spencer, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are most respectfully requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

ROBERT ROSE, RICHARD P. SPENCER. Easton, 23d March, 1833.

The business will be continued by Robert Rose, who is thankful for the patronage all ready received, and solicits a continuation of the same.

350 NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase three hundred NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated.

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

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore. may 29

PETER W. WILLIS, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, AND GOLD AND SILVER SMITH, DENTON, Maryland.

Will repair at the shortest notice, Chronometers, Levers, Lépines, Horizontal, Duplex, Repeating and Vertical Watches.— Weekly and Daily Brass and Wood Clocks.

N. B. In consequence of an arrangement with one of the principal houses in Baltimore, P. W. W. can furnish to order any kind of time piece on the most accommodating terms, and at the shortest notice.

150 NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred and fifty servants of all descriptions.— Mechanics of all kinds, from 12 to 25 years of age. He also wishes to purchase fifty in families.— It is desirable to purchase them in large lots, as they will be settled in Alabama, and will not be separated.

THOS. M. JONES. may 7

CLARKE'S BIOGRAPHY.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, AUTO BIOGRAPHY of the late Rev. Dr. ADAM CLARKE—price 37 1/2 cts. Also, James' FAMILY MONITOR. Clarke's Scripture Promises. Olney's Geography. Kimber's Arithmetic. Grimshaw's England. Greece. Rome.

Together with every variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. at fair prices. A good assortment of BLANK BOOKS and PAPER. EDWARD MULLIKIN. may 7

A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Runaway from Caroline county, about two weeks since, a negro woman named ANN, (belonging to the estate of Ann Brannock,) about 22 years of age, taking with her her son, between one and two years old, named George; she was far advanced in pregnancy, and it is supposed has another child by this time.

The above reward of \$20 will be paid for her, if taken beyond the limits of the State, or \$10 if taken within the State, and secured, so that I get her again, and all reasonable charges paid if delivered to me, in Baltimore, or to Mr. Samuel Chambers, in Caroline county. THOMAS LAMBDIN. may 21

THE STEAM BOAT



GOV. WOLCOTT,

Capt. WM. V. VIRDIN, will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rock Hill, Corsica, and Chestertown, returning will leave Chestertown at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, Corsica at about 10, and Rock Hill at about 12 noon, and arrive in Baltimore at 4, P. M.

apr 30 W. L. OWEN, Agent.

The Steam Boat Maryland



CAPTAIN TAYLOR,

WILL leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge, (via the Company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (via the Company's wharf at Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore every Monday morning at half past 6 o'clock for Centreville, (via the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek) and Chestertown, and return to Baltimore the same day. All baggage and packages at the risk of the owners thereof. April 9

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

April 12th, 1833.

IN the late conflagration of the Treasury building nearly all the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the establishment of the Department to the 31st of March, 1833, was destroyed including as well the original letters and communications addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the records of the letters and communications written by him.

The correspondence which has been saved, and of which, therefore, no copies are desired, are the records of the letters written by the Secretary of the Treasury to Presidents and Cashiers of Banks, from the 1st of October, 1819, to the 20th of February 1833; all the correspondence relating to the Revolutionary claims under the act of 15th May, 1828, and to claims of Virginia officers to half pay, under the act of 5th July, 1832; and to applications for the benefits of the acts of the 3d March, 1831, and 14th July, 1832, for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States.

COPIES of the letters and communications written by the Secretary of the Treasury, and of the object of the circulars first stated to the Department, and his wishes on the subject ascertained. LOUIS McLANE, Secretary of the Treasury. April 26—30

To be inserted three times a week for three months in the papers authorized to publish the laws of the United States.

SAMUEL OZMON, CABINET MAKER.

ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. E. Mullikin's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED ED MAYERIAH in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, INTO FURNITURE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms. All orders for COFFINS, will be thankfully received, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals by Mr. Thomas Oldson or myself, who can at all times be found at the shop.

He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch. M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick county. Easton, April 2d, 1833.

NOTICE.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Frederick county, on the 17th day of March last, as a runaway, a bright mulatto man who calls himself PATRICK LYLE.— He is about 50 years of age, five feet eight inches high; he has a scar on his forehead, and has lost some of his upper teeth. Had on when committed, a grey frock coat, Pittsburg cord pantaloons, and white hat—says he is free, and last from Washington county, Maryland.—The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick county. April 5—16

Notice.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 19th day of April, 1833, a negro man who calls himself JOSHUA PURDY. of a yellow complexion, about twenty years of age, five feet ten inches and one half high. Had on when committed a gray cloth roundabout, corded pantaloons, brown for hat, fine shoes; has a scar on his forehead, and one on his lip; also a large scar on his breast—says he is free, and that he was last from Ridgeville in this county.

The owner, if any, is requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law. M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick county. May 14 8t

The Washington Globe and Eastern Shore Whig will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks and charge. M. E. B.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM in Queen Ann's county, containing about 400 acres, now occupied by Mr. John C. Wootters. The land is kind, and susceptible of considerable improvement, by judicious cultivation; the improvements are in tolerable good order. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises. For terms apply to Mr. William Stevens, merchant, Centreville, or to the subscriber.

JOHN W. JENKINS. Talbot county, may 28th

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Talbot county, as a runaway, on Friday the 24th of May, by Philomena Willis, East. one of the State of Maryland's Justices of the peace, in and for Talbot county, a negro boy, who calls himself TOM MILLER, 5 feet 6 inches high, very black, and says he belongs to Richard Mullikin, of Prince Georges county. Had on when committed blue cloth cap, cotton shirt, striped kersey vest, kersey pantaloons and round about, and coarse monroe shoes.

The owner of the above described runaway negro, is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges, and take him away, or otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER, Shff. Easton, May 28, 1833. 8w

Tailoring Establishment.

ANDREW OEHLER, TAILOR,

MAKES the liberty of informing the citizens of Easton, that he has commenced business in Washington Street, near the Bank, and is prepared to receive and execute orders of every description, in the most correct and fashionable style; and pledges himself to use his utmost endeavor, by industry, punctuality and the use of his best abilities, to render satisfaction.

PARISIAN SCOURING.

This department of the advertiser's business, he can with confidence assert will not be surpassed, if equalled, by any individual in this or any other city; having had the most perfect experience and given invariably, the most ample satisfaction to those having scouring done by him.

Gentlemen's Garments

of every description, can be cleaned so as to make one half worn appear entirely new, by restoring the colours, extracting grease, and preventing the moth from eating them. Easton, April 30, 1833.

SPRING FASHIONS.

Millinery and Mantua Making.

MRS. RIDGAWAY

RETURNS her grateful acknowledgments, to the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties, but more particularly to those of Easton, for the very liberal encouragement she has received from them since she commenced the above business in Easton, and takes pleasure in announcing to them her return from Baltimore in the last Steam Boat, with a general assortment of Millinery and fancy articles, which she is disposed to sell on the most accommodating terms for cash.

She would also state, that having received a polite invitation from Mrs. Fenby (one of the most fashionable Milliners in Baltimore) to view her assortment of spring fashions; that she availed herself thereof, and obtained all her most fashionable patterns. She also visited Mrs. Broadbent at her elegant fashionable store and viewed her new patterns, and will receive by next packet a pattern bonnet of the latest fashion. She therefore respectfully invites her customers, and the ladies generally to call and view them, at her new stand on Washington Street, a few doors below Dover. april 23

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

14th day of May, A. D. 1833. On application of Mark W. Foreman, Administrator of Curtis M. Jones, late of Caroline county deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and seal, this fourteenth day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.

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

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Kent county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Curtis M. Jones, late of Caroline county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to James B. WILSON of Greensborough, Caroline county, (who is my authorized Agent in the settlement of the deceased's estate), on or before the twenty-eighth day of November next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this fourteenth day of May, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

MARK W. FOREMAN, Adm'r. of Curtis M. Jones, deceased. may 21

Portrait Painting.

THE subscriber will remain a short time in Easton, and will Paint Portraits for the low price of \$10 for Life size, small ones in proportion. Those who feel disposed to patronize him will please to call early. Resemblance warranted generally good. Office directly opposite Mr. F. Niles's store. EDWARD S HOPKINS. may 21

A GREAT BARGAIN.

WILL Sell at a very reduced price, and on a long credit, that very valuable TRACT OF LAND, called SHARP'S ISLAND, if application be made soon.—Persons wishing to make a profitable investment, would do well to embrace this offer. THEODORE DENNY, agent. for Jos. W. Reynolds. Easton, march 16

THE CELEBRATED HORSE



RED ROVER,

IS now in fine stud condition, and will stand the ensuing spring in Talbot county, Maryland, viz. Easton, St Michaels, the Trappe and Chapel. The prices on which the services of Red Rover will be rendered are as follows: To wit: Six Dollars the spring's chance, Twelve Dollars to insure a mare in foal, Three Dollars the single leap; with twenty five cents cash to the Groom in each case. The insurance money to be paid by the 25th of January, 1834; the money for the season to be paid by the 20th August next; the money for the single leap to be paid at the time of service.—Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are in foal, the persons putting her to the horse will be held liable for the amount of insurance. The season will commence on the first day of April next at Centreville, where the horse will remain during that week, and on Monday following at Easton, and remain there also a week, and then alternate at Centreville and Easton, a week at each place during the season, which will close on the first of July.

RED ROVER, is now nine years old, of the best blood in the country, as by reference to his pedigree published in hand bills will appear. Red Rover is a beautiful sorrel, nearly 16 hands high, with a bold and lofty carriage, great bone and sinew, his general appearance commanding, admired and approved by judges. Red Rover it is believed possesses more of the Medley blood than any other horse on this shore, or even in this State, as due reference to Turf Register for sire and dam, will appear. Red Rover is now in Easton, and will remain here until the 20th inst. at which time he will commence his season. For stands, time of standing, pedigree, certificates, progeny, &c. see hand bills and Turf Register. J. M. FAULKNER. March 19

SHANNONDALE.

THE full bred horse Shannon Dale, a dark sorrel, being in fine stud condition, will stand in Easton every Tuesday during the season, the remainder of his time at the subscriber's stable on the following terms, viz: Six dollars the spring's chance; 12 dollars to insure a mare with foal, three dollars the single leap and twenty five cents in each case to the Groom. JAMES BARTLETT. Talbot co. March 16, 1833. CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify that Shannondale was got by the imported horse Eagle and was raised by Thomas T. Lowry, and sold by said Lowry to Mr. Cato Moore of Charlottesville, Virginia, and to Mr. Thomas R. Hammond of the same town; and the dam of this horse was got by the imported horse Bedford, and that she was full blooded and raised by S. G. Fauntleroy of King and Queen county, Virginia.—Any further information that may be wanted can be obtained by application to Mr. Lowry or to Thos. R. Hammond. JOHN M. GAYLE.

We hereby certify that Shannondale is a sure foot getter and has produced as likely colts as any horse that has stood in this county for his last twelve or fifteen years. John M. Gayle, John T. Cooke, Henry Fleming, William Morgan, Thomas Hill, Jas. H. Jones, Philip Taleferro, Robert Reese, John M. Anderson, Robertson Bridges, William Chapman: Gloucester Court House, Va. March 3d, 1833.

INDEPENDENCE.

THE excellent young Jack INDEPENDENCE, raised in Kentucky, by the gentlemen who raised the fine mules owned by Edward N. Hambleton, Esq and of the same stock, will stand the ensuing season at the Chapel, on every other Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at the Subscriber's farm, the remainder of the time. Being young he will be limited to 20 mares.

Seven dollars the season, to be discharged by five, if paid by the 25th October. Insurance \$10, but \$8 will be received in full, if paid by the 1st of April 1834. Insurance can only be made by special contract with the subscriber. Twenty five cents to the groom in each case. EDWARD H. NABB. Chapel, Talbot county, March, 1833. } march 23

MARYLAND.

Talbot county Orphans' Court,

20th day of May, A. D. 1833. ON APPLICATION of William Arringdale, administrator of James Ridgaway, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

IN TESTIMONY that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereto set my hand and seal, this twentieth day of May, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

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

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Ridgaway late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the twenty eighth day of November next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twentieth day of May, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

WM. ARRINGDALE, Adm'r. of James Ridgaway, deceased. may 29

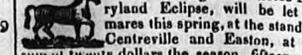
NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 1st day of May, inst, a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JOHN GEORGE. He is about 25 years of age, five feet eight inches high. Had on when committed, blue home made pantaloons & vest; says he was set free by Dr. Belinsky Cane, of Georgetown, Kentucky.

The owner if any, is requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law. M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick county. may 29

The Washington Globe, and the Eastern Whig will publish the above advertisements once a week for 9 weeks, and charge M. E. B.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE.



The thorough bred horse Maryland Eclipse, will be let to mares this spring, at the stands of Centreville and Easton, at the sum of twenty dollars the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, twenty five dollars to insure with foal, and fifty cents to the groom. The single leap, payable before the mare goes to the horse, the season at its close, and the insurance as soon as it is ascertained the mare is in foal. If the mare be sold, the person putting her to the horse will be held liable for the amount of insurance. The season will commence on the first day of April next at Centreville, where the horse will remain during that week, and on Monday following at Easton, and remain there also a week, and then alternate at Centreville and Easton, a week at each place during the season, which will close on the first of July.

ECLIPSE is a dark chestnut sorrel, near 16 hands high, nine years old this Spring, and possesses great strength and beauty; his colts are remarkably large and fine, and those upon the turf give evidence of great speed, as yet however, few have been trained, the oldest of his colts, being only three years old last season. One of his colts bred by the proprietor and sold to a gentleman in N. York, was trained and tried last season, and proved to be a successful racer, running his mile in one minute and fifty one seconds, both heats, and beating four others, with great ease. Eclipse was trained for the first time, and ran in the Spring of 1830, (being the two preceding years on the stand as a Stallion) in the State of New Jersey, a mile and repeat, and won with great ease, beating three other horses; he was afterwards carried to Poughkeepsie, and entered against the celebrated race horse Sir Lovel, and although beaten, yet it is said, this race was run in as short, if not a shorter time, with the same weight, than was ever run in the United States, the first heat was run in 3 minutes 57 seconds, and the second heat in 3 minutes 46 seconds, two miles and repeat—Sir Lovel after this race, was taken to New York, and matched against Mr. Johnson's celebrated race mare Arietta, (which had a short time before beaten Ariel two miles, in a match for \$5000) Sir Lovel distanced Arietta the second heat in 9 minutes 48 seconds, thereby proving that Eclipse was a better racer than Arietta. After the race at Poughkeepsie, Eclipse was turned out and trained in the fall following, and gave greater promise of speed, than on his first trial, but in his exercises received an injury in one of his sinews, and was withdrawn from the turf without further trial. Subjoined is the Certificate of the gentleman who trained him, and voluntarily tendered:

Colt's Neck, New Jersey, Nov. 30, 1830: I certify that for the last thirty years and upwards, I have been in the yearly practice of training race horses, and have had in my possession, some of the reputed best horses in the country; for the last year I have had Maryland Eclipse, with others under training, exercise, and give it as my opinion that for any distance I have tried him, which was never more than two miles, he is the fastest horse I have ever trained. (Signed)

JOSEPH K. VAN MATER. The original Certificate of his performance at Poughkeepsie (where he ran) from the Secretary of the Club, and of Mr. Van Mater, are in the possession of the proprietor, and can be seen upon application.

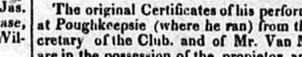
PEDIGREE.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE was got by the justly celebrated race horse "American Eclipse," formerly the property of Mr. Vanranis of New York; dam of Maryland Eclipse, the "Lady of the Lake," she by Mr. Badger's Hickory out of the "Maid of the Oaks;" Hickory was got by the imported horse Whip, the dam of Hickory, "Dido," by the imported "Dare Devil," his grand dam by "Wildcat" who was got by the old imported horse "Fearnot," who was got by the imported mare "Killy Fisher." Fearnot by the Godolphin Arabian, his great grand dam by the imported horse Clockfast, his great great grand dam, was the dam of the celebrated horse Buccaphalus and Lady Tessel. Whip was got by Salttram, his dam by Herod, his grand dam by Matchem, out of Gimerack's dam &c. The Maid of the Oaks, was sired by "Spread Eagle," her dam by the old imported horse Shark, her grand dam by Gen. Nelson's Rockingham, her great grand dam by True Whig, her great great grand dam by Col. Buller's horse Galant, her great great great grand dam by the imported horse Regulus, her great great great great grand dam by the imported horse Diamond. American Eclipse was sired by Duroc, dam Miller's Damsel, she by Messenger; Duroc was sired by old Diomed, his dam Amanda, by Grey Diomed &c. Messenger was got by the English horse Mambrino, &c. The dam of the Millers Damsel was the English Mare Pot-8 O's sired by Pot 8 O's, and Pot 8 O's by the celebrated horse "Eclipse." For further particulars of American Eclipse's Pedigree

See Turf Register vol. 1 page 269 For same of Hickory vol. 2 page 361 For same of Maid of Oaks vol. 2 page 265 For same of Messenger vol. 3 page 49 For same of Duroc vol. 1 page 67 For same of Spread Eagle vol. 2 page 116 JAMES SEWALL, Proprietor. march 26th, 1833.

N. B. Those who desire to put mares to this horse, are requested to call upon William K. Landin, Esq at Easton.

MORE BOOTS AND SHOES.



The subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening a splendid supply of the above articles, which, having been selected by himself, he is warranted in saying is equal, if not superior, to any heretofore offered, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment extensive and complete. Comprising gentlemen's boots and shoes of all descriptions, Ladies Lasting, French Morocco, Seal Skin and Calf Skin Slippers and strapped Shoes; Servants coarse and fine shoes, and a variety of children's morocco and leather boots; also a beautiful assortment of hair and red morocco trunks, Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. He invites the public to call and view his supply, hear his prices, decide for themselves and he thinks if economy is at all consulted, he will receive as he has endeavored to merit a continuance of public patronage. The public's Obedt. JOHN WRIGHT. april 30

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.

Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable half yearly in advance.

NEW GOODS.

KENNARD & LOVEDAY, HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have opened at their store house in Easton, a very handsome and

NEW STORE.

Goldsmith and Hazle, HAVE just opened at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. John T. Goldsmith, situate on Washington Street, in Easton, and next door to Mr. John Camper's Store, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, AND GROCERIES. consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinettes, Merino Cassimeres and Summer Cloths, Silks and Bombazines, Gauze and Craple Dechine Shawls.

NEW SPRING GOODS. WM. H. & P. GROOME HAVE returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening their Spring supply of GOODS, comprising a large and general assortment of

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

SPRING FASHIONS. Millinery and Mantua Making. MRS. RIDGWAY RETURNS her grateful acknowledgements, to the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties, but more particularly to those of Easton, for the very liberal encouragement she has received from them since she commenced the above business in Easton, and takes pleasure in announcing to them her return from Baltimore in the last Steam Boat, with a general assortment of Millinery and

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a handsome assortment of SADDLERY.

SAMUEL MACKAY

HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and is now opening at his store, opposite the Court House,

China, Glass and Queensware. Also, a general assortment of GROCERIES: Consisting in part as follows:

HYSON AND IMPERIAL TEAS, Java and Green COFFEE, Prime and Common SUGAR, Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES, Cognac BRANDY 4th proof, Jamaica and Antigua SPIRITS, Holland and Country GIN, Prime and Common WHISKEY, N. E. RUM and MOLASSES, Mould and Dipt CANDLES, &c. &c.

Watches, Jewellery and Fancy ARTICLES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, with a very GENERAL ASSORTMENT of GOODS, in his line, as follows:

Watches, Keys, Chains and Seals, Silver Tea Spoons, Silver Thimbles, Penknives, Scissors, and RAZORS, warranted of superior quality, Hair Combs, a good assortment, With other useful and ornamental articles, numerous to write down.

Watch and Clock Materials, which will enable him to work in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

Old Silver and Gold taken in payment for work or for goods. Easton, May 28, 1833 Sw (G)

NEW and Splendid Assortment of BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, that he ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.

A CARD. A WOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes.

A GREAT BARGAIN. I WILL sell at a very reduced price, and on a long credit, that very valuable TRACT OF LAND, called SHARP'S ISLAND, if application be made soon.

Farm for Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM in Queen Ann's county, containing about 400 acres, now occupied by Mr. John C. Woolfolt.

Portrait Painting. THE subscriber will remain a short time in Easton, and will Paint Portraits for the low price of \$10 for Life size, small ones in proportion. Those who feel disposed to patronize him will please to call early. Resemblance warranted generally good. Office directly opposite Mr. F. Nind's store. EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

From the Boston Morning Post. TRIAL OF THE REV. EPHRAIM K. AVERY.

Joseph Fuller, of Providence, lives in Friendship street, 18 or 20 rods from Methodist meeting house; on Tuesday morning about 25 or 30 minutes before 9, Mr. A. came to witness's house, and entered into a conversation with Mr. Holway; while A. was there witness shaved and dressed for meeting; Mr. A. remarked that he had engaged to open the prayer meeting at 9; witness wished him to remain a little longer; but looking up to his timepiece perceived the hour had arrived, and said no more, and Mr. A. immediately started for the meeting.

Samuel Palmer on Tuesday witness was at the 9 o'clock prayer meeting; while on his way to the meeting he heard the Universalist church clock strike 9; he reached the meeting house 5 or 6 minutes after the services had commenced; Mr. A. was in the altar; witness sat in front of the altar, so that Mr. A. could not have come out without his moving; was in company with A. until 4 that afternoon.

Wm. Pearce on Christmas day last, witness, with other gentlemen, was present at Mr. Avery's house, in Bristol at the time Mr. Oswald, engineer of the Fall River steam boat, came for the purpose of identifying Mr. Avery; Oswald then said, that he should not like to swear that Mr. A. was the man who delivered him the letter; after Mr. A. put on his spectacles Oswald was more uncertain; Oswald said that he thought A. bore some resemblance to the man, and could not be certain as to any part of his dress; said it was between 9 and 10 o'clock; might be near station time (10) as there was considerable steam on; O repeated his unwillingness to swear several times; witness looked down the lane and saw 40 to 50 strangers, several ladies forced themselves into the back part of the house.

Wm. Henry D'Wolf, of Bristol—Nov. 19th, witness filed all his letters; could find no letter on file received on that day; in file of bills found a bill from Fall River Iron Manufacturing Company, dated Nov. 14, but which witness knew was not received on the 14th, 15th or 16th; was half of a letter, the letter portion of the sheet being lost; a portion of the water was attached to the bill; presumes that this must have been the letter received on the 19th.

Nathaniel Bullock, Collector of Bristol—witness was one of Mr. Avery's guests at Bristol. On Christmas day, saw forty or fifty strangers round Mr. A.'s house; not Bristol people; their excited appearance created great alarm to Mr. A.'s friends; witness felt anxious as to Mr. A.'s safety; when the bell of the Fall River steam boat rang, the mob retired; witness, after A. was discharged by the Bristol Magistrate, by reason of the continued excitement of the Fall River people, urged Avery to keep out of reach till within a week or two prior to the March session of the Supreme Court, assuring him that his counsel would take the same measures to procure evidence and prepare his defence. Avery expressed a wish to remain in Bristol and live down the prejudice against him; but was finally overruled by his friends.

John Bristead, minister of Protestant Episcopal Church, in Bristol, had heard that a mob of people had come from Fall River to carry off Mr. Avery by force; a day or two after the examination urged him to withdraw until the excitement had abated.

Mary Davis, was living in Mr. A.'s family, in December, on Christmas day, a number of Fall River people surrounded the house, and 12 or 15 forced their way into the back door, and interrupted the passage of witness through the kitchen. She asked them what they wanted, and they replied, we want Mr. Avery; and we will have him dead or alive, or shoot him through the window.

Sally Swan, of Bristol—During the Bristol examination, witness conversed with Mrs. Ann Norton, who said she had come over to Bristol to testify against Mr. A. Mrs. N. said "he ought to be hung; and if she could do any thing towards it she would." Mrs. N. also told witness that Mr. A. had large whiskers, high shirt collar, which wanted washing; and she had heard that he had shaved off his whiskers, so as not to be known.

Jane E. Sprague, of Bristol, confirmed the above respecting the whiskers. David Duval—On Christmas day, conversed with Mr. Cranston, toy-keeper, who then said it was not Mr. Avery who crossed the bridge on the afternoon of Dec. 20th; C. said he knew Mr. Avery. Witness himself made the tracks found on the beach, by Mr. C. on 21st Dec.

Rev. Daniel Webb—Mr. Cranston, toy-keeper, said to witness on the 14th Jan. "I can't think Mr. Avery passed this bridge on the 20th of Decr." Benj. Tilley, testified to hearing the remark above by Cranston.

Rev. Isaac Bonney, Timothy Merrit, S. W. Wilson, Ebenezer Blake, Methodist ministers, here testified that they had known Mr. Avery for many years, and that his character for peace, and humanity, and confidence was entirely irreproachable.

Lydia Le Barron, had known Mr. Avery 8 years; he was in the habit of rambling about; his excursions lasted many hours. Isaac Alden, when at Stoughton, Col. Harden, who had brought A. to that place, requested witness to go into room, and see if Avery was the man whom he took tea with at Fall River, in Lawton's tavern, on the 20th Dec. witness did and was certain that he was not the man; that man was longer favored.

Luther Chase, of Fall River was at the meeting on Saturday evening, Dec. 20; broke up about nine; after meeting Mr. A. came up with witness at four corners, and said he was going to Bennett's stable, and went off in that direction; was a cloudy night. [Nine witnesses proved that the weather was exceedingly mild in the afternoon of December 20th.]

Oliver Brownell, one mile day, latter end of week of Dec. 20, saw a tall man, with a soursout, and black hat, going S. from the mine, near G. Brownell's gate; witness did not recollect the hour; his wife asked him who the stranger was; very uncommon to see strangers in that road. Sarah Brownell, on the 20th Dec. saw a stranger, about 3 o'clock, passing through George Brownell's lot, two rods from the gate in a Southerly direction.

Amy Ann, on the night of Dec. 20th, between 8 and 9, while going home from G. Hall's overtook and passed a tall, slim man, in dark clothes and black hat, on that road, going North towards Bristol Ferry; he was walking very slow. Nicholas Peck, of Bristol—on 20th witness

in a conversation with Mr. A. about coal of the island, and said that he had heard that coal might be procured for three dollars a ton; witness said he should like to be sure of it, as it was less than what he then gave.

Mr. Parsons of Providence, has practised 20 years; countenances of persons hung are often pale as dark colored, especially if suspended any length of time; there will be livid spots on the dependant parts; the marks of spots on the sides might be mistaken for fingerprints by ignorant persons; if suspended a night would expect to find the region of the ribs discolored by the settling of the fluids by gravitation, such marks are often found for bruises; 36 days after death, especially if the body had been opened before, would expect to find a discoloration round the spine, pelvis, and lower abdomen, and would not place no reliance on such an examination as to bruises; average length of a foetus, 6 months and 20 days, would be 8 inches; the above period only had elapsed from the last meeting to his death, witness would expect to find the countenance distorted, if the cord had been strangled, and afterwards hung up; so that the muscles of the neck were rigid; that the cord would have been rigidly placed lower on the neck, and when suspended, if very tight, would have drawn the skin up, leaving a distinct mark on the neck beneath the skin, at the point where the cord was first applied.

The foregoing testimony of Dr. Parsons was sustained by Dr. Miller of Franklin, and Dr. Turner and Dumas, of Newport, who were all particularly decided as to the difficulty of discovering mere bruises in the abdominal regions 36 days after death, especially if the body had undergone incisions shortly after death.

Peter William Graves, of Lowell, presented for Maria Cornell, when afflicted with Leucæmia, in Aug. 1830; she told witness that she was a member of the Methodist Church, and could pray and exhort with them as well as they were considered by them as a very bright christian; met with them, in a room, at Lowell at the time, and she was caused him to be informed of it, she said Avery knew it; he would wear a little, and would drop herself if he found it out; considerable time after saw her at a house; he called; heard her in another room speaking abusively of Mr. A. for turning her out of church; and said he ought to be hung; did not appear to be in her right mind.

Doctor Noah Martin, of Great Falls, presented for her for the above complaint six weeks; her mind appeared to be disordered. Azerath Bowen, at a factory in Wallingford, once surprised Maria Cornell in an attempt to hang herself, in a private room.

John Lary, at Dover frequently heard Mary say she would hang herself; had been tempted to do it; one afternoon she came in crying, witness asked her what was the matter; she replied that she had been out to make a parley herself, but when she came to the place courage failed her.

Ed. Parker, about 7 or 8 years ago, when witness kept a tavern in Thompson, Conn., near the island line, Maria Cornell stopped at his house, and requested to remain there overnight; and take the Providence stage on Monday; she appeared to be on the eve of matrimony; shortly after Charles and Wilbur Taylor came in a hurry, on their way to the island; upon seeing the woman, Wilbur exclaimed, "the devil, Maria, are you here?" "Yes, I am, and you can't help yourself" said she; a parley took place between them, from which it appeared that she was going to swear a child upon Wm. T., and she was trying to escape from the state; agreed to settle with him for a certain amount of money, and signed a paper exonerating him from all liability; witness signed the paper as a witness of the delivery of it, the next morning when she got the money into her hand, she shook it in Taylor's face, and said "you have got to get up earlier in the morning than you ever did yet, to make a gain of me, and I am no more likely to have a child than you are;" witness said that next morning she looked "quite gant."

Wena Parker, wife of preceding witness, testified as above, adding that she helped to unass her on the above evening, and found that she had doubled a blanket round her shoulders; in the morning she looked prim as anybody, and took the stage for Providence; told witness that she had a sister married to Galloway Rawson, &c.; said she had been brought into the gospel light under the preaching of Mr. Maffit.

Books Shattuck, of Lowell, was superintendent of a weaving room; dismissed Miss Cornell from the factory for lewdness, &c. she confessed several acts of that character to him.

Mrs. Howard resided in Lowell, October 1830, preferred charges of lewdness and lying before a committee of the Methodist Synod; she was expelled; in 1831, in June, witness saw her again; she acknowledged her crime, and got some class leaders to sign a paper that she might be admitted as a member in probation, at Great Falls. Said she had been tempted to destroy herself, and thought she should at some future period; had a wild look, eyes flashed.

Mrs. Mary Ann Barnes, of Lowell—Miss Cornell confessed to witness various instances of licit practices; one Sunday rode out with a young man, went to a tavern, witness saw her, &c. and drank so much wine as not to know what she was about. Showed witness copies of confessional letters she had written to Mr. A. and which he had taken no notice of.

Rev. Dural, had received from Miss Cornell the same confessions; she vowed vengeance against Mr. A. and the whole Methodist Church; said she knew how to be agreeable to men; that they liked her; said she led the mode of life since she was 15 years old; had been tempted to hang herself, &c.

Lydia Pervier, had received the same confession; appeared to have been disordered in mind.

Ellen E. Briggs—In 1831, in Lowell, witness had some conversation about Mr. Avery with Miss Cornell, in relation to his recommending her to the Church at Great Falls, which she refused to do; she said "I'll be revenged on him; if it cost me my life."

Cross examined—Witness rode from Bristol in the carriage with Mr. A. when she retired to Boston, last winter; heard him say, he would give himself up to the Supreme Court. Miss Sarah Worthington—Maria Cornell told witness that her sister was jealous of her, and said she would come to the gallows, because there were so many men after her. She said

that Rawson, her sister's husband, often told her that she was more attractive than her sister. She kept cherry rum, and had seen her hope to see an apple tree, to hang herself but said the thoughts of eternity kept her from doing it; she confessed to witness several acts of lewdness.

Elizabeth H. Shumway—knew the deceased by the names of Maria Snow and Maria Snow Cornell; was dismissed from church in Slatersville 1826, for improper intercourse with him; told witness that Rawson courted her first, and that her sister got him away from her; that she had been intimate as man and wife with him, and her sister was jealous of her. Said she could forge a certificate, had done it, and could do it again; confessed her character; threatened suicide; and repeated the threat of vengeance against Mr. Avery.

Miss Maria Libby, Caroline Tibbets, Mary C. Warren, and Sarah Honey, each testified to her having confessed her bad conduct; had heard her threats of suicide and revenge of Mr. Avery at the risk of her life, and also that she had forged a certificate of church membership and could do so again.

Ann Cotel, slept in same room with deceased, at Great Falls; witness remarked that she had nursed, and she seemed to assent to it; threatened to drown herself one night because she was not admitted to a love feast.

Miss Lucy M. Howe, of Lowell, while at Lowell last October, heard a conversation between the Rev. Mr. Holway and Mr. Avery, in which the latter expressed a desire to visit the coal mines, &c.; witness had heard Maria Cornell's threats and confessions.

Rev. John G. Dove, Maria Cornell called on witness, at Dover, when he was stationed there; and requested admission into the church, showing him at the time a certificate signed by Mr. Avery; shortly after he received a letter from Mr. A. cautioning him of her character, and expulsion from church subsequent to the date of said certificate; she made sundry false statements respecting the subject, which she afterwards acknowledged.

Thaddeus Brice, once deceased by name of Maria Cornell, in Jewitt's city, in 1825; she worked in a room under his charge; said she was a member of a Congregational Church; saw her come out of a building, used as a store room for cotton, between 8 and 9 at night, accompanied by a young man; shortly after she was dismissed; in 1824 met with her again by mistake in the street; she pretended he was Cornell; afterwards said her reason for assuming the name of Snow, was because there was a very pretty girl by that name.

Zilpha Bruce, wife of T. Bruce, in 1824, Maria called at witness's house and appeared to be pregnant.

Maria Hunt, witness in 1827, intimated to deceased that she was crazy; Maria replied that she had often been told so; and said she had been disappointed in marriage.

Rebecca Fuller, in speaking of Mr. Avery to witness, Maria said, "that old devil will never forgive me," adding, "I hate him more than all flesh; but I love the Methodist people as I do my own soul."

Samuel N. Richmond and Charles Hodges, both dealers in dry goods, in Providence, testified that they had seen Maria Cornell, in their stores various articles, including a Lehigh bonnet; and afterwards confessed to them, and made a partial reparation; her character for theft, at that time, was notorious.

[Several witnesses, male and female, confirmed the preceding testimonies, with some unimportant but characteristic additional facts.]

THOMPSON CAMP MEETING. [A number of witnesses were here introduced to prove that Mr. Avery could not have had any such interview in the woods, on Thursday evening, as Maria Cornell alleged to Grindall Rawson and his wife. The camp meeting commenced on Monday, Aug. 27, and ended on the Saturday following.]

John W. Elliott of Thompson, Conn. lives three quarters of a mile from the camp ground. On Tuesday, Aug. 28, Mr. Avery arrived at day evening, as Maria Cornell alleged to Grindall Rawson and his wife. The camp meeting commenced on Monday, Aug. 27, and ended on the Saturday following.]

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Rev. Elias C. Scott was at said camp meeting; saw Mr. A. first on Wednesday morning; procured him a tent to get refreshment in; saw him in the evening, near the close of public services, near the Plainfield tent; conversed with him. On Thursday morning witness saw Mr. A. and told him there were bad girls on the ground; Avery replied that the Cornell girl was one of them; that he saw her in the saw him she dropped her head as if she had been shot.

Rev. Phineas Crandall, saw Mr. A. on the camp ground several times on Wednesday and Thursday; agreed to go home to Providence with him in his chaise on Friday. On Thursday evening witness preached; a few seconds before he commenced saw Mr. A. at the preachers' stand; he agreed to meet him there at the close of the services, and go to their lodgings; they did so meet; lodged together, and started for Providence next morning.

off the ground together.—Rev. Samuel Palmer was in the tent during most of the evening. Witness saw Maria on the ground and remarked that she was pregnant.

Mrs. Samuel Palmer, set by Mr. A.'s side, in the preachers' tent, on Thursday evening. Mrs. Betsy Mayo, saw Maria several times on the ground; Thursday afternoon she came to the table back of the tent; witness saw Mr. A. here; witness replied that Mr. Merrill was also; Maria said; "I know it, and have spoken to him." Witness told her that Mr. A. was in the tent, when she was directly away. Mr. A. reproved witness for speaking to her.

Mrs. Patty Bacon, lodged in the Madry Brook tent; saw Maria, and remarked that she was a married woman or ought to be; saw her change her clothes; thought she was pregnant.

Mrs. Almira Waters, saw Maria while dressing; thought from her appearance she was pregnant.

Four days meeting at Providence.—[The period during which the engineer of the steamboat believed he received a letter from a man resembling Mr. A. about 9 o'clock, on Tuesday, Thursday or Saturday morning.]

Pardon Jilton, of Providence—Mr. Avery arrived at witness's house on Monday evening from Bristol; staid all night; a little before sunrise, on Tuesday morning, Mr. A. went to the sunrise prayer meeting; witness himself drove his bread cart round and returned to breakfast about ten minutes after 8; and found Mr. A. at home; 20 minutes after, Mr. A. went to Mr. Fuller's, to see Mr. Holway. Mr. A. left Providence for Bristol on Wednesday afternoon, Fall river steamboat landing full three quarters of a mile from the house of witness.

Samuel Boyd, of Providence—On Tuesday, about 9 o'clock, witness was in the vestry, underneath the Methodist meeting house, five minutes past nine, saw Mr. A. enter the vestry, before the prayer meeting commenced; Mr. A. sat in the altar and remained there till close of the meeting; witness saw him there when he left the vestry, at half past ten.

Rev. Johanna Horton, of Providence, has charge of Methodist church in that city; invited Mr. Avery to come and assist at the four days meeting; saw Mr. A. first on Monday evening; next at the sunrise meeting on Tuesday; at the close of this meeting, 5 minutes past 8, witness, having business at one of the wharves, and not knowing how long he might be delayed by it, requested Mr. A. to open the prayer meeting, at 9 o'clock; in the interval witness dispatched his business at the wharf, went home, and returned to the meeting in company with Rev. Joseph A. Merrill, where he arrived a few minutes after nine, and found Mr. A. in the altar; this meeting broke up soon after 10 o'clock, Methodist meeting is three quarters of a mile from the bridge.

Abraham Holway, witness took breakfast at the house of Joseph Fuller, on Tuesday; Mr. A. came in 30 or 30 minutes before 9, to ascertain if he could ride home to Warren with witness; while there witness shaved and had an argument with Mr. A. about the spot sent into the land of Canada; and the bible was brought and referred to; last November at 4 days meeting on the island had a conversation with Mr. A. about the spot sent into the land of Canada; and was stationed on the island.

*See Seth Darling's testimony. *See Mrs. Ann Norton's testimony, above. *See Cranston's testimony. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE. The packet ship New York brings advices from Liverpool to the 1st May. We are indebted to the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser and Standard for proof slips, containing the extracts which follow.

The intelligence by this vessel is quite interesting. The Ministry has sustained a signal defeat in the House of Commons, on a question of reducing the tax upon malt, and Earl Grey had in consequence, according to etiquette, tendered his resignation, which, however, was not accepted by the King. It was thought that the house and window tax might also be repealed, and Lord Althorp had given notice that a tax on property and income must be resorted to if the vote on the malt duty was not rescinded.

The French Chamber of Deputies had been prorogued, but were immediately re-convened. It was confidently reported in Paris, and believed by many, that the Russian fleet had, at the summons of the Sultan, landed 6,000 troops to garrison Constantinople, and that large corps were in rapid march to the aid of Mahmoud—one division of 10,000 men had already crossed the frontier.

The news from Portugal, via Spain, is quite favorable to Don Pedro, who is said to have defeated the Miguelite army, and would in 20 days be before Lisbon.

Mr. Barrett, the publisher of the Dublin Pilot, in which Mr. O'Connell's letter appeared, has been indicted for the publication.

The accouchement of the Duchess of Berri was daily expected. The London Times in remarking upon the subject of the defeat of the English Ministry on the Malt Tax, says—

"The idea of the Administration resigning on such a point would be the height of folly or absurdity. There could scarcely be a greater calamity for this country than a change in the councilors of the Crown at the present moment, when plans have been matured for the settlement of so many great questions, and when the country is so eager to reap some of the fruits of reform. The arrangement of the affairs of the East India Company, the Bank Charter question, the new code for abolishing or mitigating colonial slavery, the state of the Church, besides many other things of great importance, press for an immediate decision. The least interruption to the march of the government at this interesting crisis would be a half of one of the most important sessions in our annals. Besides, no party but the faction of anarchy could gain anything by the change. The return of the Tories to office is impossible; the country rejects them and they themselves are confessedly afraid to take it; and we suppose the country is not yet prepared to submit to the dominion of the Irish lord of misrule, or of the Brummagem Hampden. All that we could gain by an exhibition of unparliamentary pique or pride in tendering their resignation to the present Cabinet, would be confusion, and a great interruption to the business of the country. We hope, however, that ministers will take warning from the fate of the Duke of Wellington, and will not allow themselves to be plunged into it."

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all earthly fear. But, sir, let us not mistake the character of that divine religion—let us not attempt to fight the battle of truth with the weapon of error, or endeavor to support by oppression a religion whose noblest distinction is, that it first taught the human race the lesson of universal charity."
EDMUND KEAN.
This once celebrated tragedian, we learn by a letter from London, in the final and most melancholy stage of his existence. The last time he appeared on the stage, his mental and physical constitution gave way, before he had half completed his part; and he fell, in a state of insensibility, into the arms of his son. When removed to his room, he was for a long time given over by the eminent physicians in attendance.
His bodily vigor is represented as entirely destroyed; his limbs are like those of a skeleton. He can bear no solid sustenance, and subsists almost entirely on brandy. His splendid estate at Bute, has been mortgaged to defray his overwhelming debts, and he is not worth a shilling. Notwithstanding all the resources of wasting nature by which he is sustained, his career is drawing to its close; he still labors under the hallucination, that his faculties are unimpaired, and he clings to the stage, with a tenacity which his friends are totally unable to counteract. His relations have offered to support him in his retirement; but he will not listen to their propositions;—and the "proud representative of Shakespeare's heroes," will probably expire on the boards which he has so long trod with an imperial command over the admiration and wonder of the million.—Philadelphia Gazette.

The treaty negotiated by Mr. Nelson at Naples, although equally ratified by the government of the two Sicilies and by that of the United States of America, is supposed, by reason perhaps, to be still in some danger.—Mr. Davizac, your Charge d'Affaires at this Court, has received a Liverpool packet, directing him to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Naples on a special mission, as soon as he shall have received his instructions from the Department of State, which he expects to teach him from day to day by way of Havre."

LETTER FROM LIBERIA.
The accounts of prosperity attending the colony of Liberia have been so imposing, that the letters that have been received from that place, that doubt of their authenticity have existed in the minds of some of our colored population. An emigrant from London colony agreed before to be left on a plan by which no false epistle could be palmed off as his; this was to mention certain facts selected by himself and his brother, and to place them in the postscript of his letter. The letter itself has been handed us, and is published below. It speaks for itself—indeed the colonization society now meets with little opposition. The usual appropriations by the state will give a new impulse to its operations. Under these appropriations this town will be entitled annually, for five years, to the sum of \$100 33, and the county to the further sum of \$47 48—making an annual dividend of \$57 81. If to this sum the colonization society of the county shall add any considerable amount, and the whole fund be judiciously managed, it will have a sensible effect, and will produce more real good than if devoted to any other possible purpose. Will not our society renew her exertions in this patriotic and philanthropic work.
MONROVIA, Liberia, March 1, 1833.
Dear Brother Benjamin:—We have arrived safely at Liberia—myself and all my family. On the passage we had no sea sickness, and as yet the fever of the country has not attacked us. It usually comes on in from two to six weeks after arrival; some die, others have it slightly—the event as to me and mine, I leave with God. Hitherto, I am much pleased, and am perfectly satisfied with the present circumstances of things. I believe an industrious man can live easier here than in the United States, and as yet I am so agreeably disappointed with the country, that I have no desire to return to the United States to live there. I feel that I am in a land of great privileges and freedom. Last Sabbath I preached three times in Baptist churches. There are here methodists, presbyterians and baptists—all zealous and active in the good cause.
The productions of the country are numerous—orange, limes, indigo, plantain, &c. are all plenty. I have sat at tables where fowls, and fish, and hams, and beef were all served up as good as we have in the U. S. I have drawn a town lot, and am living in a hired house until I get one built on it.
There is a great demand here for stone-masons. I am now, though I have been here only one week, engaged on a house at \$3 50 per perch, to be paid in cash—the price sometimes is \$4 50. Tell my old friend, Joseph Sanford, if he were here he could find ready employment. I have found large stone houses and others built of stone, as we have them in the United States, and some rich people living in style as in any other country.
I find a great many natives here. Their dress is nothing but a handkerchief around the loins all the rest of the body naked, both men and women; though the latter do not frequent the town, being ashamed to be seen. I saw one of the women in one of the towns, her breast all naked, and a little child on her back, holding on to the mother's side with its little hands. This state of half nakedness becomes so familiar, that it has no bad appearance to me as it did at first.
Capt. Hatch treated us on the passage in the kindest manner, so much so, that I think he deserves my highest gratitude. I wish you might come out with him. My love to your self and mother, and sister Hannah and all the family, especially to George Moss and William Moss. Benjamin and the children send their love to Jesse and the rest of the children. I must not omit my particular love to sister Harriet.
Your most affectionate brother,
REUBEN MOSS.
N. B. I will now give the sign which I was to give you that you may know this letter is from me. It was to mention the accidents. The first was your getting your leg caught under a tree; the second was my falling off the horse and having my hand split open by an axe.
R. MOSS.
On the 16th April last, in the British House of Commons, the following Resolution was moved and carried without division.
"That the Church of England, as by law established, is not recommended by practical utility; that its revenues have always been subject to legislative enactments; and that the greater part, if not the whole, of those revenues ought to be appropriated to the relief of the nation."
It was seconded by Cobbett, who on the same evening in a debate respecting the Criminal Law held this language.
"Every gentleman had his project for altering the law—each one had his remedy for the evil—and he had his. One thing, however, greatly excited his displeasure; yes, he should almost say, his disgust. It was the constant reference to France—the constant reference to America—the constant reference to the opinion of foreign nations, [cheers] What then was England—was this boasted land—the cradle of liberty and justice—to be always looking to France and to America, and he knew not what country, for wisdom and for knowledge? [hear, hear] For his part, he knew nothing of the opinions of France on these matters, and he wanted to know nothing. The Lord deliver him from French Court of Justice—that's all he should say. Then as to America—why it was one of the Articles in the Constitution of each State, that the laws should be the same as in England. And yet we must be ever referring to America for instruction. We shipped a cargo of law from Liverpool to America, but we should laugh at it when brought back again—aye, and be sure to reject it [hear and laughter]. Every change which we made in the Common Law of England, we somehow or other managed to make for the worse."
Conclusion of Mr. Macaulay's speech in the British House of Commons, in support of the motion to relieve the Jews from civil disabilities.
"May the Christian religion (said Mr. Macaulay) continue for ages to bless this country with its genial influence; strong in its acute and lofty philosophy—strong in its spotless morality—strong in that powerful evidence, to which the most comprehensive minds have surrendered their belief; the last consolation of those who have outlived every earthly hope—the last constraint of those who are above

him to be a hardened and callous wretch. He asked for a book, and a bible was sent to him. He refused it, and desired it to be taken away, saying, that he wanted a novel.—The Sheriff's family, as is common in country towns, resides in the prison. A young lady of great personal beauty, happening to visit the Sheriff's wife, Clough chanced to see her as she passed, and requested to be introduced to her, as she was so very handsome! A Baptist clergyman of your city, visiting him some weeks ago, began a conversation with him on serious topics, which Clough cut short by saying he did not want to hear any thing about religion until after his trial! So it would appear that even he holds on to the faint hope for life which he must know he has. But I must conclude, as the friend who carries this is at my elbow.
Yours truly,
From the New York Commercial, May 2.
AERONAUTIC EXPEDITION.
Yesterday afternoon, the ascension of Mr. Durant took place from Castle Garden, which is the adjacent grounds of the Battery, was (through the spectators) their numbers are variously estimated. The process of inflation commenced at 2 o'clock, and was completed at 2 1/2, at which time the aeronaut took his seat in the car, with anchors, flags, ballast, &c. After being carried around the garden, a signal was given, the rope cut, the balloon ascended into the air with incredible velocity, and in about twelve seconds, was completely out of sight. A dense fog hung over the city, which entirely hid the aerial traveller from the gaze of the disappointed multitude. The balloon is the largest ever constructed in this country, being forty seven feet in its diameter, and averaging about 28 feet through. Mr. D. as he entered the car seemed to have as much self-possession and unconcern, as any individual present. This is his fifth ascension.
P. S.—Mr. Durant returned to the city this morning, and has given us the following particulars of his flight beyond the clouds.
To guard against accidents to the balloon in its first ascent, it had been necessary to charge it with an extra quantity of gas, but when he was free from any danger from the walls of the Garden, and had risen to a sufficient elevation, Mr. D. opened the valve, and found the pressure to be from 60 to 70 lbs.
The precise time of his leaving Castle Garden was 4 minutes past 5 o'clock, and in two minutes after he had entirely lost sight of this nether world. In 4 minutes more, he found himself floating above the clouds—the sun, which to us has been for a long time invisible, shined upon him in clear, unclouded beams. The wind, when he started from the Garden was from the east, but he soon fell into a current blowing west—which wafted him towards the ocean.
In thirty nine minutes from his departure he attained his greatest altitude, being then SIXTEEN THOUSAND FEET, or about three miles above the earth. When he had been six minutes upon his journey he found himself in a cold region, so much so that the flagstaff which he held became intensely cold to the touch. Whilst veering from the line of his first course and moving westwardly he found himself nearing a beach. This, although not visible, was evident from the roaring of the surf which he could distinctly hear.
It was now deemed necessary to prepare for a return to the earth, and taking a rapid course over New Jersey, he crossed the North River, and made for the county of Westchester.
At thirty nine minutes after 6 o'clock, Mr. Durant heard the singing of birds, and in one minute more he again saw the earth.—The scene was more beautiful by eyes, than he ever before witnessed, and beyond his powers to describe. He now threw out one bag of ballast, and in one minute more, viz. at 41 minutes after 6 o'clock, landed on the farm of Robert Morris, Esq. in the county of Fordham, in the county of West Chester, eleven miles from the city of New York, three from the Hudson River, and eight from Long Island Sound. Three colored men were at the farm on the farm who kindly went to the assistance of the Aeronaut.

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You will observe from the evidence I now send, that when the screams of the deceased were first heard, three men, so called, rushed into the room and saw the murderer bending over his defenceless victim, with the fatal weapon in that moment in her breast, and that he even stabbed her three times before her eyes. What, in the name of all that is virtuous and manly, do you think these grown up, cheek-kissed did when they beheld the horrid spectacle of a woman in the grasp of her murderer? Did they strike the wretch down to the earth?—did they seize him?—did they knock away his murdering arm?—did they even call upon him to desist? No! they left that office to a girl of thirteen years old, while they, for their everlasting disgrace be it spoken, fled down stairs! One of them, more hardy than the rest, ventured to call for "platoons and a constable," while the others made arrangements to surround the woman! Oh! shame upon the name of man! Oh! shame upon the able bodied as they all were, either one of them a match for the fiend—that they should witness his stabs, and with one accord run by and leave him to complete his hellish deed. But their conduct was exposed to the ridicule and execration of a large community by Mr. Brown in his cross examination; and as they walked the streets of the village, the women pointed at them the finger of scorn, and the men turned up their lips in utter contempt of their pusillanimity.
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the government and people of New Grenada and those of the United States. It affords pleasure to assure you that the government of New Grenada is perfectly satisfied with your conduct, and although I regret your absence, I am confident that Mr. Pickett, Charge d'Affaires, ad interim, will endeavor to maintain uninterrupted, the relations existing between the two countries.
To the Editors of the Philadelphia Gazette.
TRIAL OF CLOUGH.
MOUNT HOLLY, Monday June 2.
Gentlemen—A private opportunity offered at an early hour this morning, I take advantage of a little leisure before the call of a court to forward you a few additional particulars relating to the interesting trial now in progress in this town. From conversations yesterday with many persons belonging to the neighborhood, I cannot learn that there is any vindictive feeling in the public towards Clough. They look upon his conviction as beyond the reach of doubt, and agree to a man, that if any circumstances can justify the taking of human life, this man's is forfeited to the laws of his country. No pretence whatever is made by his counsel, that he did not commit the murder; the plea of insanity, and his remaining in his counsel, no one but his counsel himself is able to judge, until the evidence for the defence is heard.—This, it is expected will commence sometime to day. There seems to me a view a shocking feature in the evidence of this kind—that a man shall commit a murder as atrocious as this, and immediately turn round to justify it; and with all the humane consideration that the law extends to the accused, I have never been able to divest my mind of this thought when gazing on the benighted features of the prisoner at the bar. The defence of insanity may possibly be sustained, as the prisoner has summoned a crowd of witnesses from the eastern states to testify of his behalf; still his own mother, and other kindred, have not been required to attend, and they, one would suppose would be best acquainted with his sanity from boyhood up.
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EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, June 11, 1833.

The friends of the Administration of the General Government, in the Congressional District composed of Cecil, Kent, Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot, should bear in mind that no time is to be lost, in organizing and preparing for the coming campaign. The district is so laid out as to make it one of the most doubtful ones in the State; but, if we unite heartily in the cause, as we should do, our prospects, we think, are flattering. We have conversed recently, with several of our most influential friends, of this county and Queen Ann's, who agree that meetings ought to be called, at an early day, for the appointment of members of a convention, to assemble at some central place for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. We wish our friends throughout the district to give their attention to this matter, without delay.

In order to prevent difficulties arising from conflicting recommendations, we suggest the propriety of a convention, for the above purpose, meeting at Centerville, on Monday, the 15th of July next.

We have learnt that an impression has been sought to be produced, by the editorial article which accompanied the announcement of Mr. Bullitt as a candidate for Congress, that we were hostile to that gentleman. Such an impression is unfounded. We expressed no other than our objections to the manner, in which his friends seemed to bring him before the public, calculated, as we thought it was, to divide and defeat the party. Such a result, we are now assured, would be as unpleasant to that gentleman, as it would be to us, and we are therefore satisfied that it was never his intention to interrupt the harmony of the party.

The above remarks, we have thought might be due to such of our friends as felt aggrieved at the paragraph in question.

MAD DOGS.—A dog supposed to be mad, has, within two or three days past, traversed almost his entire neighborhood, and has bitten a great many dogs, and probably other animals. He was killed on Sunday last, at Knightly, the seat of Mr. Windsor. In view of the damage supposed to have been done by him, the Town Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday morning, adopted the following:

By the Commissioners, June 10th, 1833.

WHEREAS, a considerable number of Dogs in the Town have been bitten by a dog supposed to have been mad, and considerable alarm exists among the citizens, under the apprehension that dangerous consequences may result, in permitting dogs to go at large in the town until it is ascertained whether they have been bitten or not; it is therefore

Resolved, that the Bailiff of the Town, immediately call on all persons owning or harboring dogs in Town, to confine the same within three days, and to keep them confined for the space of sixty days, from the date hereof, and, on no pretence whatever, to suffer them to go at large, until the expiration of said sixty days.

Resolved further, that the Bailiff be authorized, and he is hereby enjoined, to kill, or cause to be killed, all dogs found going at large within the limits of the town, contrary to the above Resolution.

Attest, JAMES PARROTT, Clk. to Com'rs.

The President of the United States reached Baltimore on Thursday afternoon, and took his lodgings at Newcomb's Baltimore House, corner of Hanover and Baltimore streets. The Baltimore American of Saturday says:

The President yesterday received the visits of the citizens from noon until half past one o'clock. Before that hour he made an excursion through the city on horseback, accompanied by the Mayor and other gentlemen. He will leave the city this morning, with his suite, in the steamboat Kentucky for Philadelphia.

The committee deputed on behalf of the citizens of Philadelphia, to meet and escort the President to that city, arrived here yesterday afternoon. They severally represent the general body of the citizens and the Young Men. They are:

Hon. G. M. Dallas, Benj. W. Richards, John D. Miles, Robt. F. Conrad, Wm. Stewart, Wm. J. Mullen, Chas. Heinicke, Ed. C. Watmough, G. W. Williams, J. G. Bennett, John Patrick.

Henry Toland, Benj. Chew, Jun., Peter Wager.

[For the E. S. Whig.]

MR. MULLIKIN.—Though Cassius seems to think in his last, that Young Hickory despises him too much, to answer his political effusions further, you may, by way of a parting word, inform him through your columns, that however lofty the light of Young Hickory's contempt, (who might indeed prefer making a quarry of a noble bird,) he will always stoop in the genuine spirit of falconry, to strike the little ones that ruffle their feathers at him. If then, Cassius possesses any portion of that "rash honour," which, as Shakespeare has it, made his old namesake "sometimes forgetful," he may be assured, that he can at any time receive satisfaction for the supposed contempt, by calling at the Whig office, where the undersigned is known under all his various names, and where, in fact, concealment was never required. **YOUNG HICKORY.**

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

Reynolds M. Saunders, of North Carolina, to be a Commissioner under the law to carry into effect the Convention with France, in the place of Thomas H. Williams, resigned.

The jury in the case of Clough, eight Friends and four of other denominations, all attended the Episcopal Church at Mount Holy, on Sunday, in charge of three constables. One of the latter, it is said, had not been in church before for 10 years. We trust the sermon effected some good.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

COURT OF APPEALS.

For the Eastern Shore.

Monday June 3d.—The Court of Appeals met—present Martin, Stephen, Archer and Dorsey, Judges.

George Vickers, Esq. of Kent county, and Richard C. Hollyday and Samuel Hambleton, Jr. Esqrs. of Talbot county, were severally admitted as attorneys.

The case of Tilghman and others, vs. Baynard's administratrix was argued by Harrison for the Appellants, and Carmichael for the Appellee—judgment affirmed.

The argument in Stewart's Lessee vs. Jones, was commenced by Martin for the Appellant, and Wilson and Handy for Appellee.

Tuesday June 4.—Court met, present as yesterday with the addition of Buchanan, chief judge.

Nicholas L. Goldborough and William T. Goldsborough, Esqrs. of Dorchester county, and James B. Ricard, Esq. of Kent, were admitted as attorneys.

The argument in Stewart's Lessee vs. Jones, was concluded by Bayly for the appellant—not decided.

The case of Hart, Ex'r. of Wingate vs. Bell, adm'r. of Wingate, an appeal from Dorchester county Orphans' Court, was argued by Bayly for appellant—not decided.

The case of Gale vs. Lankford was argued by Bayly for the appellant and by Wilson and Handy for the appellee.—The Court still open to receive decisions from Western Shore.

MR. AVERY'S ACQUITTAL.

The case of this gentleman was submitted to the jury on Saturday evening last, at half past seven o'clock. We learn from the Providence Journal, of Monday, that the arguments, both of Mr. Mason, and of the Attorney General, were spoken of, on all sides in terms of unqualified approbation, for their learning, ingenuity and fairness. At the conclusion of the argument of the latter, Chief Justice Eddy charged the jury on such points of the law as were relevant to the case, but declined going into the testimony at all; remarking that it was the province of the jury to decide, in relation to the facts, from their own recollections of the evidence. It was proper that they should determine what the facts were, and the weight they were entitled to, according as they were understood, and made impressions, upon the minds of the jury; for it is often happened, he observed, that where judges in capital cases charged the jury on the facts, the verdicts were but echoes to the opinion of the judge. The delivery of the charge is said to have occupied only six minutes.

The demeanor of Mr. Avery on Saturday, is represented to have been singularly calm and composed.—A number of his clerical brethren passed that night with him, engaged in religious exercises. On Sunday at 12 o'clock (noon) the jury, after having been out sixteen hours, returned into Court and pronounced a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

Thus, says the Journal referred to, has this case terminated; and we cannot but hope the public will be satisfied with the result. Never was a case presented to a jury requiring a longer or more laborious investigation; never has there been one more fairly or fully investigated. In charity, in common humanity and justice to the Rev. E. K. Avery, the judgment of the community should harmonize with the verdict of the jury, in pronouncing him Not Guilty.

Mr. Avery was discharged by the Court; and he returned in the afternoon to his family in Bristol.

One of the New York Reporters states that during the period of painful suspense, while Mr. Avery was waiting in Court for the answer of the Jury, a silence almost death like pervaded the crowded court house. The prisoner was directed to look upon the Jury; and the Foreman on the question being put, "How say you, do you find the prisoner guilty or not guilty?" responded, "Not Guilty."

The check and brow of Mr. Avery became instantly and violently suffused; he leaned his head on his right hand, raised his spectacles and wept. His hand was clasped firmly by the Rev. Mr. Palmer, who accompanied him into Court, and sat close by his side during this awful crisis.

It is probable that that moment, to the prisoner, was marked with the most exquisite delight. It was full of promised life; it restored him to his family; it removed a load of ignominy from his name; it gave him freedom.—Those only who have been pent up for long months in prison,—shut from the common air, and all the blessings of existence, can estimate the rapture of liberty. Mr. Avery was conducted out of court on board a schooner, bound for Bristol.

From the *Maysville (Ky.) Eagle & Monitor.*—Extra.

FRIDAY MORNING, May 31, 1833.

It becomes our painful task to announce to the public, the existence of the Cholera in our city to an alarming extent. On Wednesday morning last, the dreadful news was spread throughout the place, that there was a number of cases of a desperate character—embracing our most temperate and exemplary citizens. The panic spread as the disease extended, and our streets and houses may be said to have been deserted in thirty six hours. It has now been forty eight hours since the disease made its appearance, and we have interred ten persons, viz: H. H. Gaylor, Johnston Armstrong, Mrs. Johnston Armstrong, Miss Elizabeth January, Isabella and Andrew, 3 children of Andrew M. January, Emily Huston, daughter of Wm. Huston, Mrs. Mosselt, a negro woman of John Armstrong and one of Mr. Huston.

We have now lying dead and to be interred this morning nine persons, viz: Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Hodge, Miss Charlotte Hull, Mr. Joshua Reese, Mr. Bayard, Mr. Keiser, a child of the Rev. Mr. Howell, a servant of Mr. January and a servant of Mr. Newman. Our Physicians inform us that there are but few new cases this morning, but that many of the old cases are desperate. Our city is literally depopulated—all who could procure carriages, wagons, carts or horses, having left. Great praise is due the Faculty, who have labored with unremitting industry, during those two days of affliction to relieve the agony of the dying. Our Mayor, also will receive, as he deserves, the thanks of the city, for his generous exertions; the whole official responsibility in such a trying time, devolves upon him and two or three of the Council—the others having been driven, by their anxiety for their family's safety, to retreat into the country. Those citizens who have remained to perform the last duty to the dead, deserve the thanks of the public. Business of all kind has ceased.

We are happy to state that the disease this morning appears to be milder and more manageable. We have been thus explicit, that the people in the country may know the real state of our city. Our friends need not expect a paper next week, as it will be totally out of our power to issue one.

Washington, Pa. June 1.

A case of spasmodic cholera has taken place in this borough, in the person of Mrs. Kelley, the wife of B. F. Kelley, merchant, of Wheeling, Va., who arrived here on Wednesday evening last, in a carriage from that place, in bad health. There is no doubt she had contracted the disease previous to her departure from Wheeling. In the night a few hours after her arrival here, she became very ill with vomiting and other alarming symptoms, when her father W. B. King, of Wheeling, who travelled with her, immediately procured medical attendance. The complaint, however, did not identify itself as cholera until about 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, when it was apparent to every one who had an opportunity of seeing her. She died the same evening, and in about 24 hours after her arrival in town.—About 11 o'clock of that night her friends started for Wheeling with her corpse.

CHOLERA.—This disease still prevails at Wheeling, but judging from the report of the Board of Health, not to a very alarming extent. We are glad to observe that the Board of Health in this city is re-organized, and that prompt and efficient measures are taken by our city authorities to prevent the disease from reaching this place. At present our city is remarkably healthy.—*Pittsburg Mercury.*

The election of officers of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company took place on Thursday, under circumstances of no ordinary interest and excitement.—The point in contest was for the office of President, the friends of the Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, and of the Hon. John H. Eaton of Tennessee being ranged against each other. The result, it will be seen, was in favor of the latter.

From the *National Intelligencer of Friday.* POSTSCRIPT.—An adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company was held yesterday, and continued to a late hour in the day. Every effort to procure a delay of a few days, or until the General Committee should have reported, was voted down by the united vote of the United States and the Corporation of Washington; Maryland and Georgetown, being divided, and Virginia and Alexandria resisting in vain. In the end, the Election of Officers was held, and the following gentlemen were elected, to serve for the ensuing year, viz:

PRESIDENT. JOHN H. EATON, of Tennessee. DIRECTORS. Walter Smith, of Georgetown. Phineas Janney, of Alexandria. William Gunt, of Washington. John J. Abert, U. S. Army. William Price, of Maryland. Richard H. Henderson, of Virginia.

From the *Baltimore American of yesterday.* A most melancholy occurrence, involving the destruction of a steamboat by fire, and the loss of a number of valuable lives, is related in the New Orleans Courier of the 25th ult. The destruction of lives was occasioned, it appears, by the explosion of a parcel of gunpowder, stored in the hold of the boat: **LOSS OF THE STEAMER LIONESSE.**

The steamer Lioness, Capt. Cockerelle, on her passage from this place to Natchitoches, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 19th inst. Several lives were lost, among them was the Hon. Josiah S. Johnson, U. S. Senator from this State, Hon. E. D. White, a Representative in Congress, was badly wounded. The following is the account of the sad disaster, which was furnished to the editor of the Bulletin, by the Clerk, who arrived here this morning in the steamer Huron.

The steamboat Lioness, Wm. L. Cockerelle, master, on her passage from New Orleans to Natchitoches, took fire when about 40 miles above Alexandria on Red River, and was entirely consumed. The lives of 15 or 16 individuals were lost, and as many others were more or less wounded. It occurred about 5 o'clock on the morning of May 19, when but few had left their berths, which accounts in part for so many deaths.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening 23d of May, by the Rev. R. W. Goldsborough, William A. Spencer, attorney at law, to Miss Catharine Murray, eldest daughter of William Carmichael, Esq. all of Queen Ann's county.

BALTIMORE PRICES.

Wheat, red, per bushel \$1 15 — White " " " 1 17 a 1 28 Ordinary to good Md. 1 18 — Corn, white, 65 a 66 Do. yellow, 65 a 67

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot county Court, the undersigned commissioners will proceed to sell by public auction on Wednesday, the 10th day of July next, between the hours of 9 and 5 o'clock, P.M. on the premises, the lands &c. of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. late of Talbot county, dec'd. on a credit of 12 months from the day of sale. The purchaser or purchasers to pay interest from the day of sale, on the purchase money, and to give bond or bonds to secure principal and interest, with approved security, to the persons entitled, bearing interest from the day of sale. The property referred to, consists of a large and valuable Brick Building and two small frame houses, and Lots on Washington street, Easton; also, a lot of ground about one mile therefrom; on the road leading to Centreville containing six acres, and an undivided share in a small lot adjoining the town of Easton.

JAS. PARROTT, WM. H. GROOME, SAM'L T. KENNARD, SAM'L ROBERTS.

June 11 4w

Splendid Scheme.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. 12, to be drawn Saturday, June 15th, 1833. SCHEME. 1 prize \$20, 50 prizes \$1,000. 1 prize \$8,000 64 prizes \$200 1 " 4,000 56 " " 100 1 " 3,000 112 " " 50 1 " 2,500 112 " " 20 1 " 1,750 2240 " " 8 15400 " " 1 Tickets \$8; Halves \$4; Quarters \$2 Eighte 8.

DELAWARE & N. CAROLINA LOTTERY,

class 23, to be drawn June 15th. SCHEME: 1 prize of \$6,000 1 prize of 508 1 " 2,000 2 " 400 1 " 800 4 " 100 Tickets \$2, halves \$1, quarters 50 cents. Tickets can be had by the single ticket or Package in the above Lottery, by mail (post paid) or otherwise at

P. SACKETT'S Prize selling office, Easton, Maryland. June 4

FOR SALE.

An excellent light BAROUCHE with double Harness, calculated for one or two Horses, all in good order—for terms apply to WM. H. GROOME. Easton, June 11th. cowdW

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable Judges of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at public auction, on SATURDAY, 6th day of July next at the door of the Court house in the town of Easton, Talbot county, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all the Farm, Plantation and Lands, situate, lying and being in the county aforesaid, near the Trappe and the Hole-in-the-Wall, of which Richard Sherwood, late of Talbot county deceased, died seized and possessed; consisting of a part of a tract of land called "Walnut Garden," containing the quantity of 163 Acres of Land, more or less, and which will be sold subject to the widow's dower, for the payment of his debts—an accurate plot of the same will be prepared and exhibited on the day of sale.

The improvements are a framed Dwelling House, Kitchen and Meat House. Terms of sale are as follows, a credit of twelve months will be given on the purchase money, except the sum of one hundred dollars current money, part thereof, which shall be paid down on the day of sale; the purchase money with interest thereon from the day of sale to be secured by bond to the trustee, with good security, to be approved by him. Upon the ratification of the said sale, and on payment of the whole purchase money and interest, and not before, the trustee shall, by a good deed, to be executed and acknowledged according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her or their heirs, the property, to him, her or them, sold, free, clear, and discharged from all claims of the complainants or of the defendants and those claiming by, from or under them, or either of them, except the widow's dower as aforesaid. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to visit the premises.

The creditors of the late Richard Sherwood are hereby notified to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated, to the clerk of Talbot county Court, within six months from the day of sale, or they may be excluded from all benefit of the money or monies arising from the sale of the said real estate. JOHN M. G. EMORY, Trustee. Easton, June 11th, 1833.

LOOK HERE.

HAVING been appointed by the Commissioners of the town of Easton, Collector of the taxes for 1833, and having bonded for the performance thereof, I take this method to inform the citizens that I am now ready to receive their amounts; I shall generally be at the office of Thomas C. Nicols, Esq. with the Levy List, prepared to receive payments from such as will call to pay. The condition of my bond is, that I shall deliver within ten days after receiving the Levy List, to every person aforesaid, a ticket of the amount of his or her assessment or levy such ticket at the place of residence, or at his or her residence, this having been done, all those who refuse or neglect to come forward and pay their accounts, I must forthwith proceed to collect by levying execution on the property of such delinquent, and I do not close the whole Levy List with in three months my Bond is liable to be put in suit. The small pittance allowed me for collecting, will not justify my having much trouble or waiting; for levying execution and selling property I am allowed \$1 00 cost—this I hope I shall in no instance have to demand, but I wish to be distinctly understood that if their accounts are not settled by the 20th of July next, I shall proceed to levy and demand my cost. Take care, do not let the time slip. WM. C. RIDGWAY.

W. & T. H. JENKINS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have received AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF **NEW GOODS,** to their former stock. This addition, it is hoped will complete their spring assortment, and meet the approbation of purchasers.

They can exhibit a beautiful lot of Gauze and Hernane Shawls of all colors; Black Gros de Suisse and Green Gro de Nap; Black Mattioni Lustrating—double and single green Florence—Grecian Quilting, &c. Rich figured Blond Veils.

PARASOLS,

PLAIN, FIGURED & STAR-FRINGED. WALDEN'S GRAIN & GRASS SCYTHES

W. & T. H. J. take this opportunity to say that they will receive in a very short time, some superior Champagne and Claret Wines, which they will warrant to be of the finest qualities. They indulge the hope that the price of the claret wine, will be such as to warrant its general use in families, being a wine perfectly innocent and very healthy in warm seasons.

Old London particular Madeira; Sherry and Lisbon Wines; Old London Dock Oporto Wine warranted pure and of the first quality. They again invite the attention of the public. Easton, may 21

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR MOST respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening at the store house lately occupied by William Clark, dec'd. and immediately opposite the Court House

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF **DRY GOODS,** GROCERIES, HARD WARE, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, all selected with great care from the latest importations; their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call. Easton, April 30

MORE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening a splendid supply of the above articles, which, having been selected by himself, he is warranted in saying is equal, if not superior, to any heretofore offered, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment extensive and complete. Comprising gentlemen's boots and shoes of all descriptions, Ladies Lasting, French Morocco, Seal Skin and Calf Skin Slippers and strapped Shoes; Servants coarse and fine shoes, and a variety of children's morocco and leather boots; also a beautiful assortment of hair and red morocco trunks, Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. He invites the public to call and view his supply, hear his prices, decide for themselves and he thinks if economy is at all consulted, he will receive as he has endeavored to merit a continuance of public patronage.

The public's Obedt. Serv't. JOHN WRIGHT.

april 30 Tailoring Establishment. **ANDREW OEHLER, TAILOR,**

TAKES the liberty of informing the citizens of Easton, that he has commenced business in Washington Street, near the Bank, and is prepared to receive and execute orders of every description, in the most correct and fashionable style; and pledges himself to use his utmost endeavor, by industry, punctuality and the use of his best abilities, to render satisfaction.

PARISIAN SCOURING. This department of the advertiser's business, he can with confidence assert will not be surpassed, if equalled, by any individual in this or any other city; having had the most perfect experience and given invariably, the most ample satisfaction to those having scouring done by him.

Gentlemen's Garments of every description, can be cleaned so as to make one half worn appear entirely new, by restoring the colours, extracting grease, and preventing the moth from eating them. Easton, April 30, 1833.

State of Maryland,

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

Given under my hand this fifth day of December eighteen hundred and thirty two. R. D. CHAMBERS.

True Copy, Test—Jo. Richardson, Clk. June 4 3w

Collector's Second Notice.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for the year 1832, earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Tax, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The collector is bound to make his payments to those who have claims on the county in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired, and is much pressed for the same; therefore those in arrears, must be prepared to settle the amount of their Taxes when called on, or in case of their neglect to do so, the law will be his guide. PHILIP MACKEY, Collector. april 16

LOOK HERE.

ONE or two good Cabinet Makers (single men) who are fond of work than the subscriber, may obtain work by calling at the Cabinet shop of JOHN MEGONKIN. N. B. They may have their pay too. Two apprentices of good moral habits from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken to learn the above business. may 7

CLARKE'S BIOGRAPHY.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, AUTO-BIOGRAPHY of the late Rev. Dr. ADAM CLARKE—price 374 cts. Also, James' FAMILY MONITOR. Clarke's Scripture Promises. Olney's Geography. Kimber's Arithmetic. Grimshaw's England. " Rome. Together with every variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. at fair prices. Like-wise, A good assortment of BLANK BOOKS and PAPER. EDWARD MULLIKIN. may 7

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscribers appointed by Caroline county Court, at the last October Term thereof, Commissioners to divide or value &c. the lands of Hezekiah Vinson, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, will meet on the lands on Wednesday the 30th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to proceed in the execution of said commission. ROBERT T. KEENE, JAMES RICHARDSON, JAMES JOHNSON, WILLIAM ORRELL, AARON CLARK. Commissioners. may 28 10w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscribers appointed by Caroline county Court, at the last October Term thereof, Commissioners to divide or value &c. the lands of Hezekiah Vinson, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, will meet on the lands on Wednesday the 30th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to proceed in the execution of said commission. WM. ORRELL, JAMES GANSTON, W. A. TATEM, N. FOUNTAIN & THOMAS PEARSON. Commissioners. June 4 3w

NOTICE.

THE commissioners appointed by Caroline county Court to divide or value the real estate of George Paine, deceased, will meet on the premises on Monday the 19th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will then and there proceed in the execution of said commission. All persons concerned, are hereby notified to attend on said day. E. B. HARDCASTLE, JAMES GANSTON, W. A. TATEM, N. FOUNTAIN & THOMAS PEARSON. Commissioners. June 4 3w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscribers appointed by Caroline county Court, at the last October Term thereof, Commissioners to divide or value &c. the lands of Hezekiah Vinson, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, will meet on the lands on Wednesday the 30th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to proceed in the execution of said commission. WM. ORRELL, JAMES GANSTON, W. A. TATEM, N. FOUNTAIN & THOMAS PEARSON. Commissioners. may 21 3w

WOOL! WOOL!

IT is now nearly time to commence sheering Sheep. The subscriber therefore respectfully requests his friends, the farmers of Talbot and the adjacent counties, to commence the operation of washing and shearing as early as they may think proper, and that he is ready to purchase wool at the highest cash prices at his Ware Room near the Market corner. Wool sellers who may give him a call, or direct a line to him in Easton, will find that he is prepared and willing to give them as high prices as they can get in Baltimore or Philadelphia as many of them can bear witness to. BENNETT TOMLINSON. may 21

JAMES L. SMITH, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its various branches at his old stand, next door to the Eastern Hotel, and opposite the store of Kennard and Loveday, where all orders in his line, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. He regularly receives the latest fashions from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and assures those who may think proper to patronize him, that their work will be executed in as neat and fashionable a manner as it can be done in either of the above cities. N. B. J. L. S. requests those gentlemen, whose accounts have been standing upwards of six months, to call and settle. If they can't make it convenient to pay all; to let him have a part to enable him to pay his journeymen; as journeymen tailors won't work without they are paid, should they stop, customers might be disappointed. June 4 4w

SAMUEL OZMON, CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Niade's Bakery. He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. All orders for COFFINS, will be thankfully received, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals by Mr. Thomas Oldson or myself, who can at all times be found at the shop. He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch. Easton, April 2d, 1833

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF **MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.** AMONG WHICH ARE: Dr. Scudder's Eye Water, Morphine, Emetine, Strichnine, Colic Pills, Pimperine, Oil Cubeba, Solidified Opium, Oil of Castoradin, Donarized Laudanum, Ditto Opium, Iodine, Do. Collyrium Comp. Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscyamine, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES, and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 16, &c. Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash. Easton, dec 18

In Talbot county Court, SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY.

MAY TERM, 1833. ORDERED by the Court, that the sale of the lands mentioned in the within and foregoing report, made by Philip F. Thomas, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Scott, deceased, in the case of Mahalon Phillips, Executor of Samuel Sinclair, deceased, against Elizabeth Scott, the widow and administratrix of William Scott, deceased, and Ellen Maria Scott and Matilda Martin Scott, the daughter and heirs at law of Wm. Scott, deceased, reported by the Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the eighteenth day of November next; Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the first day of October, in the present year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, (1833.) The report of the Trustee states the amount of the sale to be four hundred and twenty seven dollars and fifty cents. \$427 50. JOHN B. ECCLESTON. True copy, Test—J. Lockerman, Clerk. June 4 3w

NOTICE.

THE commissioners appointed by Caroline county Court to divide or value the real estate of

POETRY.

The following touching and very beautiful stanzas are a last tribute to Poetry and Affection to a lovely and beloved child, recently called from scenes and associations hallowed by every tie of love and fondness, to a "close walk with God."

THE EARLY DEAD.

Too bright, too beautiful for earth, Was she who gladdened every heart! The blessed sunbeam of each heart, Her light seemed of our life a part!

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 13th day of April, 1833, a negro man who calls himself JOSHUA PURDY, of a yellow complexion, about twenty years of age, five feet ten inches and one half high.

NOTICE.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Frederick county, on the 5th day of May 1833, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself ROBERT JACKSON. He is about 20 years of age, five feet five inches high; he has a scar on his breast, had on when committed, a blue cloth coat and linen pantaloons, black fur hat and old shoes—says he belongs to John Brown of Frederick county.

THE CELEBRATED HORSE



IS now in fine stud condition, and will stand the ensuing spring in Talbot county, Maryland, viz. Easton, St. Michaels, the Trappe and Chapel. The prices on which the services of Red Rover will be rendered are as follows:

RED ROVER, is now nine years old, of the best blood in the country, as by reference to his pedigree published in hand bills will appear. Red Rover is a beautiful sorrel, nearly 16 hands high, with a bold and lofty carriage, great bone and sinew, his general appearance commanding, admired and approved by judges.

March 19

SHANNONDALE.

THE full bred horse Shannondale, a dark sorrel, being in fine stud condition, will stand in Easton every Tuesday during the season, the remainder of his time at the subscriber's stable on the following terms, viz: Six dollars the spring's change; 12 dollars to insure a mare with foal, three dollars the single leap and twenty five cents in each case to the Groom.

Talbot co. March 16, 1833.

CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify that Shannondale was got by the imported horse Eagle and was raised by Thomas T. Lowry, and sold by said Lowry to Mr. Cato Moore of Charlestown, Virginia, and by C. Moore to Thomas R. Hammond of the same town, and the dam of this horse was got by the imported horse Bedford, and that she was full blooded and raised by S. G. Fauntleroy of King and Queen county, Virginia.

John M. Gayle.

INDEPENDENCE.

THE excellent young Jack INDEPENDENCE, raised in Kentucky, by the gentleman who raised the fine mules owned by Edward N. Hamilton, Esq. and of the same stock, will stand the ensuing season at the Chapel, on every other Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at the Subscriber's farm, the remainder of the time. Being young he will be limited to 20 mares.

Seven dollars the season, to be discharged by five, if paid by the 25th October. Insurance \$10, but 85 will be received in full, if paid by the 1st of April 1834. Insurance can only be made by special contract with the subscriber. Twenty-five cents to the groom in each case.

Chapel, Talbot county, March, 1833.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 1st day of May, inst. a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JOHN GEORGE. He is about 35 years of age, five feet eight inches high. Had on when committed, blue home made pantaloons & vest; says he was set free by Dr. Belinsey Cane, of Georgetown, Kentucky.

Chapel, Talbot county, March, 1833.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 13th day of April, 1833, a negro man who calls himself JOSHUA PURDY, of a yellow complexion, about twenty years of age, five feet ten inches and one half high. Had on when committed a grey cloth roundabout, worn pantaloons, brown fur hat, fine shoes; has a scar on his forehead, and one on his hip; also a large scar on his breast—says he is free, and that he was last from Ridgeville in this county.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE.

The thorough bred horse Maryland Eclipse, will be let to mares this spring, at the stands of Centreville and Easton, at the rate of twenty dollars the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, twenty five dollars to insure with foal, and fifty cents to the groom. The single leap, payable before the mare goes to the horse, the season at its close, and the insurance as soon as it is ascertained the mare is in foal. If the mare be sold, the person putting her to the horse will be held liable for the amount of insurance. The season will commence on the first day of April next at Centreville, where the horse will remain during the week, and on Monday following at Easton, and remain there also a week, and then alternate at Centreville and Easton, a week at each place during the season, which will close on the first of July.

ECLIPSE is a dark chestnut sorrel, near 16 hands high, nine years old this spring, and possesses great strength and beauty; his colts are remarkably large and fine, and those upon the turf give evidence of great speed, as yet however, few have been trained, the oldest of his colts, being only three years old last season. One of his colts bred by the proprietor and sold to a gentleman in N. York, was trained and tried last season, and proved to be a successful racer, running his mile in one minute and fifty one seconds, both heats, and beating four others, with great ease. Eclipse was trained for the first time, and ran in the Spring of 1830, (being the two preceding years on the stand as a Stallion) in the State of New Jersey, a mile and repeat, and won with great ease, beating three other horses; he was afterwards carried to Poughkeepsie, and entered against the celebrated race horse Sir Lovel, and although beaten, yet it is said, this race was run in as short, if not a shorter time, with the same weight, than was ever run in the United States, the first heat was run in 3 minutes 57 seconds, and the second heat in 3 minutes 46 seconds, two miles and repeat—Sir Lovel after this race, was taken to New York, and matched against Mr. Johnson's celebrated race mare Arietta, (which had a short time before beaten Ariel two miles, in a match for \$5000) Sir Lovel distanced Arietta the second heat in 3 minutes 48 seconds, thereby proving that Eclipse was a better racer than Arietta. After the race at Poughkeepsie, Eclipse was sent out and trained in the fall following, and gave greater promise of speed, than on his first trial, but in his exercises received an injury in one of his sinews, and was withdrawn from the turf without further trial. Subjoined in the Certificate of the gentleman who trained him, and voluntarily tendered: Col's Neck, New Jersey, Nov. 30, 1830.

I certify that for the last thirty years and upwards, I have been in the yearly practice of training race horses, and have had in my possession, some of the reputed best horses in the country; for the last year I have had Maryland Eclipse, with others under training exercise, and give it as my opinion that for any distance I have tried him, which was never more than two miles, he is the fastest horse I have ever trained.

(Signed) JOSEPH K. VAN MATER.

The original Certificate of his performance at Poughkeepsie (where he ran) from the Secretary of the Club and of Mr. Van Mater, are in the possession of the proprietor, and can be seen upon application.

PEDIGREE.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE was got by the justly celebrated race horse "American Eclipse," formerly the property of Mr. Vanmatt of New York; dam of Maryland Eclipse, the "Lady of the Lake," she by Mr. Badger's Hickory out of the "Maid of the Oaks;" Hickory was got by the imported horse "Whip," the dam of Hickory, "Dido," by the imported "Dare Devil," his grand dam by "Willard" who was got by the old imported horse "Fearnaught" out of the imported mare "Kitty Fisher;" Fearnaught by the Godolphin Arabian, his great grand dam by the imported horse Clockfast, his great grand grand dam, was the dam of the celebrated horse Bucephalus and Lady Teazel. Whip was got by Saltram, his dam by Herod, his grand dam by Matchem, out of Gimercak's dam &c. The Maid of the Oaks, was sired by "Spread Eagle," her dam by the old imported horse Shark, her grand dam by Gen. Nelson's Hockingham, her great grand dam by True Whig, her great grand grand dam by Col. Bailer's horse Galant, her great grand grand grand dam by the imported horse Regulus, her great grand great grand dam by the imported horse Diamond. American Eclipse was sired by Duroc; dam, Miller's Damsel, she by Messenger; Duroc was sired by old Dicomed, his dam Amanda, by Grey Diomed &c. Messenger was got by the English horse Mambrino, &c. The dam of the Millers Damsel was the English Mare Pot-8's sired by Pot 8 O's, and Pot 8 O's by the celebrated horse "Eclipse." For further particulars of American Eclipse's Pedigree

See Turf Register vol. 1 page 369 For same of Hickory's vol. 2 page 361 For same of Maid of Oaks vol. 2 page 265 For same of Messenger vol. 3 page 49 For same of Duroc vol. 1 page 57 For same of Spread Eagle vol. 2 page 116

JAMES SEWALL, Proprietor, march 26th, 1833.

One hundred dollars reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Saturday evening, the 25th ult. a negro man who calls himself FREDERICK SNOWDEN, about five feet nine or ten inches high, of a dark complexion, and when spoken to is very polite. He has an impediment in his speech, which causes a motion of his head similar to that of nodding assent; his clothing is of the common domestic kind. I will give the above reward so I get him again.

BENJ. WATKINS, Near Annapolis, Md.

June 4 4w

150 NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred and fifty servants of all descriptions.—Mechanics of all kinds, from 12 to 25 years of age. He also wishes to purchase fifty in families.—It is desirable to purchase them in large lots, as they will be settled in Alabama, and will not be separated. Persons having slaves to dispose of, will do well to give him a call, as he is permanently settled in this market and is prepared at all times to give the highest cash prices. All communications directed to him in Eastern times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton.

THOS. M. JONES, may 7

JOHN J. HARROD, PUBLISHER, BOOK SELLER AND STATIONER.

No. 173, MARKET STREET, Baltimore, Has constantly on hand, A GENERAL assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY which he offers wholesale and retail at the lowest market price for Cash, or on time for approved acceptances. Amongst others in quantity are the following:—Professor Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind, the most popular work now extant.

The works of Flavius Josephus, that learned and authentic Jewish Historian and celebrated Warrior, including his dissertations concerning Jesus Christ, John the Baptist, James the just, and God's command to Abraham—complete in one volume. The celebrated Sermons of the Rev. James Saurin, translated from the French, by those eminent translators, Robinson, Hunter and Sutcliffe—the whole complete in 2 vols. 8vo. Dr. Watt's much admired work on the improvement of the mind—a new and fine edition.

The Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Persians, Macedonians and Grecians, by the eminent Charles Rollin, formerly Professor of Eloquence in the Royal College, and late principal of the University of Paris, to which is added a life of the author—complete in 3 vols. 8vo. Drs. Mosheim, Coyle and Gleig's Complete History of the Christian Church, from the earliest period to the present time, carefully printed from the English edition, and now published in 2 royal 8vo. volumes. Watson's very popular Theological Institutes, or a view of the Crendences, Doctrines, Morals and Institutions of Christianity. The Methodist Protestant Church Hymn Book, in a variety of Binding. Mrs. Elizabeth Howe's Devout Exercises of the Heart. The Methodist Protestant Church Constitution and Discipline. Dr. Clarke's admired collection of Scripture Promises. Dr. Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul—a new and fine edition. Harrod's Collection of Camp and Social Meeting Hymns and Spiritual Songs. Fool of Quality abridged by the Rev. John Wesley.

Death of Abel by Ganser, translated by Mary Collyer, with wood cuts. Dr. Mann on Self Knowledge. 150 different sorts of premium Books, for Academies, &c. The Academic Reader, a very popular School class Book. The two first volumes of the Methodist Protestant, a popular weekly Religious paper—The third volume is now publishing.—This periodical is furnished with contributions from many distinguished Ministers, and other writers.

JOHN J. HARROD.

Has just published a Treatise on the Lord's Supper—which contains many new, important and highly interesting views of the Christian Church—by the Reverend James R. Williams. —ON HAND—Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy, Folio Post, 4to Post and Cap PAPER, in quantity and well assorted. Day, Cash, Sales, Bank, Check, Journals, Ledgers, and other BLANK BOOKS, in a great variety. Custom Blanks, in their variety. Bills of Exchange and Lading assorted. Penknives, Razors, Red Tape and Taste. Port Folios—Albums, extra and fine. English and American Lead Pencils, assorted. Waters—Reel, black and assorted colors. Also on hand, A general supply of School, Miscellaneous and Medical BOOKS, in great variety. Family and Pocket BIBLES, assorted. Super Royal and Medium Printing PAPER, assorted qualities. Frommagers and Grocers Wrapping PAPER. Blue and White and White Bonnet Boards. All sizes and varieties of BLANK BOOKS, made to pattern.

PETER W. WILLIS, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, AND GOLD AND SILVER SMITH, DENTON, Maryland:—Will repair at the shortest notice, Chronometers, Levers, Lappins, Horizontal, Duplex, Repeating and Vertical Watches. Weekly and Daily Brass and Wood Clocks. N. B. In consequence of an arrangement with one of the principal houses in Baltimore, P. W. W. can furnish in order any kind of time piece on the most accommodating terms, and at the shortest notice. march 25 if

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Talbot county, as a runaway, on Friday the 24th of May, by Philemon Willis, Esq. one of the State of Maryland's Justices of the peace, in and for Talbot county, a negro boy, who calls himself TOM MILLER, 5 feet 6 inches high, very black, and says he belongs to Richard Mullikin, of Prince Georges county. Had on when committed blue cloth cap, cotton shirt, striped vest, knee pantaloons and round about, and coarse moccasins shoes. The owner of the above described runaway negro, is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges, and take him away, or otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

JOSHUA M. FAUBNER, SHF, Easton, May 28, 1833. 5w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from Caroline county, about two weeks since, a negro woman named ANN, (belonging to the estate of Ann Brannock,) about 22 years of age, taking with her her son, between one and two years old, named George; she was far advanced in pregnancy, and it is supposed has another child by this time. ANN has been permitted to act for herself for some time past, and will no doubt endeavor to represent herself as free, and may probably have obtained a spurious pass. She is a likely mulatto, which is also the color of her boy; very mild when spoken to, and marked under her clothes by a burn.

The above reward of \$20 will be paid for her, if taken beyond the limits of the State, or \$10 if taken within the State, and secured, so that I get her again, and all reasonable charges paid if delivered to me, in Baltimore, or to Mr. Samuel Chambers, in Caroline county. THOMAS LAMDDIN, may 21 5w

MARYLAND: Talbot county Orphans' Court,

20th day of May, A. D. 1833. ON APPLICATION of William Arringdale, administrator of James Ridgway, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

IN TESTIMONY that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed this twentieth day of May, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three. Test—JA. PRICE, Regr. of Wills for Talbot county.

MARYLAND: Talbot county Orphans' Court,

14th day of May, A. D. 1833. On application of Mark W. Foreman, Administrator of Curtis M. Jones, late of Caroline county deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this fourteenth day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three. Test, W. A. FORD, Regr. of Wills for Caroline county.

MARYLAND: Talbot county Orphans' Court,

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Kent county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Curtis M. Jones, late of Caroline county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the twenty eighth day of November next, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twentieth day of May, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three. MARK W. FOREMAN, Adm'r. of Curtis M. Jones, deceased. may 21 3w

NOTICE is hereby given

To all persons having claims against Talbot county, that the Commissioners for Talbot county, will meet on each TUESDAY in the month of June. Those persons having claims, will do well to bring them in properly authenticated during that month, as the levy will certainly be closed on the last Tuesday thereof. THOS. C. NIGOLS, Clk. of Commissioners for T. C. June 4 4w

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

IN the late conflagration of the Treasury building nearly all the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the establishment of the Department to the 31st of March, 1833, was destroyed including as well the original letters and communications addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the records of the letters and communications written by him. With a view to repair the loss, as far as may be practicable, all officers of the United States, are requested to cause copies to be prepared and authenticated by them, or any others excepting those hereinafter alluded to which they may at any time have written to, or received from the Secretary of the Treasury; and all those who have been in office, and other individuals throughout the United States, and elsewhere, are invited to do the same. That this correspondence may be arranged into appropriate books, it is requested that it be copied on folio foolscap paper, with sufficient margin on all sides to admit of binding, and that no more than one letter be contained on a leaf. It is also requested, that the copies be written in a plain and distinct or engraving hand. Where the original letter can be spared, it would be preferred. The reasonable expense incurred in copying the papers now requested not exceeding the rate of ten cents for every hundred words, will be defrayed by the Department.

The correspondence which has been saved, and of which, therefore, no copies are desired, are the records of the letters written by the Secretary of the Treasury to Presidents and Cashiers of Banks, from the 1st October, 1819, to the 30th of February 1833; all the correspondence relating to the Revolutionary claims under the act of 15th May, 1828, and to claims of Virginia officers to half pay, under the act of 5th July, 1832; and to applications for the benefits of the acts of the 3d March, 1831, and 14th July, 1832, for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States. Copies of some circular letters and instructions, written by the Secretary have also been preserved, and it is requested that before a copy be made of any circular letter or instruction, written by the Secretary of the Treasury, the date and object of the circular be first stated to the Department, and its wishes on the subject ascertained.

LOUIS McLANE, Secretary of the Treasury.

April 26—30

To be inserted three times a week for three months in the papers authorized to publish the laws of the United States.

MONEY FOUND.

A Negro Man came into the Store of Robert R. Ross, this morning, and requested me to change a ten dollar note, which I did. He then stated that he would return again and purchase a pair of pantaloons. He soon returned, selected a pair, and in payment therefor, gave me a Bank note of a denomination calculated to excite suspicions that he had not come honestly by the money; I questioned him concerning it, and his answer led me to believe the money was stolen—I took the money to the Bank to enquire what I had best do, but whilst I was absent, he took the pantaloons and made his escape. The owner can have the money by identifying it, and by paying the price of the pantaloons and cost of this advertisement.

JOHN CAMPER, Easton, May 27th, 1833—28

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Via the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. DAILY, AT HALF PAST SIX O'CLOCK, A. M. THE President and Directors of the People's Steam Navigation Company, have the pleasure to announce the commencement of the Line for the conveyance of Passengers between the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the SWIFT and SPLENDID Steamer KENTUCKY, Captain D. ROBINSON, and OHIO, Captain W. WHILDEN, Jr. THE KENTUCKY will leave the Company's wharf, LIGHT STREET, every morning, commencing to-morrow, (Saturday) at half past six o'clock, A. M. for Philadelphia, by way of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, through which the Passengers will be conveyed in splendid and commodious Barges, (affording particularly to ladies, the most comfortable and desirable route) Delaware City, where they will take the OHIO and arrive in Philadelphia the same afternoon at an early hour. Passengers will be taken up and landed on any part of the Canal also at New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and at the Lazaretto, on the Delaware.

The Tables and Bar shall not be excelled by those of any other line in the Union. This being the People's Line, no exertion will be spared on the part of the Agents, to entitle them to a full share of patronage of the travelling public. Passage to Philadelphia, TWO Dollars. All baggage, as usual, at the risk of the owners—the greatest attention, however, will be paid to its safety, by the Captains and their assistants on the route. S. McCLELLAN, Agent, No. 8, Light street Wharf, Baltimore, May 3, 1833—14

The Northern Mail Stage leaves Easton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 2 P. M. and arrives at the Canal next days in time for the Steam boat bound to Philadelphia.

State of Maryland, CAROLINE COUNTY, to-wit:

PURSUANT to the act of assembly entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto—I do hereby refer the within application of Benjamin Downes, for the benefit of said act, and the supplements thereto, together with the schedule, petition and other papers to the Judges of Caroline County Court, and I do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of October next for the final hearing of said application of the said Benjamin Downes at the Court House, in the town of Denton, on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him and such interrogations as may be propounded to him by his creditors or any of them, and that he give notice by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Easton Whig, once a week for the space of three successive weeks, three months before the first Tuesday, after the second Monday of October next. Given under my hand this day of 18th anno domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty three. True Copy, Test, J. G. RICHARDSON, Clk. may 28 5w

The Steam Boat Maryland

CAPTAIN TAYLOR, WILL leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge, (via the Company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (via the Company's wharf at Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore every Monday morning at half past 6 o'clock for Centreville, (via the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek) and Chestertown, and return to Baltimore the same day. All baggage and packages at the risk of the owners thereof. April 9

THE STEAM BOAT

GOV. WOLCOTT, Capt. WM. V. VIRDIN, will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rock Hall, Corsica, and Chestertown; returning will leave Chestertown at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, Corsica at about 10, and Rock Hall at about 12 noon, and arrive in Baltimore at 4, P. M. WM. OWEN, Agent, apr 30

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, will hold their first quarterly meeting of the current year, for Talbot Circuit, at St. Michaels, on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, the 15th and 16th inst. to which the public are respectfully invited. June 4 3w

LOST.

A FINE Gold Seal, supposed to have been lost on the road, between Easton and the farm of Richard Spencer. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving it at this office. may 28

350 NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase three hundred NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Persons having slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, as I am permanently settled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come into market. All communications promptly attended to. Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency office, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber, at his residence, above the intersection of Aisquith st. with the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front. JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore. may 29

BOARDING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a boarding house in the house formerly occupied by the late Thomas Perrin Smith, on Washington street, opposite the Union Tavern, where he is prepared to receive genteel men by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. Being determined to devote particular attention to this business, he hopes to receive the patronage of the public. CALEB BROWN, N. B. Parents or guardians of children from the country, who may wish to place them at school in town, can have them accommodated with boarding by the subscriber, and the strictest attention paid to their morals and comfort. Jan 28 G 11

AN active and intelligent boy, of good family, will be taken as an apprentice, at this office. One from the country, having a good English education, would be preferred. April 26

EA... VOL... TUESDA... and every... EDW... PUBLIS... Are THR... payable ha... No subs... rages are... the publi... ADVERT... inserted r... twenty five... tion—larg... IT is no... Sheep... fully requ... bot and th... the operat... as they m... dy to purch... nee... or direct... that he is... high price... Philadel... ness to... may 21... JA... RESP... THE TAL... branch... Easton... and and... will be li... tended to... fashions... assures t... nize him... as next a... done in... N. B. w... whose a... of six mo... make it... a part fo... as journa... are paid... be disap... June 4... SA... RESH... ed the s... occupie... Office. Bakery He h... a first r... ED M... prepar... in TION... All r... receive... paid to... sell... employ... with n... East... MOI... Th... begs... publi... from... did a... ing b... in sa... tofor... stock... shoe... Fred... Slip... and... rec... Port... the h... his... if e... as t... of p... in a... ac... Th... tal... the... Fe... ric... W... the... in c... ac... Th... tal... the... Fe... ric... W... the... in c... ac... Th... tal... the... Fe... ric... W... the...

VOL. V.--NO. 58.

EASTON, MD.--TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1833.

WHOLE NO. 266.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING,
(during the Session of Congress.)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the se-
cond of the year--BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,
payable half yearly in advance.
No subscription discontinued until all ar-
rages are settled, without the approbation of
the publisher.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square,
inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and
twenty five cents for each subsequent inser-
tion--larger advertisements in proportion.

WOOL! WOOL!

IT is now nearly time to commence shear-
ing Sheep. The subscriber therefore respect-
fully requests his friends, the farmers of Tal-
bot and the adjacent counties, to commence
the operation of *shearing* and *shearing* as early
as they may think proper, and that he is re-
ady to purchase wool at the highest cash price
at his Ware Room near the Market cor-
ner. Wool sellers who may give him a call,
or direct a line to him in Easton, will find
that he is prepared and willing to give them as
high prices as they can get in Baltimore or
Philadelphia as many of them can bear wit-
ness to.

BENNETT TOMLINSON;

may 21

**JAMES L. SMITH,
TAILOR.**

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public, that he still carries on the
TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its various
branches at his old stand, next door to the
Easton Hotel, and opposite the store of Ken-
nard and Loveday, where all orders in his line,
will be thankfully received and punctually at-
tended to. He regularly receives the latest
fashions from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and
assures those who may think proper to patron-
ize him, that their work will be executed in
as neat and fashionable a manner as it can be
done in either of the above cities.
N. B. J. L. S. requests those gentlemen,
whose accounts have been standing upwards
of six months, to call and settle. If they can't
make it convenient to pay all, to let him have
a part to enable him to pay his journeymen;
as journeymen tailors won't work without they
are paid, should they stop, customers might
be disappointed.

**SAMUEL OZMON,
CABINET MAKER.**

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public generally, that he has commenced
the above business in the house formerly
occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post
Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Ninde's
Bakery.
He has just returned from Baltimore, with
a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED
ED MATERIALS in his line, which he is
prepared to manufacture at the shortest no-
tice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIP-
TIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.
All orders for COFFINS, will be thankfully
received, and the strictest attention will be
paid to funerals by Mr. Thomas Oldson or my-
self, who can at all times be found at the shop.
He has also a first rate TURNER in his
employ, who will execute all orders in his line
with neatness and despatch.
Easton, April 2d, 1833.

MORE BOOTS AND SHOES.



The subscriber, grateful for past favors,
begs leave to announce to his friends and the
public generally, that he has just returned
from Baltimore, and is now opening a splen-
did supply of the above articles, which, hav-
ing been selected by himself, he is warranted
in saying is equal, if not superior, to any here-
before offered, which added to his former
stock, renders his assortment extensive and
complete. Comprising gentlemen's boots and
shoes of all descriptions, Ladies Lasting,
French Morocco, Seal Skin and Calf Skin
Slippers and strapped Shoes; Servants coarse
and fine shoes, and a variety of children's mu-
rocco and leather boots; also a beautiful as-
sortment of hair and red morocco trunks,
Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. He invites
the public to call and view his supply, he thinks
his prices, decide for themselves and he trusts
if economy is at all consulted, he will receive
as he has endeavored to merit a continuance
of public patronage.
The public's Obedt. Serv't.
JOHN WRIGHT.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM
in Queen Ann's county, containing about 400
acres, now occupied by Mr. John C. Woodruff.
The land is kind, and susceptible of consid-
erable improvement, by judicious cultivation;
the improvements are in tolerable good order.
Persons disposed to purchase are invited to
view the premises. For terms apply to Mr.
William Stevens, merchant, Centerville, or to
the subscriber.

JOHN W. JENKINS.
Talbot county, may 28th

Portrait Painting.

THE subscriber will remain a short time
in Easton, and will Paint Portraits for the low
price of \$10 for Life size, small ones in pro-
portion. Those who feel disposed to patron-
ize him will please to call early. Resemblance
warranted generally good. Office directly op-
posite Mr. F. Ninde's store.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS.
may 21

POETRY.

THE SONG OF DEBORAH.

On the wing of the whirlwind Jehovah hath past,
And the turrets of Harosheth shook to the blast,
And the mountains of Edom were crumbled to
dust,
As the lightning of wrath on their proud foreheads
burst!
The Canaanite came like the grasshopper down--
Like the grasshopper now that the tempest hath
strewn--
And the pride and the pomp of his battle array
Hath past like the chaff in the tempest away!
Oh proudly the war-horse was pawing the plain,
And proud was the boast of the warrior train!
But the red-star in Heaven hath wither'd their
force,
And Kishon hath swept them away in his course!
And his bride looked forth from her latticed tower,
When the soft dew was sinking on the tree and on
flower:
And she thought as the gust of the night wind
swept by,
'Twas Sisera's chariot in triumph drew nigh.
And she watched till the last dim star of the night
Had faded away in the morning light--
"Why tarry his chariot wheel thus?" she cried,
"O haste with thy spoils to the arms of thy bride!"
But far from his bridal bower away,
In the tent of the stranger proud Sisera lay--
With the dust for his couch--and the worm at his
side
All headless he lies--he hath Death for his bride!

SONG.

The strains we hear in foreign lands,
No echo from the heart can claim,
The chords are swept by stranger's hands,
And kindle in the breast no flame,
Sweet though they be.
No fond remembrance wakes to fling
Its hallowed influence over the chords,
As if a spirit touched the string,
Breathing in soft harmonious words,
Wild melody.

The music of our native shore,
A thousand lovely scenes endears,
In magic tones it murmurs o'er
The visions of our early years,
The love of youth.
It wreathes again the flowers we wreathed,
In childhood's bright unclouded day;
It breathes again the vows we breathed,
At Fancy's shrine, when hope was gay,
And whispered truth.

It calls before our mental sight
Dear forms, whose lips are mute:
Sweet sunny eyes, long closed in night,
Warm hearts now silent as the lute,
That charmed our ears.
It thrills the breast with feelings dear,
Too deep for language to impart,
It bids the spirit joy or weep,
In tones which sink into the heart,
And melt in tears.

From the Correspondent of the Portland Ad-
vertiser.

THINGS IN CINCINNATI.

May 13.--It is interesting to go about this
city with a friend who has seen almost every
house grown up, and hear his story of the
rise and progress of this street and that--this
block of buildings and that--the price of this
property in 1816 and the price of it now--
This family and that have grown very wealthy
by the mere increasing value of lands.
Cincinnati is regularly laid out--with
streets nearly parallel to the river crossed at
right angles by other streets--named as in
Philadelphia, first, second, third, &c. The
quay, a boat landing, is paved to the water's
edge--a spacious area of immense value, long
contested, but now settled as belonging to the
city. Land titles by the way, are great topics
of contest here--Antiquity has confirmed no
possessions,--and hence many with difficulty
know when their land is theirs or when it be-
longs to some other persons.

Cincinnati is full of manufactures--not "the
Birmingham of the West," like Pittsburgh, but
yet its manufactures are important. I know
not how many steam mills there are, but there
are many as one can see from the long train
of chimneys. There are cotton factories, steam
engine factories, flour mills, saw mills, brew-
eries, &c. I went into a type foundry in
which types are picked out of the melted lead,
as it were, with great rapidity,--without the
slow process of the old manner of moulding
it is a Yankee invention, simple, but wonder-
ful and curious. Cincinnati has her free
schools. This is the blessing, the treasure of a
free state. They are the emblems of a peo-
ple all free.--They are the stepping stones of
thousands of poor boys to knowledge, to cha-
racter, to influence, to wealth. They are
worth more than all the negroes and all the
plantations of the whole slave states. A sin-
gle farmer's boy, hardy and with an English
education, will bring more to pass, more into
existence, than thirty slaves on a cotton or
rice plantation. I am not certain that he will
do as much labor as a dozen--and then he
has his wife, and his education to aid his
hands.

The Cincinnatians are forming the nucleus of
a literary circle,--promising, by and by, to
make this the Athens of the West. They are
struggling now to transfer the seat of literary
empire across the mountains,--and to en-
throned Apollo and the Muses on the banks of
the Ohio. But Boston and Philadelphia are
too strong for them. That public is an old
public--a reading matured body--with soci-
ety formed--farms cultivated--and hence with
a population at leisure to read and to think--
Not so with Ohio as yet, even with her mil-
lions of souls. Her settlers are hardy at house-
work. There is now an abundance of wilder-
ness around. There is quite excitement en-
ough and book enough here in the bustle, the
change, the novelty of every thing about one
to give that leisure necessary for a literary
public.

There is, however, much talent and great
ambition and enterprise in Cincinnati. Judge
Hall's magazine, is, I am told, succeeding
well. Some book publishing is done here,

which will probably increase every year, now it
is begun. There is in society all that thirst
for knowledge which when there is time for
the accumulation of sufficient property, and a
distribution of occupations, will and must sat-
isfy itself.

Cincinnati, I have omitted to say earlier
than this, is "watered" from the Ohio as Phi-
ladelphia is from the Schuylkill. The water
from the Ohio is drawn up by steam, forcing
up into a reservoir, from whence from a hill it
runs into all parts of the city. This water,
when iced, as it usually is, is delicious, or in
morning when it has been under ground, is
more than passable even without ice.

THE WESTERN STATES.--From this "Queen
of the West" as Cincinnati has been called,
I will say a word or two on Western manners,
habits and customs. True, I have seen but
little of the great West, sailing up the Missis-
sippi and Ohio as I did but I have seen no re-
markable uncouthness--Foot even among the
boatmen on board of our steamboats with a
few exceptions. I speak now of the boatmen
from Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana
and Illinois. Missouri and Arkansas may oc-
asionally send down an odd animal, like Mike
Fink, but I have seen none such.--That race
have departed long ago to the paths of the
hunter, on the outskirts of civilization, even
beyond the axe of the adventurous pioneer. I
have seen nothing more wonderful among this
class of men than among others in like em-
ployment, except that they swear more than
any other people I ever met with. My first
impression of Western boatmen is greatly soft-
ened by further observations.

Paulding's "Westward Ho" is all a carica-
ture of the good people here or in Kentucky,
and was probably intended as such, or to re-
present the by gone manners of a by-gone peo-
ple. There is in Lexington, I am told by
friends who can speak by comparison, society
as good and refined as is to be found in the
Union. In Louisville I am confident no man
could wish for better companions. It is quite
time to cease to talk of Kentucky gouging and
knock downs. Probably people will fight
there as in New England, but I suspect there
is as much done in one region as in the other.
The frankness, courage, noble daring, hospi-
tality and generosity of the Kentuckians are
probably not exaggerated. Mr. Clay is all
Kentuckian, though he was born in Virginia.
He is a little Kentucky in miniature--of high
and low, rich and poor, though few of her
sons have his abilities. The peculiar charac-
teristics of his manners and self confidence in
public life are characteristics of very many of
the Kentuckians. The people feel an ardent
attachment to their State and identify them-
selves with its fame and advancement. They
temper this chivalry, as South Carolina and
Virginia call it, with a holy adoration for the
Union.

Ohio is almost or quite, a Yankee State, if
we, as is the practice at the South, call all
Yankees who are from the north of Maryland.
New Englanders apparently compose a very
great proportion of the population of Cincin-
nati. There are many German emigrants
there, but the Yankees probably out number
all. Throughout the State, as is well known,
the preponderance of northern emigrants is
immense. Almost as much may be said of In-
diana. For very many of the emigrants of
Indiana were originally from the north, hav-
ing settled in Ohio, and as they became
"crowded" moved further West to give lands
to their children. Illinois and Missouri have
a more varied population. Probably a very
large proportion of the Illinois emigrants were
from the north of the Potomac. Missouri is
settled by very many Virginians, who emigra-
ted there with their slaves, that being a slave
State, and long habit having accustomed them
to such labor, and in some degree rendered it
necessary. Emigration is said to follow in a
great degree the parallels of latitude, and thus
to advance from State to State in columns.

The emigration westward is even now im-
mense. Signs of it are visible on every river
and road, although this is not the fittest sea-
son. In truth, the star of Empire is empha-
tically moving westward. Ohio has its mil-
lions already,--and now there is unutilized
land enough handsomely to support five mil-
lions. Indiana is becoming a great State.--
Illinois is increasing with prodigious rapidity.
I am told by a resident of this last State, who
has traversed every part of it, that there is no
land in the world which thus unites fertility
and health. The numerous prairies kept open
for pasturage by the settlers, as are the lakes
for the boatmen and sailors, are exceedingly
fertile, and give a settler an early crop with-
out the necessity of clearing. Illinois, proba-
bly, has as many or more inducements to em-
igration than any other Western State. She
is very rich, and her soil is fertile. Every thing
is new, and is cheap and the good land is not
all taken. Towns are yet to grow as Cincin-
nati and Louisville have grown. In older
places there are not inducements to young
men, for they have, in some degree become
like the towns of New England and the Mid-
dle States--and to grow with the growth and
strengthen with the strength of a place is an
immense advantage.

The readiness with which men in this quar-
ter of the world, quit their homes and their
early associations is quite remarkable. There
are hundreds in Ohio who now talk of emi-
grating, and hundreds who do emigrate.--
Kentucky annually affords a large emigra-
ting population for Illinois, Missouri and In-
diana. Tennessee is marching to Arkansas,
the Red River and Texas. Western Vir-
ginia is wisely leaving old Virginia, and seeking
a people advancing with the age, so as to
live in a State that keeps up with the times,
and does not slumber on the post where years
and years go by first found it. Men make
nothing of moving hence thousands of miles.
A Steam Boat carries them far up the Missis-
sippi, or Arkansas, or the White River, or Red
River; or they march over land--across the
Wabash and the Mississippi and stretch
with cheerfulness towards the Rocky Mountains.
In Arkansas they talk of Indian reservations?
Reservations? The white man is already sur-
rounding the wretched and hunted Indian!

Every thing here is of interest. There is a
novelty and odd combination in all of one's
associations. A man is startled upon looking
about him, and seeing what has happened.--
This Cincinnati here but the forest of yester-
day! This Louisville out numbering in popu-
lation, towns of two hundred years on the
Atlantic! The Western Banks of the Ohio
are full of neat and elegant villages, cluster-
ing like stars over its majestic current, and
illuminating the dense forest that overhangs
them from the neighboring hills. All these
must be towns by and by. Many will be ec-
clesiastic, some immense cities. In truth prediction
is at fault, and lags behind the age, when it

dares to speak of the future. An Eastern
man, with as his fancy may be, unless he
looks with his own eyes upon what has hap-
pened, can hardly understand what is to hap-
pen. But all this is to happen with privation,
with want, with sacrifices of enjoyment and
ease, and by immense labor. Let no man
think a life in the Western wilderness a life
of ease, as on a bed of roses. But the hardy
settlers of the West, for here there are
many, and not slaves, will surmount all.
The Union will, in one sense, be beyond the
reach of enemies. He who expects to see this
country must go there, hundreds and hun-
dreds of miles. What a country, I repeat,
must be, if we hold together. Rome,
mistress of the world, could never boast
of an empire as an American Congress
can speak of, if the Union be preserved. B.

From the American Sentinel.

The verdict in the case of Clough must give
general satisfaction to all who have read in
the evidence the diabolical outrage of which
he has been condemned. The aggravated
circumstances under which his crime had been
committed--the amiable victim of his lust not
loved, who was so sensible to reciprocate af-
fection to such as the prisoner, yet too gentle
determinedly to repress his advances with an
spirit which decision in such a case requires
--the meanness and villainy by which he sat-
isfied the vengeance of a vindictive heart and
jealous spirit, in sacrificing the lady in such
a wanton and satanic manner--the horrible
repetitions of the attack to which he himself
seems to have lent his ferociousness--exclude
for the prisoner all sympathy or condoleance.
Justice demands vengeance--and an outrage
community seek compensation; and no execu-
tion that has ever occurred in our country can
have power to oppose it, or to decry its justice
and necessity.

The law allows it, and the law demands it.
The following sentence by Judge Hornblower
on the occasion will be read with interest
and satisfaction:

SENTENCE.

John Clough.--After a full, fair and delibe-
rate trial as I have ever witnessed in the ex-
perience of thirty years practice at the bar--
you have been convicted of the murder of
Mrs. Mary W. Hamilton. In the history of
this trial you have had the benefits of able
and distinguished counsel, and if you had been
their brother instead of their client, the ten-
dency of such a connection could not have ad-
ded to the untiring zeal, the laborious and
honorable efforts, the exertion of professional
talents, the thrilling and soul subduing elo-
quence with which you have been defended.
The jury were literally of your own selection;
you were not capricious and troublesome in
making that selection, but you did it with pru-
dence and discretion, and not a juror was
elected but in accordance with your own feel-
ings. The counsel for the State conducted the
cause with benignity and mercy,--but
with those talents for which they are distin-
guished, and that firmness for which we men
of sense and of honor they dare not relax.
The jury were honest, honest in the most pri-
vate and enduring manner submitted to al-
most unexampled privations and confinement
for the period of nearly eight days, until some
or one of them at least almost sunk under the
pressure of his confinement and his feelings,
and by their fixed, solemn and patient at-
tention to every word and suggestion, must have
given you the assurance that they desired not
your blood, but most ardently and fervently
desired to find you innocent, if that innocence
could be found even in the negative virtue of
a ruined and distracted mind; and as to the
Court, it may not become me to speak--but
I think in view of that bar, before which you
must shortly appear, I can say for my brethren
and myself, that we have endeavored so to
regulate and control the trial, as to secure to
you all the advantages that the fair and impar-
tial administration of justice can extend to the
accused.

The final and the fatal result has been re-
corded, and that record speaks while mind and
memory and judicial records last and will con-
tinue to speak you GUILTY, GUILTY,
GUILTY--of the murder of Mary W. Ham-
ilton, in manner and form as you stood char-
ged by the Grand Jury of the county.

And who was Mary W. Hamilton? Was
she your enemy? Had she done you wrong?
Was it her crime that beauty had spread her
charms and smiled forth in all the loveliness
of virtue, in every feature of her countenance,
in the delicacy and elegance of her form, in
the chastity and winning manners of her life?
And was it because you could not make such a
man your own, that you resolved in the
madness of your heart, she should never live
to bless another man and make him happy--
as she had made the former and lamented
husband of her first and earliest love? But I
press the inquiry no further. You say you
loved her--and yet, mysterious love--you
seized the unsuspecting moment of her kind
attention, when sickness, feigned, or real, we
fear the former, drew her, at your own re-
quest,--with kind attentions to your chamber
to administer to your comfort; you seized that
moment to plant the fatal dagger in her bo-
som--perpetrated the horrid deed. She lived
to say,--"Oh! mother, mother, I screamed,
screamed,--you did not come, and Clough has
killed me because I would not marry him. I
could not, mother--I could not, you know--I
must die, I must!" But I forbear--I desire not
to extract the dagger from her bosom & plant
it in your own. I know your blood will not
atone for her's.--But I have said this much,
that you may see and feel we have a just ab-
horrence of your crime, and to banish from
your bosom all hope of a favorable interfe-
rence by the Court, with that department of
the government, in which is lodged the par-
doning power. Banish then, we intreat you,
from your mind every hope and expectation--
put out at once the faintest ray of hope that may
penetrate into the darkest recesses of your
cell, and prepare to meet your God!--The
blood you shed was precious blood, but infi-
nitely more precious blood, that blood
which was shed on Calvary; and on that and
that alone we commend you to look for par-
don and eternal life.

It remains only for us to pronounce the
sentence of the Law--and it is considered and
adjudged that you be taken from hence to the
prison of this county from whence you came,
and there be kept in close and secure custody
until Friday the 26th day of July next, between
the hours of eleven o'clock in the morning
and three o'clock in the afternoon, you be
taken to the place of public execution and there
be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and
may the Almighty God have mercy upon your
soul!

VISIT TO MOUNT VESUVIUS.

Extract of a letter from
NAPLES, March 19th, 1833.

Imagine me just at the bottom of the cra-
ter of Vesuvius, drawing my breath with dif-
ficulty; not being able to see three inches be-
fore me for smoke, and standing first on one
foot, then on the other, to avoid burning them,
and I will tell you how I came there.
We had been here, (S. and myself) for a
fortnight, with but one day on which it did not
rain, and becoming impatient, we resolved
yesterday morning, to ascend the mountain,
in spite of a black and threatening storm; and
leaving this place in a barouche at 9 o'clock,
we rode to Hessina, where to our joy the sun
began to show his face. Leaving our carri-
age you can see winding up the first part
of the ascent, in the following order, viz.--
foremost was your friend S. mounted on a
small country horse, looking the most respecta-
ble of the party, next came your humble
servant, on a jackass, with a boy, half demon,
half human, walking behind, and occasionally
lying on my Rosinante, with a club, with a
bout the same effect that you would produce
on a stone wall. S. quizzing me all the time
on the sober bearing and appearance of the
above mentioned jackass. Behind, two Laz-
zaroni followed, looking very much as if they
would assassinate us.

The first mile or two of the ascent was
beautiful in the extreme, and commanded a
fine prospect of Naples and the surrounding
country; but gradually, as we approached the
hermitage, all vestiges of verdure disappeared,
and neither man, bird nor beast was to be
seen, but all around, one immense field of lava,
worked up into the wildest and most terrific
forms that imagination can conceive, and pre-
sented nothing but desolation--a desolation
that cannot be described, & which puts one in
mind of Milton's description of Satan and his
Angels, after their banishment from Heaven,
when the morning discovers them prostrate
on an immense waste of fire and desolation.--
After arriving within half a mile of the top of
the old crater, we were obliged to leave our
beasts, and taking a good staff, to climb al-
most perpendicularly, with sand and gravel to
our ankles. After proceeding in this way
for a half hour, we reached the top of what
has, since '23, been the crater, until within
three months, when a new one about two or
three hundred feet high, was thrown up by
the force of the mountain. This old crater
was three miles in circumference, and presents
only an immense wild waste of smoking lava.
In the centre of this crater, the new one rises,
and we proceeded (after eating some apples
roasted at the fire, issuing from some of the
crevices) to the highest peak of all.

It is impossible to describe the appearance
of the infernal regions, and from a mouth of a
quarter of a mile in circumference, rushed a
dense cloud of smoke.
My guide began the circuit around the edge
of this "cocca," but I found my feet so hot,
and my breath so far gone, that I became a
little alarmed, and asked him if he had not
better stop. You may judge of my surprise,
when he proposed going to the bottom. After
telling my handkerchief round my face, to pre-
serve a little air, we went on our hands and
feet, through a smoke, which would not
allow us to see two steps before us, and we
could only place our hands in one position for
a second, for fear of burning them, the ground
and rocks were so hot.

After descending about forty feet, the smoke
became less dense, and we were enabled to
proceed with less fear to the bottom, where
we found the stones of a bright yellow. It ap-
pears from my guide's account, that at the
time of an eruption, there is no bottom, and
that it is very rarely that one can descend as
far as we did, the mountain being at present
more tranquil than it has been for years. I
confess I was very glad to reach the top, with
the loss of my boots and gloves, both burnt to
a cinder, while all my buttons and the collar
of my coat, were of a deep red, from the sul-
phur. The descent from the mountain was
very easy and we returned home, vowing the
day to have been passed most agreeably.--
Boston Atlas.

From the National Gazette.

The following extracts are from the letters
of Gen. Washington to John Jay, contained
in the life of Jay.

"August 15th, 1786.

"I do not conceive we can exist long as a
nation without having lodged somewhere a
power which will pervade the whole Union, in
an energetic manner as the authority of the
different state governments extends over the
several states.
"I do not fear of vesting Congress, consti-
tuted as that body is, with ample authorities
for national purposes, appears to me to be the
very climax of popular absurdity and madness.--
Could congress exert them for the detriment
of the public--without injuring themselves in
an equal or greater proportion? Are not their
interests inseparably connected with those of
their constituents?
By the rotation of appointment, must they
not mingle frequently with the mass of the
citizens. Is it not rather to be apprehended,
if they were possessed of the powers before
described, that the individual members would
be induced to use them, in many occasions,
very timidly and inefficiently, for fear of los-
ing their popularity and future elections.--We
must take human nature as we find it. Per-
fection falls not to the share of mortals. Many
are of opinion, that congress have too fre-
quently made use of the suppliant, humble
tone of requisition in applications to the states,
when they had a right to assume their imperi-
al dignity, and command obedience. Be-
lieve that as they requisitions are a perfect nullity,
where thirteen sovereign, independent, dis-
united states are in the habit of discussing and
refusing compliance with them at their option.
Requisitions are actually very little better
than a jest and by word throughout the land.
If you tell the legislature they have violated
the treaty of peace, and invaded the prerogatives
of the confederacy, they will laugh in
your face. What then, is to be done?--Things
cannot go on in the same train forever.
"It is much to be feared, as you observe,
that the better kind of people, being disgusted
with the circumstances which have their minds
prepared for any revolution whatever. We
are apt to run from one extreme into another.
To anticipate and prevent disastrous contin-
gencies, would be the part of wisdom and pa-
triotism."

"March 10, 1787.

How far the revision of the federal system,
and giving more adequate powers to Con-
gress, may be productive of an efficient gov-
ernment, I will not, under my present view

of the matter, pretend to decide. That many
inconveniences result from the present form,
none can deny; those enumerated in your let-
ter are so obvious and sensibly felt, that no
logic can controvert, nor is it probable that any
change of conduct will remove them, and that
all attempts to alter or amend it will be like
the propping of a house which is ready to fall,
and which no shores can support (as many seem
to think) may also be true. But is the public
mind matured for such an important change
as the one you have suggested? What would
be the consequence of a premature attempt?
My opinion is, that this country is yet to feel
and see a little before it can be accomplish-
ed. A thirst for power, and the bantering--I
had liked to have said, monster, sovereignty--
which have taken such fast hold of the States
individually, will, when joined by the many
whose personal consequence in the line of
State politics will in a manner be annihilated,
form a strong phalanx against it; and when to
these the few who can hold post or profit in
the national government are compared with
the many who will see but little prospect of
being noticed, and the discounts of others
who may look for appointments, the opposi-
tion would be altogether irresistible. All the
mass as the more discerning part of the com-
munity shall see the necessity."

THE FRENCH TREATY.

The Department of State has caused to be
translated and published in the Washington
Globe, the final report upon the Treaty be-
tween France and the United States, made
by M. Humann, the Minister of Finance, to
the Chamber of Deputies on the 6th of April.
The report assumes that the seizure and
confiscation of French vessels, made by the
United States in 1809, in reprisal for the spoli-
ations on their commerce committed by the
French, under the Berlin, Milan and Ram-
bouillet Decrees, stopped this government
from all right to found claims against France
on account of confiscations made under these
Decrees. Exceptions are however admitted
which France cannot deny, and the following
are given as cases entitled to compensation:
American vessels seized and confiscated in
virtue of the Decrees of Berlin, Milan and
Rambouillet, before the persons interested in
them could have received information of those
Decrees.
American vessels condemned after the 1st
of November, 1810, the date of the revocation
of those Decrees.
American vessels burnt at sea by the French
squadron.

The report admits that the Government of
Bonaparte had admitted the justice of these
claims, and that the Government of the
Restoration after denying its liability for
the acts of its predecessor, had at last acquies-
ced, and was treating on the subject, about
the date of its overthrow. Under the new
Government the negotiation was renewed, as
M. Humann expressed it, "under the influ-
ence of the sympathy which that great event
called up between the two nations." "Both
governments," he adds, "saw there were po-
litical reasons which rendered the acknowl-
edgement necessary; that the two nations
were in a great measure united in feelings, and
that reciprocal intercourse ought to be removed."
"This view of the matter was strengthened by
the conviction that the question had begun to
assume in the United States, the aspect of a
"political" one rather than one of mere "pri-
vate pecuniary interest." These circum-
stances, added to the counter concessions of the
United States, in behalf of sundry claims
made by French subjects, and in relation to
some disputes between the two countries aris-
ing out of the Treaty of Cession of Louisi-
ana, are assigned as the considerations for the
Treaty concluded in July, 1831, and ratified
in February last.

The report recapitulates the terms of the
treaty, which have been faithfully observed on
the part of the United States, and calls upon
the chambers to provide the necessary means.
"The sum," says M. Humann, "is employed
in acquitting a debt, the justice of which can-
not be denied; good faith was interested in its
admission, and true political considerations re-
quired that the arrangement of the affair
should not be deferred."

Accompanying the report is a bill for ap-
propriating \$5,165,666 francs for the payment
of the first instalment. Of this 1,000,000
francs were for the first instalment of inter-
est on the whole sum, and the balance, for
the proportion of the principal due, being one
sixth.
This bill and report were printed and refer-
red to the committee, as mentioned in this
paper, heretofore, as an item of foreign intelli-
gence.

NEW FIRE.

Mr. John Hancock of North End, Falham,
has, we are assured, invented a compound
which burns under water, and which contin-
ues inflammable in any accumulation of mois-
ture. It is in all respects similar to the well
celebrated Greek Fire. He proposes to apply
it not to human destruction, but to the saving
of the lives of miners. It is the most perfect
and unerring fuse for blasting ever contrived;
the wet, damp, and water, which often inter-
f

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.
ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.

The London packet ship *Yox*, Capt. Nye, which sailed from Portsmouth on the 13th of April, arrived this morning.

The Editor of the *Courier and Enquirer* has received by this conveyance London dates of the 11th, and Portsmouth of the 13th May.

The important debate on the subject of the repeal of the House and Window Tax, and on the result of which depended the continuance in office of the present British Ministry, came on in the House of Commons on the 30th of April. The Ministers obtained a large majority and in consequence retain their seats. The effect of this vote is to rescind that given on a previous day in favor of the repeal of an obnoxious tax. Its repeal therefore was again moved on a following day and on this occasion Ministers were once more strongly supported in their opposition to it and were victorious.

There is thus no immediate probability of a change in the Councils of the British King, though their unpopularity is very apparent.—Sir John Cam Hobhouse, the chief Secretary for Ireland, had resigned his office, in consequence of an unwillingness to vote for the continuance of the tax above alluded to. He had also resigned his seat in the House of Commons, where he represented Westminster, and had taken the sense of his constituents on his conduct, by appealing to them at a new election.

The plan of the British Government for the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies has been communicated to the public. It has caused the greatest excitement in London.—It would probably be brought before the House of Commons on the 14th May. Sugar and coffee, it is stated in an account from the city dated at 12 o'clock of the 11th, had advanced in consequence, and a decline in the money market taken place.

In the House of Commons on the 10th May, some explanation had been given by Lord Palmerston on the subject of the Dutch embargo, which were not considered of a satisfactory nature, and the prospect of a settlement of that question appeared as distant as ever. Dutch Stocks had declined two and a half per cent in consequence. The accounts from Holland represent the Dutch King as inflexible as a b-fuse.

The accounts from Oporto are more favorable to the cause of Don Pedro. Reinforcements are flocking to him in considerable numbers, and it is said that desertions from Don Miguel's troops are becoming every day more frequent. The cholera prevails to a considerable extent in Lisbon.

We extract the latest official accounts on the state of Affairs between Turkey and Egypt. Considerable doubt still prevailed however as to the final termination of all difficulties. The Russians continued to maintain their position in the vicinity of Constantinople.

From France there is nothing of interest. The Duke of Orleans has arrived in London, but it is said his journey has no political object in view.

ENGLAND.
PLAN OF NEGRO EMANCIPATION.
LONDON, May 11.

I. That every slave, upon the passing of this act, should be at liberty to claim, before the protector of slaves, custos of the parish, or such other officer as shall be named by His Majesty for that purpose, to be registered as an apprenticed laborer.

II. That the terms of such apprenticeship should be—

1st. That the power of corporal punishment should be altogether taken from the master, and transferred to the Magistrate.

2d. That in consideration of food and clothing, and such allowances as are now made by law to the slave, the laborer should work for his master three fourths of his time, leaving it to be settled by contract whether for three fourths of the week or of each day.

3d. That the laborer should have a right to claim employment of his master for the remaining one fourth of his time, according to a fixed scale of wages.

4th. That during such one fourth of his time, the laborer should be at liberty to employ himself elsewhere.

5th. That the master should fix a price upon the laborer at the time of his apprenticeship.

6th. That the wages to be paid by the master should bear a proportion to the price fixed by him, that for the whole of his spare time, if given to the master, the negro should receive 1 1/2th of his price annually; and in proportion for each lesser term.

7th. That every negro, on becoming an apprentice, shall be entitled to a money payment weekly, in lieu of food and clothing, should he prefer it, the amount to be fixed by a magistrate with reference to the actual cost of the legal provision.

8th. That every apprenticed laborer be bound to pay a portion, to be fixed, of his wages, half yearly, to an officer to be appointed by His Majesty.

9th. That in default of such payment the master be liable and, in return, may exact an equivalent amount of labor without payment in the succeeding half year.

10th. That every apprenticed negro, on payment of the price fixed by his master, or such portion of it as may from time to time remain due, be absolutely free.

11th. That every such apprentice may borrow the sum so required, and bind himself, by contract before a magistrate, for a limited period, as an apprenticed laborer to the lender.

III. That a loan to the amount of £15,000, 000 sterling be granted to the proprietors of West Indian estates and slaves, on such security as may be approved by commissioners appointed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

IV. That such loan be distributed among the different colonies, in a ratio compounded of the number of slaves, and the amount of exports.

V. That the half yearly payments herebefore authorized to be made by the apprenticed negroes be taken in liquidation of so much of the debt contracted by the planter to the public.

VI. That all children who at the time of the passing of this act shall be under the age of six years be free, and be maintained by their respective parents.

VII. That in failure of such maintenance, they be deemed apprentices to the master of the parents (without receiving wages), the males till the age of 24, the females to the age of 20, at which periods respectively they and their children, if any, shall be absolutely free.

VIII. That this act shall not prevent His Majesty from assenting to such acts as may be passed by the Colonial Legislatures for the promotion of industry or the prevention of vagrancy, applicable to all classes of the community.

IX. That upon the recommendation of the

local legislatures, His Majesty will be prepared to recommend to Parliament, out of the revenues of this country, to grant such aid as may be deemed necessary for the due support of the administration of justice, of an efficient police establishment, and of a general system of religious and moral education.

HOUSE OF LORDS.
LONDON, 31 May.

The Earl of Aberdeen moved for several papers relative to the French expedition to Algeria, and for copies of the correspondence of the British Ambassador communicating the intentions of the French King to fulfil the engagements of the former government of France, respecting the occupation of the territories of the Dey. His Lordship commented upon the great importance of not allowing France to occupy Algeria, as it would be a great step towards the accomplishment of the scheme of Bonaparte of making the Mediterranean a harbor for the French navy. Earl Grey said he should not object to the production of the first portion of the papers moved for, but could not consent to the production of the correspondence containing a report of a private communication between the British ambassador and the French King. His Lordship briefly defended the foreign policy of the present government, and deprecated a discussion on the question of the occupation of Algeria at the present time, when the matter was forming a subject of negotiation between the two governments. The Earl of Aberdeen denied having any intention to embarrass the present administration, and consented to withdraw that part of his motion, which was objected to. The motion, as amended, was agreed to.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts have been received from Oporto to the end of April, by the brig *Boyalist* which left the Douro on the 1st inst.—The contending armies had not engaged since the attack on Monte de Covello, on the 9th of April, and the firing from Miguel's batteries upon the city had in a great measure ceased. Though these accounts do not furnish us with any additional particulars respecting the operations of the Liberating party, they afford a curious insight into the intrigues carried on in Don Pedro's court. It appears that the Minister of Justice, Joaquim Antonio Magalhães, entertained the project of displacing Marshal Solignac from the moment of his appointment to the command of the Liberating army, and that he suborned the Marshal's Secretary to deliver up his private correspondence with the view of being able to found upon it a charge of having sacrificed the interests of the young Queen to views of England and France.

The Marshal, on discovering the plot, was justly indignant at such baseness, and tendered his resignation; but at the entreaty of Don Pedro and of the other ministers, who were fully sensible of the value of the Marshal's services, the latter consented to continue his command, and Magalhães was instantly dismissed from office. The enemies of the Marshal, who had assisted in the plot against him, are represented to be paralyzed by the prompt measures taken by Don Pedro against their leader, and to have ceased their machinations. The editor of the *Chronica*, who had published some strictures upon the Marshal from a Lisbon publication, was very summarily dealt with. He was immediately imprisoned for inserting the libellous article, and the editorship of the paper has been entrusted with four commissioners.

The intelligence contained in these advices respecting the position of affairs at Oporto is very favorable to the constitutional cause, as far as relates to their operation on land.—The number of deserters from Miguel's army is stated to be increasing daily, and considerable reinforcements had been received.—Don Miguel's army is represented to be greatly disorganized, and it was considered advisable that he should visit the camp, that his presence might revive the drooping spirits of his soldiers. He accordingly reviewed the besieging army on the 20th April, and the two brothers were in sight of each other during the day. Considerable quantities of supplies have been landed from the vessels in the roads, and offensive operations are said to be shortly completed by Marshal Solignac.

The naval affairs of the young Queen of Portugal do not bear so promising an aspect. The sailors were greatly dissatisfied at the delays that had taken place in answering their demands for payment, and required the immediate settlement of their arrears, amounting to £16,000. They threatened to set sail for England if their demands were not satisfied; and on the morning the Royalist sailed for Oporto, Admiral Sartorius's squadron also left the roads for Vigo.

TURKEY.
PARIS, May 4.

The government has received news from Constantinople to the 16th April.

On the 30th of March, M. de Varennes, the first Secretary of the King's embassy in that capital, set out for the camp of Ibrahim, with the *Ameji*, Effendi of the Porte.

He was the bearer of a *hatti* sherif, by which the Grand Seigneur accorded to the Pacha of Egypt the entire of the four Pacha-lies of Syria, namely, Saint Jean d'Acre, Damas, Aleppo, Tripoli and their dependencies.

M. de Varennes had instructions to obtain from Ibrahim that he would desist from his other pretensions.

The negotiations lasted four days. Ibrahim has renounced his pretensions to Diarbeckir, and to the districts of Alaza, and to the Lefkeli; but he has reserved the question relative to the district of Adana and Orfa, which will be discussed at Alexandria.

In the meantime he has consented, at the request of M. de Varennes, to evacuate Asia Minor. His movement of retreat was to have commenced on the 30th of April. The treaty, or annual list of the promotions or commissions bestowed on the governors of the Ottoman Empire, was solemnly published at Constantinople on the 16th of April.

This act confers on Mehemet Ali, independent of the Pacha-lies with which he has been invested for a considerable time the whole of Syria.

A second division of the Russian squadron, carrying 5000 troops, arrived on the 5th of April at the entrance of the Bosphorus; but it appears evident that the Porte had demanded Moldavia should be suspended.

The French vessels which set out from Brest, Toulon, and the month of the Tagus, commanded by Admiral Hugon, in the *litté* of Smyrna, on the 20th or 30th of April, Bore de Roisecomte, whom Government has charged with a mission to Mehemet Ali, left Toulon the 16th of April. He was to have arrived at Alexandria towards the end of the month.

From the New York American.
JOHN RANDOLPH OF ROANOKE, was too remarkable a man while living, not to be a subject, now that he has so recently disappeared from the scene, of great and general curiosity and interest. We consider ourselves fortunate, therefore, in being enabled by the kindness of a friend, who was also an intimate friend of Mr. Randolph, to minister in a degree to the gratification of this interest. A series of numbers, in which some of the most striking, the piquant sayings, the characteristic letters, and the poetry, of Mr. Randolph are embodied.

The first number is published to day, and successive numbers, which will extend to eight or nine, shall appear every other day. Of the authenticity and accuracy of the reminiscences and extracts, our readers will be fully persuaded; and for the gentleman who communicates them for publication, we do us as of the strictest honor and delight, though, as the friends do often delight in, if we were at liberty to name him, we should not be likely to do so.

JOHN RANDOLPH, OF ROANOKE.

It is to be hoped, that some one of the John Randolph's intimate friends, who are so numerous, will undertake to give his biography to the world. It has been too remarkable a character, and so full of large a space in public estimation, to be passed over merely with a few newspaper sketches, which will soon be lost or forgotten. Such an ardent and devoted admirer of his native State, who always exercised his talents in her defence, cannot surely be forgotten without a biographer in Virginia, which still abounds with distinguished men of the mean time, those who can relate any characteristic anecdotes of Mr. Randolph, or be excused for indulging in such reminiscences.

It was my good fortune to cross the Atlantic with him the first time he went to England, and to pass some time with him in London, and I can unhesitatingly declare, that I never travelled with so entertaining a companion, nor have I ever met with his equal for his wit, his knowledge, his very amusing sayings and anecdotes, his historical, political, and philosophical views, his sagacity, his wit, his ready and happy replies to all questions, his ready and happy replies to all questions, his ready and happy replies to all questions.

The first time I ever saw Mr. Randolph was the morning on which we embarked in the packet ship *Amity*, for Liverpool, March 16, 1822.

I was introduced to him by a mutual friend, who casually mentioned, at the moment, that I was an Irishman. Shortly afterwards Mr. R. came up and addressed me as follows:—"I am very happy, Sir, to meet with an Irishman, for I love your country, and admire your sons—and your daughters too, Sir. Miss Edgeworth is my great favorite. I know her works almost by heart. By the way, perhaps you can solve a difficulty which has often puzzled me in the geography of Ireland. Why is it, Sir, that in every map of Ireland I have ever seen, the town of Ballinasloe is placed on the wrong side of the river Suick?"

I could not forbear laughing at the singularity of the question, whilst I replied—"As we are to be fellow passengers, Mr. Randolph, I may as well confess my ignorance at once, by declaring that I not only cannot answer your query, but I really was not aware that there was a river of that name in Ireland, never having visited that country."—"And, Sir, how came you to know the location of Ireland so minutely?" By books, conversation, and the blessings of a memory which never forgets anything," he replied. In fact, we were not two days together, before I discovered that he was intimately acquainted with every part of England, Ireland, and Scotland—not only as to cities and towns, but gentlemen's country seats; and he knew the history of every celebrated horse race and of every race horse in England. He was very fond of displaying his knowledge of the most minute facts on these points, and it was very agreeable to myself and the other passengers to listen to him.

Just before we sailed, the Washington papers were received announcing the defeat of the Bankrupt Bill by a small majority. At the moment I forgot that Randolph had been one of its most determined opponents, and I spoke with the feelings of a Merchant when I said to him—"Have you heard the very bad news from Washington this morning?"—"No, Sir," replied he with eagerness, "what is it?"—"Why, Sir, I am sorry to tell you that the House of Representatives have thrown out the Bankrupt Bill by a small majority."—"Sorry, Sir," exclaimed he, and then taking off his hat and looking upwards, he added most emphatically, "thank God for all His mercies!" After a short pause he continued—"How delighted I am to see that I helped to give that hateful bill a kick—yes, Sir, this very day week I spoke for three hours against it, and my friends were enough to say that I never had made a more successful speech; it must have had some merit, Sir, for I assure you that whilst I was speaking, although the Northern mail was announced, not a single member left his seat to look for letters, a circumstance which had not occurred before during the session!" I endeavored to combat the objection to a Bankrupt Bill unobsequiously, but of course without any success; he felt as a Planter, and was very jealous of the influence of Merchants as Legislators.

One of our company was an excellent chess player, and frequently challenged Randolph to a game, but for a long time he refused. "I have not played at chess, Sir," said he, "for 17 years, and cannot recur to the last game I played with unpleasant feelings, for it lost me a friend for ever. You have heard, I dare say, of my intimacy with Mr. Jefferson, but perhaps you do not know that he took more pride in his skill at chess than in any thing else—very few indeed, Sir, could beat him, and he could not endure defeat. I was aware of this, and had always declined playing with him, because I was his match, until one unfortunate evening, when he touched my Virginia pride in so pointed a way I could no longer refuse, and we sat down to the game. I soon cried 'check-mate,' and he never forgave me afterwards!"

Mr. Randolph had a large box full of books with him which he was taking to England to get bound. I asked him why he had not sent them to Philadelphia or New York for that purpose. "What, Sir," said he, "patronize our Yankee task masters who have imposed such a duty upon foreign books! never, Sir, never! I will neither wear what they make, nor eat what they raise so long as my purse can get supplies from old England, and until I can have my books properly bound south of Mason and Dixon's line, I shall employ John Bull!" One day at dinner the Captain said, "Mr. Randolph, will you allow me to help you to some collins?"—"No, Sir, it comes from New England," was his laconic reply. Whenever he pressed any northern man, it was always with this limitation—"He is the cleverest man I know north of the Potomac."

On Sundays he used to read for us a chapter in the Bible, or part of the Church service, and once he made an extemporaneous prayer; and he never would permit any reflections to be cast upon religion without a very pointed rebuke. He told me that for many years he had been corrupted by the infidelity which prevailed amongst many of the leading politicians at Washington; but in the year 1816, during a severe fit of illness he had a remarkable vision, which completely dispelled the delusions under which he had surrendered his faith, and since then he had been a firm believer in Christianity. He showed me a letter which he wrote immediately after this illness addressed to a bosom friend in Virginia, in which he gave a circumstantial detail of his "conversion," as he always termed it, and he even gave the words which were uttered in his ears by his invisible monitor during the vision. "This letter," said he to me, "contains nothing but the truth, strange as it may appear to you, and it would make me miserable to see it in the hands of any other person." He told me that the late Mr. Pinkey of Baltimore had assured him, just previous to his death, of his unshaken belief in the truths of Christianity. Of Mr. Jefferson, however, he gave a very different account, which I can now readily believe after having read his letters, although at the time (1822) I thought Randolph was too strongly prejudiced against him.

From the Baltimore Gazette, June 7.

During the time preparations were making at the Three Tuns Tavern, Pratt st. for the departure of the cars to receive the President, Spear's wharf was a scene of most extraordinary bustle and excitement.—The Norfolk Steam Boat—with Black Hawk, his son, the Prophet, and the attendant Chiefs on board, who have just been so considerably and so magnanimously liberated by our government from the harbor.—Crowds of pedestrians, and carriages, innumerable, choked every approach to the usual landing place, when suddenly the boat changed her course, and appeared as if making for the opposite shore. The crowd followed her movements, and carriages and foot passengers pushed confusedly for the point to which she seemed destined; but scarcely had the crowd altered her direction, when those on shore again followed. This vacillation was repeated several times, and the effect of its imitation by the multitude, now every instant growing more and more thick, is indescribable. Ere long the cause was discovered, and this only served to increase both the curiosity of the crowd and its numbers. From some of the passengers we have gathered information of what this cause was, and the following we believe, will be found a correct account of it.

A well dressed man, with three exceedingly well dressed and well looking young ladies, took passage at Norfolk, and the ladies of his party being early applicants, secured a choice state room for themselves. At Richmond two of the ladies left the boat, and the one who remained exercised toward a fellow passenger, who was unprovided with a berth, attention so fascinating, that the unprovided lady was most happy to avail herself of the opening left by the two of the three mysterious beauties, who had gone from on board at Richmond. The newly acquainted ladies, therefore were safely stowed together in their fine state room, where they will leave them and turn out attention to the gentleman of the three mysterious beauties. He, good soul, was most greatly occupied at that hour, with certain book companions. He had been attempting to seduce into the game a traveller whom he had heard boasting of a gain of three hundred and sixty dollars, but in vain. A friend of the traveller played, however, and nearly broke the faro bank, by winning sixty dollars—whereupon the man of the three mysterious beauties shut up his shop and "would play no more," although he affected to make light of his losses, which he could easily repair at the next race, and then went on gambling with his own set for grog.—These evolutions had already begun to excite suspicion, when an alarm was raised that the lady passenger whom the remaining one of the ladies of him of the mysterious three had patronised, was minus a reticule, with a purse in it containing one hundred and ten dollars! She missed it in seeking to pay for something, and was sorely troubled to find herself penniless.—The indignation expressed, however, by all who heard of it, seemed to produce a magical effect. First the reticule was found, but no purse; next, lying close to one of the berths, a bank note for one hundred dollars, but no ten. After this, the lady patroness, the last of the three mysterious beauties, no more appeared on deck.

The gentleman now began to look about to see the three mysterious beauties, but presently, the three hundred and sixty dollar passenger, discovered that all his money, nearly a dollar's worth a day for some time, had vanished. Some, at the same time, found out that they were four, some three, and some smaller and others larger sums out of pocket, and a search was called for. The captain himself lost ten dollars, with the wallet containing it, out of the fob of his pantaloons, and even poor Black Hawk, or the Prophet, or some of the Royal Party, had been deprived of what was understood to be the entire of His Majesty's treasure, two dollars;—and the Red Chieftains seconded with much earnestness the general desire for scrutiny. The only opposer was the man of the faro and the beauties. He thought it "insulting," gentlemen ought never to submit to such indignities. It was quite disgusting." Nevertheless, a boat was dispatched to the city for officers. Three came on board, and the search began. The boat entered the basin just after eleven—the passengers did not land till near one; so that this examination took upwards of an hour and a half, during which time the boat was beating in the sight of the countless multitudes on the shore, who were watching and following every turn.

After the most anxious investigation, during which some of the passengers were running about with their coat flaps brought over their arms, in front of them, for fear of being unknowingly invested with the stolen goods, as Benjamin of old was with Joseph's cup, a discovery was made which appeared for an instant to fasten the crime upon a friendless Hibernian. The luggage of the son of St. Patrick consisted only of one dirty shirt.—This he was reluctant to expose, and when almost the whole sum, three \$100 notes, and certain smaller ones, were found in the rude envelope, poor paddy was looked upon as entitled to no mercy. But here a fresh difficulty arose. The notes which had been lost were of different banks from those which had been found. No matter—what cannot an Irishman do in the way of transmigration? What business had a man with only one dirty shirt, to wear so much in it unless it were stolen? And might not the notes have been changed in the stealing? Paddy's notes were detained, and the passengers allowed to land. During all this confusion, when the affair was explained to the Indian Chiefs, they exhibited intense interest in the inquiry and the result. It was proposed that they should land

apart from the other passengers, but they declined, until the scrutiny should be completed. They insisted, also, upon being searched among the rest, although it was desired to spare them the inconvenience. Throughout the passage, indeed, their conduct was exceedingly agreeable. They exhibited signs of evident delight at what they witnessed of the boat and the scenery, and the civilities of the passengers, and when left by themselves now and then, on the deck, got into very animated and apparently gratifying conversation. They shook hands readily with all who approached them; and dignified several of the ladies when presented, with the distinguished compliment of "pretty squaw, pretty squaw."

The son of Black Hawk a man of very noble personage, seemed to take much pride in a pearl head ornament which had been presented to him by a Virginia belle, whose name he always pronounced when it was alluded to, with a smile of satisfaction. But it remains for us to relate the conclusion of the adventures of the voyage. The search was continued, notwithstanding the capture of Paddy's shirt and treasure; and in the forward part of the boat, in the box containing the chain cable, the whole sum, amounting to three hundred and sixty dollars, with the pocket book belonging to it, was at length found; having evidently been flung there by design, while the search was going on. So Paddy got back, not only his notes, but his character, and lots of pity and of apologies in the bargain.

The President left Baltimore on Saturday morning, in the steamboat *Kentucky*, for Philadelphia. There was a large number of persons on the wharf, to witness his departure. On Friday, Black Hawk and the Indians of his party were presented to the President who addressed them, according to the Republican, in the following terms:

Mr. CHIEF.—When I saw you in Washington, I told you that you had behaved very badly, in raising the tomahawk against the white people, and killing men, women and children upon the frontier. Your conduct last year compelled me to send my warriors against you, and your people were defeated, with great loss, and your men surrendered, to be kept until I should be satisfied, that you would not try to do any more injury. I told you I would inquire whether your people wished you should return, and whether, if you did return, there would be any danger to the frontier. Gen. Clark, and Gen. Atkinson, whom you know, have informed me that Sheekak, your principal Chief, and the rest of your people are anxious you should return, and Ke o kok has asked me to send you back. Your Chiefs have pledged themselves for your good conduct, and I have given directions, that you should be taken to your own country.

Maj. Garland, who is with you, will conduct you through some of our towns. You will see the strength of the white people. You will see, that our young men are as numerous, as the leaves in the woods. What can you do against us? You may kill a few women and children, but such a force would be soon sent against you, as would destroy your whole tribe. Let the red men hunt and take care of their families, but I hope they will not again raise their hands against their white brethren. We do not wish to injure you. We desire your prosperity and improvement. But if you again plunge your knives into the breasts of our people, I shall send a force, which will severely punish you for all your cruelties.

When you go back, listen to the Councils of Ke o kok and the other friendly Chiefs. Bury the tomahawk, and live in peace with the frontiers. And I pray the Great Spirit to give you a smooth path and fair sky to return.

To this the Prophet and the others answered.

My FATHER—My ears are open to your words. I am glad to hear them. I am glad to go back to my people. I want to see my family. I did not believe well last summer I ought not to have taken up the tomahawk. But my people have suffered a great deal when I get back, I will remember your words. I won't go to war again. I will live in peace. I shall hold you by the hand.

The Indians are to set out this morning for Philadelphia, in the Rail Road fine steamboat.

In mentioning the departure of the President on Saturday, in the People's line of steam boats, the *Gazette* says—

"A little incident occurred at the time of the departure of the boats, which shows that even during the present animated opposition between the two lines, all other feelings were made to yield to the desire of showing respect to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. The position of the boats, as lying at the wharf, is that the Union Line, has the advantage in setting out, but Captain Chaytor, her commander, with the urbanity and prompt sense of propriety which characterize him, on this occasion waived his privilege, and permitted the Kentucky to take the precedence. The act, and the manner in which it was performed, excited warm feelings of approbation among the crowd of spectators who were assembled on the wharf to witness the departure of the President.

The last *Gazette* publishes the substance of a talk held at the Four Lakes on the 29th April, between Colonel Henry Dodge, of the U.S. States Dragoons, and the Chiefs of the Winnebago Indians living on Rock River. The council was opened by Whirling Thunder, who disclaimed any hostile intentions towards the whites, and sought only the privilege of remaining on the lands now occupied by them; for this season, that they might be able to raise supplies to keep them from starving during the winter. Several other chiefs made speeches, the main design of which was to obtain the permission solicited by the first orator. Col. Dodge spoke in reply. Adverting to the treaty of 1832, he said, that it had been ratified by the President and Senate, and that every article would be faithfully performed by the United States; and that the President expected the Winnebagos would comply faithfully with their stipulations. He said, that the United States Rangers would be there in a few days, to keep peace between the white and red men, and to enforce a strict observance of the treaties made between them. That there were 20,000 rations of pork and flour at Fort Winnebago, on account of the treaty of Rock Island—a portion of which, knowing their necessitous condition, he would take upon himself to give them, to expedite their removal. Corn would also be furnished at Detroit, to be distributed to the Indians at Fort Winnebago, of which those of Rock River would be entitled to a share. That General Clark had stated to Mr. Kinzie, the agent, that he would send the \$10,000, stipulated to be given them next September, immediately, but that it appeared the chief preferred receiving the money in the fall. The Indians finally consented to go to their new lands at the same time, that their canoes might be taken across the Wisconsin for them. Colonel Dodge promised compliance with this request, and the council ended.—*St. Louis Repub.*

From the Providence Journal, June 6.

We learn that when Mr. Avery arrived at Bristol on Sunday, in a sloop, from Newport, the Methodist meeting in that town had just closed. No one of his friends had heard of his arrival, and many had serious doubts as to the final result—the last intelligence received, having been, that ten of the jury, were, on their first leaving the court room, against a innocence. This intelligence had been conveyed to Mrs. Avery. While some of his friends were discussing his probable fate as they were walking along, one exclaimed to the other, as a sloop near the wharf—"There is brother Avery, now!"—and sure enough, he stood in the company way bowing to his friends. The news spread—friends flocked round him from all quarters—and before he reached his house, he was surrounded by crowds of his brethren, and acquaintances. The first news which his wife had of his arrival, was brought by her husband himself, as he opened the door, with a welcoming throng behind him, and announced his escape from the thrall. The shock, a friend informs us, was too great for his lady—and she sank in a swoon upon the floor, from which some time elapsed before she recovered.

Black Hawk and the other hostages were visited yesterday by some of our most respectable citizens; and by the official authorities, many of whom were formally introduced to the chief and his son. The hostages still wear an air of eager and attentive curiosity; and seem so far as their eyes can collect information, to be deeply interested in the surrounding transactions—and are as anxious to see as they seem careless to be seen. Soon after the departure of the President, they were conducted by Major Garland and some of the civic authorities through most of the prominent parts of the city and suburbs; and did not return to their Hotel till late in the afternoon—and seemed more exhausted than satiated.

About half past seven o'clock, they were conducted to the Chestnut Street Theatre, in two open barouches—in company with the Mayor and the Major. In the theatre, they seemed ardently alive to the instrumental music—to all that could gratify their eyes, or be understood by them. They occupied the box next the stage—the five of them being ranged in front; and none seemed more attentive than the Chief and the Prophet. The house was well and respectfully filled. They will not perhaps go till to-morrow; and they will be lodged in New York at Holt's Hotel.

FROM LIBERIA.

We are happy to announce the arrival at Liberia of the ship *Jupiter*, Captain Peters, which vessel sailed from Norfolk at the close of October last, and for whose safety serious apprehensions were entertained. Capt. Peters called at the Cape de Verdes, and at several places on the African coast, before he touched at Monrovia, at which port he arrived on the 7th of March. The Rev. Melvin B. Cox, the gentleman sent out by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was a passenger in this ship, and was in good health on the 8th of March, the date of our last advices.

Some of our readers will probably recollect that in December last, we noticed the departure from Norfolk of the brig *Roanoke*, Capt. Hatch, for Monrovia. In this vessel an interesting colored family named Reynolds, from Syracuse, Onondaga County, were passengers. The Onondaga Standard of the 9th of May, contains two letters from Mr. Reynolds, which are subjoined. These letters corroborate the favorable accounts which have been given of Liberia. The expense of conveying the family from Syracuse to this city, and hence to Norfolk, and of furnishing them with articles of necessity and comfort, were defrayed by contributions of the benevolent in that village and its vicinity and this city, and we trust it will be gratifying to the donors to learn that their gifts have been so usefully applied.—*N. Y. Com.*

Monrovia, Liberia, March 1st, 1833.

Mr. Copp—Sir—Mindful of your request that I should inform you of my safe arrival, and how I am pleased with the country, I improve the opportunity presented by return of *Roanoke* to write a short letter. We had a pleasant passage of 42 days from land to land, and by the attention of Capt. Hatch, were rendered quite comfortable. Not one of my family were sick a day, and by the favor of God our health still continues, though we do not expect to escape a visit of the fever and ague, which scarcely ever passes by new comers without a call.

I find, as was represented at home, that religion is flourishing, and christians active.—There is at present some little excitement among sinners at Caldwell and Millsburg.—We have Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians here, and all seem engaged. At present, I remain at Caldwell, and shall continue so until the fever leaves me. It is very pleasantly situated on the St. Pauls, and might, under suitable agricultural improvement, speedily equal in beauty, any of the river towns in America.

The land about Caldwell is rich and readily subdued; the only source of evil hitherto, I think, arises from neglect of agricultural improvement. The fruits are various; the orange and lime are found wild and only need the same care to make them abundant, as is bestowed on the apple in N. York. Lemons and papaw, and cassia, and plantain, &c. are also abundant. Pine apples cover whole fields, growing wild. The Lima bean and Cotton, when planted continue to bear; I am informed, for several years. I have seen coffee, and cotton, and indigo, wild and abundant—also, pepper of two kinds. Watermelons and cucumbers, and grapes, are found in some gardens;—thus you perceive we have abundance of fruit to reward the laborer.—A farmer on the St. Pauls river told me that from one quart of *Indian Corn*, he raised three barrels in one year. There are many cattle and hogs and fowls here, and when more attention is bestowed on the land, rich pasture lands will be abundant. I am informed that 100 miles inland, the cattle are large and numerous.

Chloe Mintus, who was placed under my care by Dr. Smith, was persuaded not to come by some opposers of colonization in the city of New York, where she left me the day before my departure for Norfolk, and I know not where she is gone.—I escorted her to the Agent, who was to send back the particulars to Dr. Smith.

With a deep sense of gratitude to yourself and the other friends who assisted me to come to this land of privileges, I desire to tender you all, my sincere thanks.

Yours, most respectfully,
WM. REYNOLDS.

P. S.—You will add to your other favors, by writing to my wife's father, Mr. Archelaus Fletcher, Canandaigua, Ontario Co., to inform him of our safe arrival, and that we are all well.

The following is to a colored Friend,
Monrovia, March 1, 1833.
I write a few lines by *Roanoke*, to urge you

to come out to Liberia. The country exceeds what I anticipated while in America. It is rich and abounds in tropical fruits—it yields a large return to the laborer. The climate is delightful, and the heat not so oppressive as in our summers and harvesting. The sea breeze blows here every day, and at night I find a blanket adds to my comfort. A man can get a living and make money here in various ways as in the United States, by trade or farming, &c. I am intending to try farming. If you come at all, come soon; the earliest settlers, we think, will have the best chance. My family is all well and send their respects to you.

Yours, &c.
WM. REYNOLDS.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, June 18, 1833.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.—We must say we have had but little relish for this northern tour of the President, from the time we first heard it spoken of, for we had a recollection of the fulsome and sickening accounts of President Monroe's tour, which for two months or more, filled the American papers, at that time; and we had our fears that the republican simplicity of President Jackson, might not be sufficient to resist the torrent of anti-republican show and parade, which we saw preparing to greet him at every step. Our respect for General Jackson, as a man, is as great, and our gratitude for his services in the field and in the councils of the government, is as pure, as that of any individual; but we cannot think it necessary for the President's honor or gratification, that such an ado should be made. He is an American citizen, and this should be his proudest title; he is also the President of the U. States, and as such only the servant of the American people. As our fellow citizen, distinguished by his patriotic and noble deeds, he deserves our love and veneration—and as our chief magistrate, he should be respectfully and hospitably greeted, in the plainness and simplicity becoming a republican people, not with the fulsome adulation, met only from sycophants and slaves to their master. We have selected some details on this subject, that our readers may see that our remarks are not unseasonable, and not with any intention of continuing to give the details of the President's tour, which we shall find in the papers. Whatever we may observe, strikingly appropriate, we shall with pleasure lay before our patrons, but farther we will not promise.

We regret to see these formal tours becoming so common—much evil may grow out of them, but no good possibly can. None grew out of President Monroe's, according to our notion, nor will any be found to succeed this, (farther than that which may result to the President's health) if we be not much deceived.—We hope this is to be the last formal tour of any of our public functionaries. We have nothing more than human nature in America, and this has been found to be the same in all countries, under similar circumstances; its universal tendency is to servility; and it becomes us to resist it, instead of making occasions for calling it into exercise.

We give, this morning, the response of "Cassius" to the note of "Young Hickory," in the last Whig. This must close the correspondence between these gentlemen, through the medium of this paper. At the time we commenced the publication of their essays, we hoped the discussion would be so conducted as to edify and instruct the public upon the great political questions involved; but since it has assumed a character which cannot be other than painful to our readers, as it is to us, we feel compelled to exercise the right of putting an end to the dispute, so far as our agency extends.

American Naukeen.—We have observed much published in our various exchange papers, bearing the above title, made from cotton grown by Mr. Forsyth, the Senator in congress from Georgia. We have not seen any of the article, but understand it is of a close texture, and of a better color than that of China; being of the natural color of the cotton, it is not so liable to fade—nay, indeed, we have seen it stated that it becomes more beautiful and bright from wear and washing. It is much admired, we understand, by those who have tried it. It can be had at some of the stores of our town.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY.

A friend who made a visit to Philadelphia, on Saturday in the People's Line, in company with the President and his suite, has obligingly furnished us with a brief and hasty sketch of the events of that day:
"When we arrived at Chesapeake city, there was assembled a concourse of two or three thousand citizens of that vicinity, and the spacious porches of Bennett's hotel were closely crowded by the fair daughters of the Eastern Shore. A deputation, consisting, among others, of ex-governor Stevens, colonel Groome, col. Whann, and col. Mackey, were introduced to the President, and invited him to ascend the prosecution of his voyage, until the assembled multitude could have an opportunity of tendering their personal respects. The President readily acceded, and moved in procession from the Kentucky to Bennett's amid the cheers and shouts of the men and the waving handkerchiefs of the ladies. After a brief delay the venerable hero was conducted to the canal barge, and we took our departure amid reiterated cheers and firing of cannon."
"At St. George's we found a great number of persons, and we entered and passed that spirited village under a military salute from a clever little field piece, and were welcomed by a thousand waving hats and hearty acclamations."
"At Delaware city the same scene was repeated as we arrived there and departed for

New Castle.—At this latter place we found three steamboats crowded with anxious passengers, and one of them handsomely decorated with the fresh leaves of the blooming hickory. As we approached the wharf, the revenue cutter, with her yards beautifully manned gave forth a grand salute of twenty-four guns, and afterwards three generous and hearty cheers from her gallant crew, which were warmly returned from the Ohio. The President had engaged to stop at New Castle for a short time, and was received at the wharf by a deputation of the principal citizens, who formed in a procession, headed by the venerable Governor of Delaware, a staunch friend of the President, and a revolutionary patriot of sterling worth and of a most august and imposing appearance. Across the street fronting the wharf a large white flag suspended, bearing in great capitals the noble sentiment of the President, which has found a congenial vibration in every pure American heart; "The Union must and shall be preserved." After passing through the principal street of New Castle, the procession returned to the Ohio, and as we left the town, the welkin rang with loud and animated plaudits. The voyage thence up the Delaware was one continued scene of triumph. At Marcus Hook, at Chester, and other lesser villages, the people of the neighboring country had assembled in great numbers, and from these, as from every farm house on the shore and every vessel in the river, shouts of gratitude and welcome constantly issued; and the echo of one had scarcely died away, before another arose of fresh and increasing vigor.

"One of the incidents on the river deserves to be especially noted. The Ohio was moving majestically along, about the hour when the keenness of the appetite intimated the approach of dinner, and whilst we were waiting the sound of the bell, we were startled by a cheer of uncommon vehemence a little ahead of us, and immediately, before we could determine its origin, we passed within a few yards of a large British ship, with a royal ensign flying in salute crowded with emigrants from the Emerald Isle. From these the loud and cordial cheer proceeded, and the acclamations of the men were attended by the flowing handkerchiefs of the women, and the little children clapped their hands for joy. The cheer was heartily responded to by our party.

"We were now nearing Philadelphia, and at the distance of about ten miles we met by the steambot Robert Morris, with at least a thousand passengers. Shortly after another steamer was in sight, crowded in like manner, and then another, till there were twelve or fifteen; with music playing, and each one elegantly beautified with various flags streaming in the air. The Ohio had lessened her speed, and we moved slowly up to the Navy yard, the place of landing. Here the scene defies my powers of description. At every point before us, multitudes were assembled. The whole city seemed to be anxiously awaiting the arrival of their honored guest. A rapturous sound of acclamation from fifty thousand rent the air, and cheer followed cheer, till the voices of the surrounding multitude were completely exhausted. The President was received on shore by Commodore Barrow, surrounded by a host of Naval Officers, in their splendid dress uniforms, and as he touched the soil of Old Pennsylvania, another shout burst from her grateful sons, and the loud roar of cannon, (thirty two pounders) added to the magnificence of the scene and increased its enthusiasm.

"On shore, a grand procession was seen forming. The old General was placed in a splendid barouche, drawn by four white horses, his suite followed; then a deputation from Baltimore; then the Philadelphia Committee of arrangement forming a line of some twenty or thirty barouches. Behind the barouches came a countless multitude of citizens, on foot and on horseback, and the streets through which all passed, were filled almost to suffocation. The ladies appeared at the windows, decorated with the sweet smiles of welcome. The President's barouche was preceded by an escort of four or five troops of cavalry, the most elegantly equipped and the best mounted I have ever seen. Many of the citizens of Philadelphia were heard to say, that the reception of President Jackson in that city far exceeded, in splendor and enthusiasm, that given to Gen. Lafayette. Great and deserved credit was given to the gentlemen of Philadelphia who superintended the ceremonies. The committee of sixty had each a white satin scarf, bearing a likeness of the President, with the motto, "The Union must be preserved;" and each a gold star upon his breast. I was much pleased to hear our Baltimore deputation speak in grateful terms of the distinguished kindness and hospitable attention they received at the hands of their Philadelphia brethren.

No account of the proceedings of this brilliant day ought to conclude without a rich compliment to the President and Directors of the People's Line.—The Kentucky was neatly & appropriately fitted up, and although there was a great many passengers, every thing was conducted with great decorum and propriety. The convenience of the President and his suite was in every thing handsomely consulted, and all the company were pleased and comfortable.

"In the Delaware, the Ohio, a magnificent vessel, was more splendidly and gorgeously ornamented, the flags of twenty four nations floated above her, and her appearance was brilliantly beautiful. The day closed without a single accident, and every one seemed happy and delighted."

CHOLERA.—There were four deaths by cholera in Nashville on the 3d instant.

The Cincinnati Daily Gazette, of June 8, says:—the cases of cholera, in our city, are few and of questionable character.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette, June 11.

CHOLERA.—Two ruffians, who had arrived from below, were taken to the Hospital in this city, on Sunday last. One died the same evening, the other on Monday last. No case has originated here, and our city continues as healthy as usual.

A destructive fire occurred at Albany on Wednesday evening. It arose from a barrel containing live ashes. Four brick houses, one of two stories, and the remainder of three stories, and seven frame houses were destroyed, including an oil cloths factory containing about 8,000 yards of oil cloth.

Shocking Murder.—The New Haven Herald of Saturday contains the following letter to the postmaster of that city:

Norwich City Post Office, June 7, 9 o'clock, p. m.

Sir, I write to inform you that one of the most shocking murders that ever was known was committed in Greenville, a village about one mile from this office, about 8 o'clock this evening. It was done by one David Sherman upon the bodies of his wife and child, in cold blood; his weapon was an axe, with which he deliberately cut their heads open. A jury of inquest is now sitting over their bodies. Yours.

[For the Eastern Shore Whig.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

In the Eastern Shore Whig of the 7th of May, a communication, of a political character, appeared under the signature of "Young Hickory," containing several positions which I believed to be utterly untenable and inconsistent with the true theory of the Constitution. The fallacy of some of those positions I endeavored to expose under the signature of "Cassius," hoping that the writer who had so boldly spread his opinions before the public, would not shrink from the defence of them in argument. In this hope, however, I was disappointed, and instead of a frank and manly discussion of the questions at issue, nothing appeared but a foolish squib of a few lines, in which the writer affected to consider it "not worth his while" to reply to my remarks. I was at once satisfied that he had discovered, was too late, that the principles for which he had contended, would not bear the ordeal of a minute examination, and that finding himself involved in absurdity and contradiction, he was anxious to extricate himself with the aid of a little ridiculous affectation. To confirm this impression, I reminded him of the fable of the frog and the ox, which struck me as appropriate and illustrative of his real feelings. This suggestion struck him, and so far produced the effect which I had calculated on and wished. His feelings were evidently wounded; but instead of demanding redress, if he desired it, he informed me in the next paper, that I might know his name and have "satisfaction." Satisfaction for what? I had thought it was both usual and proper that the party who supposed himself aggrieved, should seek redress. For myself, I was satisfied with the application of the fable, as I was aware of nothing in either of his pieces, which a Court of honor could consider as imposing upon me any obligation to ask personal recompense.

I now take leave of him with the assurance that I pity him for the imbecility both of his head and his heart. I understand that the author of the communications signed "Young Hickory" is Alexander C. Bullitt. My real name is left with the Editor.

CASSIUS.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship North America has arrived at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th May. The Commercial Advertiser furnishes the following items of intelligence:—

London, May 15.—It is confidently reported in the leading circles at the West end of the town, that Mr. Buxton will this evening move as an amendment to the ministerial plan of slave emancipation, "the immediate abolition of slavery." He will be seconded by Lord Grey's eldest son, Lord Howick, ex-Under Secretary for the colonies. It is also said that Mr. Buxton will move an amendment to Mr. Buxton's amendment, having for its object, compensation to the slave proprietor. The excitement on the West India question has much diminished since yesterday, and the belief gains ground that some compromise will take place between the opposite parties. The result of a night's debate, is looked forward to by all, with much anxiety.

In the House of Lords on the 14th ult. the resolutions of Earl Fitzwilliam, to modify the Corn Laws were taken up, and negatived without a division.

It is stated in the Courier as a report that Mr. Culler Ferguson is to receive the appointment of Secretary for Ireland.

An awful explosion took place recently in a coal mine belonging to Lord Howick, in which about five miles from Newcastle, by which forty seven persons were instantly deprived of life, and many received severe fractures and contusions.

LONDON, May 14.

Riots.—The metropolis has been in a state of unprecedented commotion for the last 24 hours, in consequence of a meeting in St. Pauls, which ended in a violent conflict with the authorities, in which blood has been shed. The suspense which hangs over West India affairs, has increased the preexisting excitement, and in fear of the consequences of the agitation of this momentous question, it is said that all insurances upon West India property are refused.

TURKEY.

Murders and the other atrocities connected with Whitefeetism, continue to prevail in various parts of Ireland.

Mr. Barrett attended the Crown Office at Dublin on the 11th, for the purpose of being present at the striking of a Jury preparatory to his trial for a libel in publishing the first letter of Mr. O'Connell.

Although two months have not elapsed since the termination of our Assizes, there are not less than one hundred and eighty eight prisoners at this moment confined in our county goal. Of this unprecedented great number, 74 were committed from the 11th to the 30th of last month, and 45 from the 1st to the 6th of the present month.—At of the latter within the last two days.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

FRANCE.

A conspiracy is stated in the French government journals to have been detected in Savoy by which many Frenchmen are comprised, but no particulars are given.

Paris papers of Sunday the 13th April had been received. That city remained perfectly tranquil.

The France Nouvelle, a demi official paper of that date says:—
"Government has received intelligence that a very extended conspiracy has been discovered in Savoy.—Vast numbers of arrests have taken place in Turin and Genoa. Many Frenchmen are comprised in this plot; the majority of them are inhabitants of Grenoble."

Our private letters state that the late movements of the Poles, who had taken refuge in France, were believed to be connected with this affair.

SPAIN.

The correspondent of the Morning Herald, under date of Madrid, May 2, says.

The situation of this country is now so critical that there is an apprehension, if the King dies, that we shall have another Sicilian Vespers. His Majesty's limbs are now affected with paralysis, and should another paroxysm of gout attack him, it is not likely that he will survive it.

Belgium.—More than a week ago, we announced the dissolution of his Chambers by King Leopold, and the failure to form a new ministry by M. Theux, whom he had commissioned for that purpose. An English paper commenting upon the subject, says that he is now alike destitute of a Legislature and Ministry. Private letters state that he daily becomes more and more unpopular; while the upper classes treat him with cool contempt.

TURKEY.

Although the previous reports of peace between the Sultan and the Pacha were made with confidence, there seems to be still existing doubt of its complete ratification. Ibrahim has claimed more than the Porte was willing to concede.

COMMERCE.—The letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting statements showing the commerce and navigation of the United States, &c. for the year ending on the 30th of September 1832, shows that the amount of imports during the year was \$101,029,266, of which amount \$14,249,453 was admitted free of duties; \$52,777,381 paid ad valorem duties, and \$34,002,432 paid specific duties. The amount imported in American vessels was \$90,293,229, and that in for foreign vessels \$10,736,037.

The amount of foreign products exported within the year was \$24,039,473, of which amount \$17,731,893 was entitled to drawback. The amount exported in American vessels was \$10,314,870, and that in Foreign vessels was \$13,724,603.

The exports of American products amounted to \$3,137,470, of which amount \$4,925,890 was exported in American, and \$16,211,580 in foreign vessels. Some of the principal items were as follows: Fish 1,056,731; Oil 1,047,839; Wood \$2,149,651; Wheat \$93,509; Flour \$4,890,623; Corn and Corn-meal \$758,775; Cotton \$31,734,632; Tobacco \$3,999,239.

The amount of American tonnage entered during the year was 949,622; British 229,811; French 22,633 Spanish 26,912; Portuguese 267; Italian 1,248; Dutch 2,860; Hanseatic 22,351; Swedish 9,784; Danish 6,146; Russian 1,592; Austrian 1,373; Haytian 269; Mexican 7,593; Colombian 888; Brazilian 244; Total 395,038. The amount of American tonnage departed was 974,855, and of Foreign 287,505. The amount of Tonnage entered at and departed from some of the principal ports was as follows: American tonnage entered at Portland 29,975, Boston 136,369, New York 298,127, Philadelphia 64,268, Baltimore 50, 936; departed Portland 43,858, Boston 125, 651, New York 218,340, Philadelphia 46,726, Baltimore 48,933. Foreign tonnage entered at Portland 563, Boston 21,422, New York 102,335, Philadelphia 17,671, Baltimore 20, 937; departed Portland 829, Boston 24,427, New York 90,900, Philadelphia 14,131, Baltimore 15,648.

The Rev. Mr. Jeery.—We are informed that the committee of the Methodist Conference appointed to investigate the subject, have after a thorough investigation, unanimously reported that they considered the Rev. Ephraim K. Avery to be innocent, not only of the murder with which he was charged, but of all suspicions of criminal or illicit intercourse with the deceased Sarah Maria Cornell.—*Boston Atlas.*

A Mr. James L. Dobbin, merchant of Missouri, was shot by his step son Edward Simpson, and died instantly, on the afternoon of the 20th May. While Mr. Dobbin was at his dinner at his dwelling, half a mile distant, Simpson got into the store house through a porch in the upper story, and took possession of a room which he had formerly occupied. On returning from dinner and learning this circumstance, Mr. Dobbin ascended the stairs, probably with a view of ejecting Simpson from the premises, or ordering him to depart. He was met by the latter at the door of the apartment, and shot down as a boy mentioned. The wife of Mr. Dobbin was in the store at the moment of the tragical occurrence.

The particulars of Mr. John Randolph's Will, have not yet transpired. It is probable that it was put to Probate at Charlotte Court on Monday last. It is estimated that he owned more than 400 slaves, which it is said he has directed to be emancipated—and that he has also left 120 blood horses, &c.—*Richmond Compiler.*

The suit of the Bank of the United States vs. Andrew Stenoven, as security for Julius Dandridge, former Cashier for the U. States Branch in this city, was expected to come on during the present term of the Federal Court now sitting in Richmond.—Mr. Wirt had already arrived, as Counsel for the Bank—and the Agent of the Mother Bank was also in attendance.—But a compromise has been effected between the parties, by which the Bank has consented to receive and the Defendant to pay \$5000 in full discharge of its claim on him. The Bank sued, we believe, for about \$25,000, being the half of the penalty of the Bond which the securities were to pay its own costs, and the suit is dismissed.—*Id.*

It is stated in the Norfolk papers that the Dry Dock at the Navy Yard, Gosport, has been completed, and preparations are making to admit the Delaware seventy four immediately. The precise time is not yet fixed for the entry of the ship, but it is probable that the operation will take place this day or Monday.

The address of the Cumberland sufferers to the people of the United States was submitted to the City Council of Charleston on the 28th ult, and prompt measures were taken for their relief. A resolution passed the board of opening subscription lists at the office of the City Treasury, and a public request made that similar lists that might be opened at the offices of all the city papers. The lists were ordered to be kept open for one week, and the City Treasurer appointed to superintend the collection and transmission of funds.

DIED.

In this county, on Saturday the 8th instant, after a lingering illness, Sarah Ellen, daughter of Mrs. Eliza Ann Gossage, in the 5th year of her age.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening the 23d ult. at Port Gibson, Mississippi, by the Rev. Z. Butler, William H. Martin, Esquire, formerly of this town, to Miss Mary McCallah, daughter of the late James McCallah, Esq. deceased.

BALTIMORE PRICES.

Wheat, white, per bushel	\$1 25 a 1 30
Red	1 14 a 1 18
Ordinary to good Md.	1 08 a 1 15
Corn, white,	64 a 68
Do., yellow,	65 a 69
Rye	67 a 69
Oats	37 a 39

WANTED.

An active and intelligent youth to act in the capacity of Clerk in a retail Dry Good Store; one who writes a fair hand, and is conversant with accounts would be preferred. For particulars enquire of the editor.

Easton, June 18

Twelve and a half cents Reward.

LEFT the subscriber on or about the 26th of 30th of December, 1832, an apprenticed black boy, who calls himself WILLIAM ASH. Whoever will bring home said boy, shall receive the above reward.

JOSHUA BOON.

Greensborough, June 18, 1833.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class 9. To be drawn June 26th, 1833.

1 prize \$40,000	20 prizes \$1,000
1 " 10,000	20 " 500
1 " 6,000	20 " 300
1 " 5,000	20 " 200
1 " 2,454	85 " 150

Lowest Prize, \$12.
Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2 50; Eights \$1 25.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class 13, Draws June 29th 1833.

1 prize \$20,000	2 prizes \$1,270
1 " 7,000	2 " 1,250
2 " 1,600	20 " 1,200
3 " 1,500	20 " 500

Tickets \$5; Halves \$2 50; Quarters \$1 25.
Tickets and Shares for sale at
P. SACKETT'S
Lottery Office, Easton, Md.
June 18

A Camp Meeting

WILL be held in the Hibernia Woods near Centreville under the superintendence of the Ministers and members of the Methodist Protestant Church, to commence on the 2nd of August next. The Ministers and Members of other religious denominations are respectfully invited to unite with us in the worship of Almighty God upon that occasion.

WM. COLLIER, Supt.
Centreville, June 18, 1833.

Camp Meeting.

A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Society, will commence on the 3d of August next, on the land of Turpin Wright, Esq. Oyster Shell Point, Dorchester county, immediately on Great Choptank river, about six miles above Cambridge. Persons attending can come by water to a good harbor, near the ground.

The friends of religion generally, are invited to attend.
Dorchester county, June 18th, 1833.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 1st day of June, 1833, by George S. Eichelberger, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself JESSE LANE, says he was born free, and was raised by Thomas Phillips and Joseph Bond, Loudon county, Virginia.—Said colored man is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, has a large scar on the left leg above the knee, caused by the cut of an axe, two small scars on the left arm, by the bite of a dog, a scar on the left ankle above the heel, by a burn, and several small scars about the face. Had on when committed, a blue cloth coat, Pittsburg cord pantaloons, red flannel shirt, straw hat, and pair of fine leather shoes.

The owner of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore City and County Jail.

June 18 3w

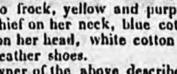
WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 28th of May, 1833, by James B. Bosley, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored woman, who calls herself MAHALA JAMESON or GREEN, says she was born free, and was raised by her mother, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.—Said colored woman is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 1 inch high, has a small scar on the right side of the under lip, several small scars on the arms, one also on her neck under the right ear. Had on when committed, a dark red calico frock, yellow and purple striped handkerchief on her neck, blue cotton handkerchief on her head, white cotton stockings and fine leather shoes.

The owner of the above described colored woman, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore City and County Jail.

June 18 3w

New and Splendid Assortment of



BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, that he has ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.

PETER TARR.

April 9

A GREAT BARGAIN.

WILL Sell at a very reduced price, and on a long credit, that very valuable TRACT OF LAND, called SHARP'S ISLAND, if application be made soon.—Persons wishing to make a profitable investment, would do well to embrace this offer.

THEODORE DENNY, agent,
for Jos. W. Reynolds.

Easton, March 16

BOARDING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a boarding house in the house formerly occupied by the late Thomas Perrin Smith, on Washington street, opposite the Union Tavern, where he is prepared to receive gentlemen by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. Being determined to devote particular attention to this business, he hopes to receive the patronage of the public.

CALEB BROWN.

N. B. Parents or guardians of children from the country, who may wish to place them at school in town, can have them accommodated with boarding by the subscriber, and the strictest attention paid to their morals and comfort.

Jan 22 G

AN active and intelligent boy, of good family, will be taken as an apprentice, at this office. One from the country, having a good English education, would be preferred.

April 23

MARYLAND ECLIPSE.

The thorough bred horse Maryland Eclipse, will be let to mares this spring, at the stands of Centreville and Easton, at the sum of twenty dollars the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, twenty five dollars to insure with foal, and fifty cents to the groom. The single leap, payable before the mare goes to the horse, the season at its close, and the insurance as soon as it is ascertained the mare is in foal. If the mare be sold, the person putting her to the horse will be held liable for the amount of insurance. The season will commence on the first day of April next at Centreville, where the horse will remain during the week, and on Monday following at Easton, and remain there also a week, and then alternately at Centreville and Easton, a week at each place during the season, which will close on the first of July.

ECLIPSE is a dark chestnut sorrel, near 16 hands high, nine years old this Spring, and possesses great strength and beauty; his colts are remarkably large and fine, and those upon the turf give evidence of great speed, as yet however, few have been trained, the oldest of his colts, being only three years old last season. One of his colts bred by the proprietor and sold to a gentleman in N. York, was trained and tried last season, and proved to be a successful racer, running her mile in one minute and fifty one seconds, both heats, and beating four others, with great ease. Eclipse was trained for the first time, and ran in the Spring of 1830, (being the two preceding years on the stand as a Stallion) in the State of New Jersey, a mile and repeat, and won with great ease, beating three other horses; he was afterwards carried to Poughkeepsie, and entered against the celebrated race horse Sir Lovel, and although beaten, yet it is said, this race was run in as short a time as ever run in the United States, the first heat was run in 5 minutes 57 seconds, and the second heat in 3 minutes 46 seconds, two miles and repeat.—Sir Lovel after this race, was taken to New York, and matched against Mr. Johnson's celebrated race mare Arietta, (which had a short time before beaten Ariel two miles, in a match for \$5000) Sir Lovel distanced Arietta the second heat in 3 minutes 48 seconds, thereby proving that Eclipse was a better racer than Arietta. After the race at Poughkeepsie, Eclipse was turned out and trained in the fall following, and gave greater promise of speed, than on his first trial, but in his exercises received an injury in one of his sinews, and was withdrawn from the turf without further trial. Subjoined is the Certificate of the gentleman who trained him, and voluntarily tendered:

Colt's Neck, New Jersey, Nov. 30, 1830.
I certify that for the last thirty years, and upwards, I have been in the yearly practice of training race horses, and have had in my possession, some of the reputed best horses in the country; for the last year I have had Maryland Eclipse, with others under training exercise, and give it as my opinion that for any distance I have tried him, which was never more than two miles, he is the fastest horse I have ever trained.

(Signed)

JOSEPH K. VAN MATER.

The original Certificate of his performance at Poughkeepsie (where he ran) from the Secretary of the Club, and of Mr. Van Mater, are in the possession of the proprietor, and can be seen upon application.

PEDIGREE.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE was got by the justly celebrated race horse "American Eclipse," formerly the property of Mr. Vanrats of New York; dam of Maryland Eclipse, the "Lady of the Lake," she by Mr. Badger's Hickory out of the "Maid of the Oaks," Hickory was got by the imported Horse Whip, the dam of Hickory, "Dido," by the imported "Dare Devil," his grand dam by "Wildair" who was got by the old imported horse "Fearnought" out of the imported mare "Kitty Fisher," Fearnought by the Godolphin Arabian, his great grand dam by the imported horse Clockfast, his great great grand dam, was the dam of the celebrated horse Bucephalus and Lady Tazzel. Whip was got by Saltram, his dam by Herod, his grand dam by Matchem, out of Gimcrack's dam &c. The Maid of the Oaks, was

WOOL.
LYMAN REED & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET,
BALTIMORE.

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of wool. Letters post paid asking information respecting the wool market, will receive immediate attention.
L. R. & Co. have leave to refer to Messrs. Tiffany, Shaw & Co., Daniel Cobb & Co., Samuel Wyman & Co., Baltimore.
May 14

350 NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase three hundred NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Persons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, as I am permanently settled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come in to market.
All communications promptly attended to. Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency office, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber, at his residence, above the intersection of Aisquith st. with the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front.
JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore.
May 29

INDEPENDENCE.

THE excellent young Jack INDEPENDENCE, raised in Kentucky, by the gentlemen who raised the fine mules owned by Edward N. Hambleton, Esq., and of the same stock, will stand the ensuing season at the Chapel, on every other Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at the Subscriber's farm, the remainder of the time. Being young he will be limited to 20 mares.
TERMS—Seven dollars the Season, to be discharged by five, if paid by the 25th October. Insurance \$10, but \$8 will be received in full, if paid by the 1st of April 1834. Insurance can only be made by special contract with the subscriber. Twenty-five cents to the groom in each case.
EDWARD H. NABB, Chapel, Talbot county, Maryland.
March, 1833, 5 march 23

Notice is hereby given

To all persons having claims against Talbot County, that the Commissioners for Talbot County, will meet on each TUESDAY in the month of June. Those persons having claims, will do well to bring them in properly authenticated during that month, as the Levy will certainly be closed on the last Tuesday thereof.
Per order, THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk. of Commissioners for T. C.
June 4

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Via the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. DAILY, AT HALF PAST SIX O'CLOCK, A. M.
THE President and Directors of the People's Steam Navigation Company, have the pleasure to announce the commencement of the Line for the conveyance of Passengers between the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the SWIFT and SPLENDID Steamer KENTUCKY, Captain D. ROBINSON, and OHIO, Captain W. WILKINS, Jr.
The KENTUCKY will leave the Company's wharf, LIGHT STREET, every morning, commencing To-morrow, (Saturday) at half past six o'clock, A. M. for Philadelphia, by way of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, through which the Passengers will be conveyed in splendid and commodious Barges, affording particularly to ladies, the most comfortable and desirable route to Delaware City, where they will take the OHIO and arrive in Philadelphia the same afternoon at an early hour.
Passengers will be taken up and landed on any part of the Canal and also at New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and at the Lazaretto, on the Delaware.
The Tables and Bar shall not be excelled by those of any other line in the Union. This being the People's Line, no exertion will be spared on the part of the Agents, to entitle them to a full share of patronage of the travelling public.
Passage to Philadelphia, TWO Dollars.
All baggage, as usual, at the risk of the owners—the greatest care, however, will be paid to its safety, by the Captains and their assistants on the route.
S. McCLELLAN, Agent, No. 8, Light street Wharf, Baltimore, May 3, 1833—14
The Northern Mail Stage leaves Easton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 2 P. M. and arrives at the Canal next days in time for the Steam boat bound to Philadelphia.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing under the firm of Rose & Spencer, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are most respectfully requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.
ROBERT ROSE, RICHARD P. SPENCER.
Easton, 28d March, 1833.
The business will be continued by Robert Rose, who is thankful for the patronage all ready received, and solicits a continuation of the same.

A CARD.

WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.
N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.
Oct 8

Watches, Jewellery and Fancy ARTICLES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, with a very GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, in his line, as
Watches, Keys, Chains and Seals, Silver Tea Spoons, Silver Thimbles, Penknives, Scissors, and RAZORS, warranted of superior quality, Hair Combs, a good assortment. With other useful and ornamental articles, to numerous to write down.
LIKEWISE, A first rate supply of Watch and Clock Materials, which will enable him to work in the best style, and at the shortest notice.
JAMES BENNY, Old Silver and Gold taken in payment for work or for goods.
Easton, May 28, 1833 3w (G)

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME HAVE returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening, their Spring supply of GOODS, comprising a large and general assortment of English, French, India and Domestic DRY GOODS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, &c. &c.
All of which will be offered at a small advance for Cash.
Constantly on hand a supply of FAMILY FLOUR of the best brands.
Easton, April 30 6t

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR MOST respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening at the store house lately occupied by William Clark, dec'd. and immediately opposite the Court House.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, all selected with great care from the latest importations; their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call.
Easton, April 30

NEW GOODS.

KENNARD & LOVEDAY, HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have opened at their store house in Easton, a very handsome and GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, in all their varieties, Also, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, STONE WARE, EARTHENWARE, WOOD WARE, &c. &c.
which having been selected with much care and attention from the latest arrivals, they think they can offer at reduced prices; they solicit an early call from their friends, and the public generally to judge for themselves.
Easton, May 14 6w

NEW STORE.

Goldsmith and Hazle, HAVE just opened at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. John T. Goldsmith, situated on Washington Street, in Easton, and next door to Mr. John Camper's Store, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Merino Cassimeres and Summer Cloths, Silks and Bombazines, Gauze and Craple Decline Shawls. Also a handsome assortment of Calicoes and Painted Muslins, suited to the season; Jacketon, Mull, Swiss and Plain and Figured Book Muslins, Corded scarfs, Bleached and unbleached muslins, &c. &c.
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA & QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, Brown Sugars, Loaf do. Coffee of the best qualities, TEAS, &c. &c.
All of which they have recently purchased in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the lowest market prices, and will sell on accommodating terms.
N. B. All kinds of country produce will be taken in exchange—they invite their friends and the public to give them a call.
May 28

SAMUEL MACKEY

HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his store, opposite the Court House,
A handsome assortment of SEASONABLE DRY GOODS, TOGETHER WITH China, Glass and Queensware. Also, a general assortment of GROCERIES, Consisting in part as follows: HYSON AND IMPERIAL

TEAS,

Java and Green COFFEE, Prime and Common SUGAR, Madeira, Lishon, Sherry, Tenerife and Malaga WINES, Cognac BRANDY 4th proof, Jamaica and Antigua SPIRITS, Holland and Country GIN, Prime and Common WHISKEY, N. E. RUM and MOLASSES, Mould and Dipt CANDLES, &c. &c.
All of which he offers very low for cash, or in exchange for Tow or Tear Linen, Wool, Feathers, Quills, &c. &c.
He invites his friends and customers to call and view his assortment, learn prices, and judge for themselves.
Easton, May 7.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable Judges of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscribers, as Trustees, will offer at public auction, on SATURDAY, 6th day of July next at the door of the Court house in the town of Easton, Talbot county, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all the Farm, Plantation and Lands, situate, lying and being in the county aforesaid, near the Trappe and in the Hole-in-the-Wall, of which Richard Sherwood, late of Talbot county deceased, died seized and possessed; consisting of part of a tract of land called "Abington," also part of a tract of land called "Walnut Garden," containing the quantity of

163 Acres of Land, more or less, and which will be sold subject to the widow's dower, for the payment of his debts—an accurate plot of the same will be prepared and exhibited on the day of sale.
The improvements are a framed Dwelling House, Kitchen and Meat House. Terms of sale are as follows, a credit of twelve months will be given on the purchase money, except the sum of one hundred dollars current money, part thereof, which shall be paid down on the day of sale; the purchase money with interest thereon from the day of sale to be secured by bond to the trustee, with good security, to be approved by him. Upon the ratification of the said sale, and on payment of the whole purchase money and interest, and not before, the trustee shall, by a good deed, to be executed and acknowledged according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her or their heirs, the property, to him, her or them, sold, free, clear, and discharged from all claims of the complainants or of the defendants, or either of them, except the widow's dower as aforesaid. Person desirous of purchasing are invited to visit the premises.
The creditors of the late Richard Sherwood are hereby notified to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated, to the clerk of Talbot county Court, within six months from the day of sale, or they may be excluded from all benefit of the money or monies arising from the sale of the said real estate.
JOHN M. G. EMORY, Trustee.
Easton, June 11th, 1833.

LOOK HERE.

HAVING been appointed by the Commissioners of the town of Easton, Collector of the taxes for 1833, and having bonded for the performance thereof, I take this method to inform the citizens that I am now ready to receive their amounts; I shall generally be at the office of Thomas C. Nicols, Esq. with the Levy List, prepared to receive payments from such as will call to pay. The condition of my bond is, that I shall deliver within ten days after receiving the Levy List, to every person aforesaid, a ticket of the amount of his or her assessment or leave such ticket at the place of residence, or at his or her tenement, this having been done, all those who refuse or neglect to come forward and pay their accounts I must forthwith proceed to collect by levying execution on the property of such delinquent, and if I do not close the whole Levy List within three months my Bond is liable to be put in suit. The smallittance allowed me for collecting, will not justify my having much trouble or waiting, for levying execution and selling property, am allowed \$1.00 cost—this I hope I shall in no instance have to demand, but I wish to be distinctly understood that if their accounts are not settled by the 20th of July next, I shall proceed to levy and demand my cost. Take care, do not let the time slip.
WM. C. RIDGAWAY.
June 11
N. B. The sickly season is approaching—the alarm has already been given—Let the citizens look well to their back yards—lime and clean them well—many of our citizens owe their present existence to the united exertions in cleansing their back houses and yards so promptly last summer. Don't let them neglect it now.

LOOK HERE.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 5th day of May 1833, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself ROBERT JACKSON. He is about 20 years of age, five feet five inches high; he has a scar on his breast, had on when committed, a blue cloth coat and linen pantaloons, black fur hat and old shoes—says he belongs to John Brown of Frederick county.
The owner, is hereby requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.
M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick county.
May 14 8t
The Globe and Eastern Shore Whig will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks, and charge. M. E. B.

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

RED ROVER, IS now in fine stud condition, and will stand the ensuing spring in Talbot county, Maryland, viz. Easton, St. Michaels, the Trappe and Chapel. The prices on which the services of Red Rover will be rendered are as follows, to wit: Six Dollars the spring's chance, Twelve Dollars to insure a mare in foal, Three Dollars the single leap; with twenty five cents cash to the Groom in each case. The insurance money to be paid by the 25th January, 1834; the money for the season to be paid by the 20th August next; the money for the single leap to be paid at the time of service. Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are in foal, the persons putting will be held accountable for the insurance money.
RED ROVER, is now nine years old, of the best blood in the country, as by reference to his pedigree published in hand bills will appear. Red Rover is a beautiful sorrel, nearly 16 hands high, with a bold and lofty carriage, great bone and sinew, his general appearance commanding, admired and approved by judges. Red Rover it is believed possesses more of the Medley blood than any other horse on this shore, or even in this State, as due reference to Turf Register for sire and dam, will appear. Red Rover is now in Easton, and will remain here until the 20th inst. at which time he will commence his season. For stands, time of standing, pedigree, certificates, progeny, &c. see hand bills and Turf Register.
J. M. FAULKNER.
(G)
March 19

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot county Court, the undersigned commissioners will proceed to sell by public auction on Wednesday, the 10th day of July next, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P.M. on the premises, the lands &c. of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. late of Talbot county, dec'd. on a credit of 12 months from the day of sale. The purchaser or purchasers to pay interest from the day of sale, on the purchase money, and to give bond or bonds to secure principal and interest, with approved security, to the persons entitled, bearing interest from the day of sale. The property referred to, consists of a large and valuable Brick Building and two small frame Houses, and Lots on Washington street, Easton; also, a lot of ground about one mile therefrom, on the road leading to Centreville containing six acres, and an undivided share in a small lot adjoining the town of Easton.
JAS. PARROTT, WM. H. GROOME, SAM'L. T. KENNARD, SAM'L. ROBERTS.
June 11 4w

PETER W. WILLIS, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

Will repair at the shortest notice, Chronometers, Levers, Lepines, Horizontal, Duplex, Repeating and Vertical Watches.—Weekly and Daily Brass and Wood Clocks.
N. B. In consequence of an arrangement with one of the principal houses in Baltimore, P. W. Willis can furnish to order any kind of fine time piece on the most accommodating terms, and at the shortest notice.
march 23 4t

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 1st day of May, inst. a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JOHN GEORGE. He is about 35 years of age, five feet eight inches high. Had on when committed, blue home made pantaloons & vest; says he was set free by Dr. Belinsey Gane, of Georgetown, Kentucky.
The owner if any, is requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.
M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick county.
May 28 8w
The Washington Globe, and the Eastern Whig will publish the above advertisements once a week for 8 weeks, and charge. M. E. B.

The Steam Boat Maryland



CAPTAIN TAYLOR,

WILL leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge, (via the Company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (via the Company's wharf at Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore every Monday morning at half past 6 o'clock for Centreville. (via the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek) and Chester-town, and return to Baltimore the same day. All baggage and packages at the risk of the owners thereof.
April 9

LOOK HERE.

ONE or two good Cabinet Makers (single Men) who are fonder of work than the subscriber, may obtain work by calling at the Cabinet shop of JOHN MECONEKIN.
N. B. They may have their pay too.
Two apprentices of good moral habits from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken to learn the above business.
may 7

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 18th day of April, 1833, a negro man who calls himself JOSHUA PURDY, of a yellow complexion, about twenty years of age, five feet ten inches and one half high. Had on when committed a gray cloth roundabout, corded pantaloons, brown fur hat, fine shoes; has a scar on his forehead, and one on his hip; also a large scar on his breast—says he is free, and that he was last from Ridgeville in this county.
The owner, if any, is requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.
M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick county.
May 14 8t
The Globe and Eastern Shore Whig will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks, and charge. M. E. B.

NOTICE.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Frederick county, on the 5th day of May 1833, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself ROBERT JACKSON. He is about 20 years of age, five feet five inches high; he has a scar on his breast, had on when committed, a blue cloth coat and linen pantaloons, black fur hat and old shoes—says he belongs to John Brown of Frederick county.
The owner, is hereby requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.
M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick county.
June 4 8t
The Globe and Eastern Shore Whig will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks, and charge. M. E. B.

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

RED ROVER, IS now in fine stud condition, and will stand the ensuing spring in Talbot county, Maryland, viz. Easton, St. Michaels, the Trappe and Chapel. The prices on which the services of Red Rover will be rendered are as follows, to wit: Six Dollars the spring's chance, Twelve Dollars to insure a mare in foal, Three Dollars the single leap; with twenty five cents cash to the Groom in each case. The insurance money to be paid by the 25th January, 1834; the money for the season to be paid by the 20th August next; the money for the single leap to be paid at the time of service. Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are in foal, the persons putting will be held accountable for the insurance money.
RED ROVER, is now nine years old, of the best blood in the country, as by reference to his pedigree published in hand bills will appear. Red Rover is a beautiful sorrel, nearly 16 hands high, with a bold and lofty carriage, great bone and sinew, his general appearance commanding, admired and approved by judges. Red Rover it is believed possesses more of the Medley blood than any other horse on this shore, or even in this State, as due reference to Turf Register for sire and dam, will appear. Red Rover is now in Easton, and will remain here until the 20th inst. at which time he will commence his season. For stands, time of standing, pedigree, certificates, progeny, &c. see hand bills and Turf Register.
J. M. FAULKNER.
(G)
March 19

SHANNONDALE.

THE full bred horse Shannondale, a dark sorrel, being in fine stud condition, will stand in Easton every Tuesday during the season, the remainder of his time at the subscriber's stable on the following terms, viz: Six dollars the spring's change; 12 dollars to insure a mare with foal, three dollars the single leap and twenty five cents in each case to the Groom.
JAMES BARTLETT, Talbot co. March 16, 1833.

CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify that Shannondale was got by the imported horse Eagle and was raised by Thomas T. Lowry, and sold by said Lowry to Mr. Cato Moore of Charlestown, Virginia, and by C. Moore to Thomas R. Hammond of the same town, and the dam of this horse was got by the imported horse Bedford, and that she was full blooded and raised by S. G. Faulstich of King and Queen county, Virginia.—Any further information that may be wanted can be obtained by application to Mr. Lowry or to Thos. R. Hammond.
JOHN M. GAYLE.

LOST.

A FINE Gold Seal, supposed to have been lost on the road, between Easton and the farm of Richard Spencer. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving it at this office.
may 28

SPRING FASHIONS.

Millinery and Mantua Making.

MRS. RIDGAWAY

RETURNS her grateful acknowledgements, to the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties, but more particularly to those of Easton, for the very liberal encouragement she has received from them since she commenced the above business in Easton, and takes pleasure in announcing to them her return from Baltimore in the last Steam Boat with a general assortment of Millinery and fancy articles, which she is disposed to sell on the most accommodating terms for cash.
She would also state, that having received a polite invitation from Mrs. Fenby (one of the most fashionable Milliners in Baltimore) immediately on her return from Philadelphia, to view her assortment of spring fashions; that she availed herself thereof, and obtained all her most fashionable patterns. She also visited Mrs. Broadbent at her elegant fashionable store and viewed her new patterns, and will receive by next packet a pattern bonnet of the latest fashion. She therefore respectfully invites her customers, and the ladies generally to call and view them, at her new stand on Washington Street, a few doors below Dover.
april 23 w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscribers appointed by Caroline county Court, at the last October Term thereof, Commissioners to divide and value the lands of Woolman Hughey, deceased, will meet on the lands on Wednesday the 30th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to proceed in the execution of said commission.
ROBERT T. KEENE, JAMES RICHARDSON, JAMES JOHNSON, WILLIAM ORRELL, AARON CLARK, Commissioners.
may 28 10w

MONEY FOUND.

A Negro Man came into the Store of Robert A. Ross, this morning, and requested me to change a ten dollar note, which I did. He then stated that he would return again and purchase a pair of pantaloons. He soon returned, selected a pair, and in payment therefor, gave me a Bank note of a denomination calculated to excite suspicions that he had not come honestly by the money; I questioned him concerning it, and his answer led me to believe the money was stolen—I took the money to the Bank to enquire what I had best do, but whilst I was absent, he took the pantaloons and made his escape. The owner can have the money by identifying it, and by paying the price of the pantaloons and cost of this advertisement.
JOHN CAMPER, Easton, May 27th, 1833—28

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a handsome assortment of SADDLERY.
Those wishing to purchase, will do well to give him an early call.
Easton, May 21

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

IN the late conflagration of the Treasury building nearly all the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the establishment of the Department to the 31st of March, 1833, was destroyed including as well the original letters and communications addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the records of the letters and communications written by him. With a view to repair the loss, as far as may be practicable, all officers of the United States, are requested to cause copies to be prepared and authenticated by them, of any letters excepting those heretofore alluded to which they may at any time have written to, or received from the Secretary of the Treasury; and all those who have been in office, and other individuals throughout the United States, and elsewhere, are invited to do the same. That this correspondence may be arranged into appropriate books, it is requested that it be copied on folio foolscap paper, with sufficient margin on all sides to admit of binding, and that no more than one letter be contained on a leaf. It is also requested, that the copies be written in a plain and distinct or crossing hand. Where the original letter can be spared, it would be preferred. The reasonable expense incurred in copying the papers now requested not exceeding the rate of ten cents for every hundred words, will be defrayed by the Department.
The correspondence which has been saved, and of which, therefore, no copies are desired, are the records of the letters written by the Secretary of the Treasury to Presidents and Cashiers of Banks, from the 1st October, 1819, to the 20th of February 1833; all the correspondence relating to the Revolutionary claims under the act of 13th May, 1828, and to claims of Virginia officers to half pay, under the act of 5th July, 1832; and to applications for the benefits of the acts of the 2d March, 1831, and 14th July, 1832, for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States. Copies of some circular letters and instructions, written by the Secretary have also been preserved, and it is requested that before a copy be made of any circular letter or instruction, written by the Secretary of the Treasury, the date and object of the circular be first stated to the Department, and its wishes on the subject ascertained.
LOUIS McLANE, Secretary of the Treasury.
April 26—30
To be inserted three times a week for three months in the papers authorized to publish the laws of the United States.

THE STEAM BOAT

Gov. WOLOOTT, Capt. WM. V. VIRGIN, will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rock Hall, Cor. sea, and Chester-town returning will leave Chester-town at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, Cor. sea at about 10, and Rock Hall at about 12 noon, and arrive in Baltimore at 4, P. M.
WM. OWEN, Agent.
apr 30

In Talbot county Court, SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY.

MAY TERM, 1833.

ORDERED by the Court, that the sale of the lands mentioned in the within and foregoing report, made by Philip F. Thomas, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Scott, deceased, in the case of Mahalon Phillips, Executrix of Samuel Sinclair, deceased, against Elizabeth Scott, the widow and administratrix of William Scott, deceased, and Ellen Maria Scott and Matilda Martin Scott, the daughter and heirs at law of Wm. Scott, deceased, reported by the Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the eighteenth day of November next; Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the first day of October, in the present year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, (1833.)
The report of the Trustee states the amount of the sale to be four hundred and twenty seven dollars and fifty cents. \$427 50.
JOHN B. ECCLESTON, True copy.
Test—J. Lookerman, Clerk.
June 4

Tailoring Establishment.

ANDREW OEHLER, TAILOR,

TAKES the liberty of informing the citizens of Easton, that he has commenced business in Washington Street, near the Bank, and is prepared to receive and execute orders of every description, in the most correct and fashionable style; and pledges himself to use his utmost endeavor, by industry, punctuality and the use of his best abilities, to render satisfaction.
PARISIAN SCOURING.
This department of the advertiser's business, he can with confidence assert will not be surpassed, if equalled, by any individual in this or any other city; having had the most perfect experience and given invariably, the most ample satisfaction to those having scouring done by him.
of every description, can be cleansed so as to make one half worn appear entirely new, by restoring the colours, extracting grease, and preventing the moth from eating them.
Easton, April 30, 1833.

State of Maryland,

CAROLINE COUNTY, to wit: Pursuant to the act of assembly entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors" passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereof, I do hereby refer to the within application of LEVI KINNAMOND, for the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto—together with the schedule, petition and other papers, to the Judges of Caroline county Court; and do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, for the final hearing of said application of the said Levi Kinnamond, and for his appearance before the Judges of Caroline county Court, at the Court House in the town of Denton, on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him, and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors or any of them, and that he give notice by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Whig at Easton, once a week for the space of three successive weeks, three months before the first Tuesday after the second Monday of October.
Given under my hand this fifth day of December eighteen hundred and thirty two.
R. D. CHAMBERS, True Copy.
Test—Jo. Richardson, Clk.
June 4

Collector's Second Notice.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for the year 1832, earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Tax, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The collector is bound to make his payments to those who have claims on the county in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired, and is much pressed for the same; therefore those in arrears, must be prepared to settle the amount of their Taxes when called on, or in case of their neglect to do so, the law will be his guide.
PHILIP MACKEY, Collector.
April 16

FOR SALE.

An excellent light BAROUCHE with double Harness, calculated for one or two Horses, all in good order—for terms apply to WM. H. GROOME.
Easton, June 11th cow6w

CLARKE'S BIOGRAPHY.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, AUTO BIOGRAPHY of the late Rev. Dr. ADAM CLARKE—price 374 cts.
James' FAMILY MONITOR, Clarke's Scripture Promises, Olney's Geography, Kimbra's Arithmetic, Grimshaw's England, Greece, Rome.
Together with every variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. at fair prices.
A good assortment of BLANK BOOKS and PAPER.
EDWARD MULLIKIN.
MAY 7

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

A wholesale supply of MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.
AMONG WHICH ARE:
Dr. Scudder's Eye Water, Morphine, Emetine, Strichnine, Cornein, Pippine, Oil Cubeb, Solidified Copiva, Oil of Cantharidin, Dnarcotized Laudanum, Ditto Opium, Iodine, Cieta, Belladonna, Hyosciamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES, and GLASS, of all sizes, 9 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 16, &c.
Also a quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.
Easton, Dec 18

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.—NO. 59.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1833.

WHOLE NO. 267.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING,
(during the Session of Congress)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the re-
sidue of the year—BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,
payable half yearly in advance.

No subscription discontinued until all arrear-
ages are settled, without the approbation of
the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square,
inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and
twenty five cents for each subsequent inser-
tion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscribers appointed by Caro-
line county Court, at the last October Term
(thereof, Commissioners to divide or value &c.
the lands of Woolman Hughes, deceased,
will meet on the lands on Wednesday the 30th
day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to pro-
ceed in the execution of said commission.

ROBERT T. KEENE
JAMES RICHARDSON
JAMES JOHNSON
WILLIAM ORRELL
AARON CLARK
Commissioners.

may 28 10w

MONEY FOUND.

A Negro Man came into the Store of Robert
N. Ross, this morning, and requested me
to change a ten dollar note, which I did. He
then stated that he would return again and
purchase a pair of pantaloons. He soon re-
turned, selected a pair, and in payment there-
for, gave me a Bank note of a denomination
calculated to excite suspicions that he had not
come honestly by the money; I questioned
him concerning it, and his answer led me to
believe the money was stolen—I took the mo-
ney to the Bank to enquire what I had best do,
but whilst I was absent, he took the pantaloons
and made his escape. The owner can have
the money by identifying it, and by paying
the price of the pantaloons and cost of this ad-
vertisement.

JOHN CAMPER.
Easton, May 27th, 1833—28

LOOK HERE.

ONE or two good Cabinet Makers (single
men) who are fond of work than the
subscriber, may obtain work by calling at the
Cabinet shop of

JOHN MECONEKIN.

N. B. They may have their pay too.
Two apprentices of good moral habits from
14 to 16 years of age, will be taken to learn
the above business.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

April 12th, 1833.
IN the late conflagration of the Treasury
building nearly all the correspondence of
the Secretary of the Treasury, from the es-
tablishment of the Department to the 31st of
March, 1833, was destroyed including as well
the original letters and communications ad-
dressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, as
the records of the letters and communications
written by him. With a view to repair the
loss, as far as may be practicable, all officers
of the United States, are requested to cause
copies to be prepared and authenticated by
them, of any letters excepting those heretofore
alluded to which they may at any time
have written to, or received from the Sec-
retary of the Treasury; and all those who have
been in office, and other individuals through-
out the United States, and elsewhere, are in-
vited to do the same. That this correspond-
ence may be arranged into appropriate books,
it is requested that it be copied on folio fool-
scap paper, with sufficient margin on all sides
to admit of binding, and that no more than
one letter be contained on a leaf. It is also
requested, that the copies be written in a
plain and distinct or engraving hand. Where
the original letter can be spared, it would be
preferred. The reasonable expense incurred
in copying the papers now requested not ex-
ceeding the rate of ten cents for every hun-
dred words, will be defrayed by the Depart-
ment.

The correspondence which has been saved,
and of which, therefore, no copies are desired,
are the records of the letters written by the
Secretary of the Treasury to Presidents
and Cashiers of Banks, from the 1st October,
1819, to the 30th of February 1833; all the
correspondence relating to the Revolutionary
claims under the act of 15th May, 1828, and
to claims of Virginia officers to half pay, un-
der the act of 5th July, 1832; and to applica-
tions for the benefits of the acts of the 2d
March, 1831, and 14th July, 1832, for the
relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United
States. Copies of some circular letters
and instructions, written by the Secretary
have also been preserved, and it is requested
that before a copy be made of any circular
letter or instruction, written by the Secretary
of the Treasury, the date and object of the
circular be first stated to the Department, and
its wishes on the subject ascertained.

LOUIS McLANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

April 30—30
To be inserted three times a week for three
months in the papers authorized to publish
the laws of the United States.

INDEPENDENCE.

THE excellent young Jack INDEPEND-
ENCE, raised in Kentucky, by the gen-
tlemen who raised the fine mules owned by
Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. and of the same
stock, will stand the ensuing season at the
Chapel, on every other Monday, Tuesday and
Wednesday, and at the Subscriber's farm, the
remainder of the time. Being young he will
be limited to 30 mares.

TERMS.
Seven dollars the Season, to be discharged
by five, if paid by the 25th October. Insur-
ance \$10, but \$6 will be received in full, if
paid by the 1st of April 1834. Insurance can only
be made by special contract with the subscri-
ber. Twenty five cents to the groom in each
case.
EDWARD H. NABB.
Chapel, Talbot county,
March, 1833, 4 March 23

From the New York American.

RANDOLPHIANA—No. II.

Virginia was one of his favorite topics, and
the enthusiasm with which he spoke of her
was delightful. "But alas!" he used some-
times to say, "the days of her glory are past.
Old Virginia is no more. The title of Vir-
ginia gentlemen, which used, in my young days,
to be our boast, has almost become obsolete,
for which we have to thank the repeal of the
good old English laws of primogeniture. It
was a great mistake, Sir, made by our politi-
cians to break down our aristocracy. It
gave us an ascendancy in the councils of
the nation, which we are now fast losing—the
glory of Israel has departed."

His three greatest living favorites were Na-
thaniel Macon (whom he always called "Uncle
Nat"), Judge Marshall and Mr. Tazewell,
even when playing at whist, if any con-
troversy arose on the rules of the game, he used
playfully to exclaim—"I'll leave it to Uncle
Nat and Tazewell—their decisions are law
with me."

In speaking of authors, I found that he was
a great admirer of Milton, but he did not like
Young, Thomson, Johnson or Southey. His
classification of modern poems was very curi-
ous. "Sir, I place first on the list 'Tom
Crib's memorial to Congress, next 'The two
peny post bag,' and third, 'Child's Harold's
Pilgrimage;' but I can't go (a favorite ex-
pression) Moore's songs—they are too senti-
mental." In looking over his books one day,
I discovered 'Fanny,' Mr. Halleck's very a-
musing satirical poem. "I am glad," said I,
"that you do not proscribe Yankee poetry as
well as Yankee codfish." "No sir," replied he,
"I always admire talent, no matter where
it comes from, and I consider this little work
as the best specimen of American poetry that
has yet been given to the world. I shall take
it to England with me and present it to the
lady whose talents and conversation I shall
most admire." When I afterwards met him
in London, I recollected this conversation and
asked—"Well, Mr. Randolph who got 'Fanny'?"
"Your countrywoman, Miss Edgeworth
—she has no competitor in my estimation."

But, to return to our voyage—he proposed
that we should read 'Fanny' together, to
which I willingly consented, and here I must
regret that I cannot do justice to his readings
—but my memory is at fault. Whenever he
came to any allusion in the poem, either per-
sonal or political, up went his spectacles and
down went the book, and he introduced some
anecdote to the point; or told some story of
his first visit to New York; and in this most
entertaining way I took three mornings to
get through 'Fanny.' I wish I could em-
body the "context" which he gave to the "text"
as we went along, all I can say, is, that it was
worthy of the poem, and I am sure that Mr.
Halleck would have been flattered to have
had such an able commentator.

He showed me his note book, which was a
strange medley about horses, slaves, epitaphs,
pieces cut out of newspapers, receipts, con-
gressional anecdotes, quotations, &c. &c. He
also kept a regular diary, and could tell at
whom he had dined every day in Washing-
ton—who the company were—and the lead-
ing topics of conversation—Pointing to a par-
ticular date he said, "Sir, I shall never forget
a circumstance that occurred at Mr. —'s in-
table. There was a large company, and among
them a hoary headed debauchee, whose veins
had brought him to the verge of the grave—he
had the audacity, Sir, to call in question
the existence of the Deity—presuming, I sup-
pose, that there were some kindred present.
I happened to sit opposite to him, and was so
disgusted by his impiety, that I could not re-
frain from exclaiming—I think, Sir, you might bet-
ter have been silent on that subject—for
judging from appearances, in a very short time
you will have *ocular proof* of the power of
that God, whose existence you now question." He
turned pale with anger, and trembled, but
made no reply, and the company soon after-
wards broke up, but I never again noticed
him. Perhaps I was wrong, Sir, in correct-
ing him, but you know I am 'hair trigger,' I
go off at 'half cock!'"

When speaking of his younger days, he used
to say that whatever mental advantages
he possessed, were owing to the assiduous care
of his mother—and he used to speak of her in
the most glowing terms of filial affection, never
using her name without the exclamation of
"My Mother; God bless her!"

He made us well acquainted with his favorite
slave "Juba," whom he daily cited for
some good quality or another. "He has not
half the talents of my man Juba, Sir," was
a frequent expression, when discussing the
merits of a politician whom he disliked.

His knowledge of the most important light
houses, points of land, latitude and longitude
of places, was very great, and astonished even
our Captain, with whom he made several a-
musing bets on the subject, which, by the
way, he always won. Two or three days be-
fore we made the land, we were sitting on
deck, whilst the Captain was taking an obser-
vation at noon. "Pray," said Randolph,
"what is our latitude and longitude now?"
The Captain told him. "How do we head by
the compass?" This was also told him. "Now,
Captain," continued he, "can you tell me off
the book, what land we shall first make if
we continue on our present course?" "Why,"
replied the Captain, "if you show me the
chart, I'll tell you in a minute." "Oh, no!"
exclaimed Randolph, "you must go by head
work—I say we shall hit 'Sligo Head,' and
I'll back my opinion by a pipe of wine or
Schuydam gin." "A favorite bet with him—
"I won't bet any more," replied the Captain,
"but I shall prove you to be wrong by the
chart, for I say we shall make the Mull of
Gantire." The chart was produced—the com-
pass used—the line drawn, and—"By George,
you're always right," shouted the Captain, as
the line touched Sligo Head—"I'll never con-
tradict any assertion of your's again, Mr. Ran-
dolph, upon any point."

On the 5th April we made the land about
12 o'clock, but as the wind had varied after
Randolph's prediction about "Sligo Head,"
we first saw the mountains of Donegal, which
are farther north. After we had gone some
hundred and fifty miles along the coast, which
is very barren to the eye, Randolph said to
me, "Well sir, I now believe the story told
by Arthur Young, of a farmer who took his
son out walking a few miles distant from his
home in the County Meth—they passed a tree
—the boy stopped and asked 'Father, what is
that?' 'never having seen one before! Here
we have been sailing by Ireland for a whole
day, and I have not laid eyes yet on a single
tree!'"

I assisted Mr. Randolph in assorting his pa-
pers, books, &c. a day or two before we re-
ached Liverpool, and he insisted upon present-

ing me with several of them; but at length he be-
came so very generous I positively refused to
receive any more. I happened to mention
that I had forgotten in the hurry of departure
to procure "Wait's State Papers," which had
recently been published by order of Congress,
for my father, who was fond of all such Amer-
ican publications. "Sir," said Randolph in-
stantly, "he shall have my copy." "By no
means," replied I, "you have already been
too liberal, and I positively refuse to accept
another book from you." "Pray, sir," rejoined
he, in a half comic, half serious way, "do
you hold a power of attorney from your father
to take or reject all presents made to him? If
you do, produce it—let us see the seal—if not,
the question admits of no argument. I do not
give you the books, as you don't deserve them
—they are your father's, and if you re-
fuse to take them, I shall find another car-
rier." I had previously told him that my grand-
father had been very kind to those Americans
who visited Cork during the Revolutionary
War, for which he had received the thanks of
Congress, through General Washington, who
had also sent him his miniature likeness in a
gold ring, which the family felt very proud of.
After the conversation about the books, he
sat down and wrote the following letter to his
knee, addressed to my father:

Amity at Sea, April 4, 1829.

Lat. 54 30 long. 13 E.
"Sir—Having had the pleasure of an intro-
duction to your son by Mr. —, of New
York, on the morning of our embarkation for
Liverpool, I have taken the liberty to order
by bookseller at Washington to send to you
address a copy of Wait's State Papers, print-
ed by order of Congress.

"I am not too young to remember the cap-
ture of Burgoyne; and most of the subsequent
events of our struggle for independence are
also indelibly impressed upon my memory—
As the countryman of Washington, (for I too
am a Virginian!) I offer these records of the
Government of which he was the founder, to
the son of that man who received, through
him the thanks of Congress for his humanity
and kindness to our poor Americans, during
those times.

The enclosed Coat of arms, if pasted in the
first volume, will be evidence unquestionable
of your title.

"I am, sir, your father's obliged fellow crea-
ture, and your humble servant,
JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke,
Charlotte county, Virginia."

I may here add, that the said books were
forwarded from Washington to New York,
and unfortunately put on board the packet
ship Liverpool, which was lost in the ice on
her first voyage, and every thing went down
but the passengers and crew, who were saved
in the long boat. My father therefore only
received the preceding letter, much to his dis-
appointment.

No. III.

"My knowledge of Ireland," said he to me
one morning, "seems to astonish you as much,
as it did Mr. Canning's servant at Washing-
ton, the other day. He brought me a note,
from his master—who by the way is a superi-
or man, sir—and as soon as he spoke I at once
recognized the brogue, and said to him,
'You're from Munster, are you not?' 'I am,
please your honor,' replied he, astonished at
the question. 'From the County Clare I pre-
sume?' 'Yes sir' said he, still more astonish-
ed. 'What town did you come from?' 'The
town of Ennis.' 'Oh, said I laughing, 'I know
Ennis very well—pray does Sir Edward O'Brien
still live at Dromoland?' 'He does indeed,
sir.' 'And Mr. Stackpool at Endowale?'
'And the Knight of Ghin on the banks of the
Shannon?' 'Yes sir,' and then after a pause
and a low bow he said, 'Might I make bold
to ask, sir, how long you lived in Clare?' 'I never
was in Europe,' said I, but I hope to be
there soon. 'Oh, sir, don't be after making
a fool of me—faith, you're a bit of an Irish
man, for you have the brogue, and you know
as much of the country as I do myself, and
more too, I'm thinking.' It was in vain that
I assured him I had never seen Ireland—he
went away still insisting that I had lived there."

No wonder poor Paddy should have been
deceived, when we on board the ship, both
English and Irish, were often made to blush
by the superior local information that Mr.
Randolph possessed, even of the very coun-
ties in which we were born!

He used to amuse himself with two York-
shire passengers by speaking in the peculiar
dialect of the 'West Riding,' and if they
sometimes corrected any expressions, he would
enter into a regular argument, and quote au-
thorities—such as ballads, story books, old
songs, &c. to prove that he was correct, and
in most instances they had to confess that he
was right. All this was done in the most per-
fect good humour, and it afforded us a vast
deal of amusement, for he would enter into
those discussions with as much apparent zeal
as if he were speaking on the 'Tariff bill in
Congress!'"

One day I asked him who was his favorite
candidate for the Presidency after Mr. Mon-
roe's time would expire? "Why Sir," replied
he, "if it had not been for his wrong vote on
the Missouri question I should at once say
'Rufus King; he is the best man north of the
'Potomac, and a gentleman, too, of the old
'school, and best of all, sir, an honest man—
'rather a scarce article among politicians. A
'sad mistake he, he made on that question;
'but he thought he was right, and esteem
'him still, but he will not now do for Presi-
'dent. The New England men, sir, would
'rob us of our patrimonial slaves and our pat-
'rimonial oaks, and they are trying to obtain
'some of our patrimonial acres also; but it
'will not answer, sir. Old Virginia has some
'strength left yet, and we must therefore get
'a southern man for President!'"

He was very free in expressing his opinions
of all the great political characters, both liv-
ing and dead, and his satire was cutting—
Sometimes he amused us by repeating parts
of his speeches in Congress, on important sub-
jects, especially on the late war and Bankrupt
Bill, both of which he opposed most violently.
Once or twice during the voyage he lost his
temper, but generally speaking he was in good
humour, and full of spirits, and contributed
greatly to our amusement. I regretted very
much that we had to part in Liverpool, but
we agreed to meet again during the summer
in London.

In the month of June business took me to
London, and my father accompanied me. I
immediately called at Randolph's lodgings,
and was glad to find him in town. The next
day I introduced him to my father, who was
greatly pleased with him. In the course of
our conversation he suddenly rose from his
chair, and said in his most imposing man-
ner—"Sir, I have lately seen the greatest curio-

city in London—aye, and in England too—com-
pared to which, Westminster Abbey, the
'Tower, Somerset House, Waterloo Bridge,
and Parliament itself, sink into utter insignif-
cance!—Yes, sir, I have seen Elizabeth Fry
in Newgate, and have witnessed the miracu-
lous effects of true christianity upon the most
depraved of human beings—bad women, who
are worse if possible, than the Devil himself;
and yet Mrs. Fry has absolutely tamed them
into subjection, and they weep repentant tears
whenever she addresses them. Nothing but
religion could effect this; and what can be a
'greater miracle than the conversion of a de-
graded woman, taken from the dregs of so-
ciety,—and you must also see this wonder—
'Come, sir, this is her morning for visiting the
'prisoners, and we shall be just in time. I
'will introduce you, as she has permitted me
'to bring my friends with me."

Very immediately ordered a carriage and
drove to Mrs. Fry's house, but found to our
disappointment that the death of a relative
had suddenly called her to the country.
Subsequently I had an opportunity of ac-
companying her to Newgate, and the scene
which I there saw fully justified Randolph's
description of it.

Some time afterwards I dined with Mrs. Fry
at her country seat near Loudon, and Mr.
Randolph's name was mentioned at table—
"It is a singular character," said one of her
'daughters to me; 'we had quite an amusing
'note from him the other day. My mother re-
'quested me to write a note of invitation to
'dinner to him, and in it I apologized for nam-
'ing so unflatteringly early an hour as four
'o'clock. His reply was as follows:

"Mr. Randolph regrets that the prior engage-
'ment will deprive him of the pleasure of din-
'ning with Mrs. Fry on Thursday next. No
'apology, however, was necessary for the hour
'named in her note, as it is two hours later than
'Mr. R. is accustomed to dine in Virginia, and
'he has not yet been long enough in London
'to learn how to turn day into night, and vice
'versa."

I should mention that the fashionable din-
ner hour was 5 o'clock, which Randolph dis-
liked very much, and frequently protested a-
gainst it.

Very soon after he arrived in London he
became acquainted with Lord L.—, who in-
troduced himself to him one night under the
gallery of the House of Commons. His Lord-
ship told me afterwards that he had never met
so well informed a gentleman on all sub-
jects of History, Belles Lettres, Biography,
'&c. and sir," said he, "what most astonished
'me was his intimate local knowledge of Eng-
'land and Ireland—I thought I knew them
'well but I was obliged to yield the palm to
'Mr. Randolph. I was so delighted with his
'conversation, that I was determined to pay
'a compliment which I knew would gratify his
'Virginia pride. Without mentioning to him
'my intention, I solicited permission from the
'Lord Chancellor to introduce Mr. Randolph
'in the House of Lords at the private entrance
'near the Throne; and having obtained it, I
'desired the doorkeeper to admit him when-
'ever he presented himself, the same as if he
'were a Member of the House. I am a high
'opinion of his talents even in a Rep-
'ublican; and, I assure you, it gave me great
'pleasure to show this mark of distinction to
'your American friend."

I know I very much envied him this priv-
ilege on the night of the debate on Mr. Can-
ning's 'Roman Catholic Peers' Bill.' The
House of Lords was excessively crowded, and
I had to wait for nearly two hours before I
could obtain admission into the space below
the bar; and just as I squeezed myself through
the doorway, nearly suffocated, I espied John
Randolph leisurely walking in at the other
door, surrounded by Canning, Lord London-
derry, Sir Robert Peel, and many other distin-
guished members of the House of Commons.

He did not take any letters of introduction
with him from this country. I asked him, one
day, why he had refused them. "Because, sir,"
replied he, "I go to England to see and not
'to be seen—to hear, and not to be heard."
He became, however, one of the lions of the
day, and his company was much sought after.
At the splendid ball given for the benefit of
the Irish poor under the patronage of the
King and royal family, Lord Londonderry
singled out Randolph, and stood by him for a
considerable time, pointing out to his notice
all the distinguished characters, both male and
female, as they passed in review before them.

Your countryman, sir, said he to me a few
days afterwards, "is a most accomplished gen-
'tleman. Who could ever suppose that so
'fascinating an exterior covered so much de-
'fect in his politics!"

A very distinguished member of Parliament
brought Mr. Randolph and Miss Edgeworth
together at his breakfast table, and he told me
that he had never enjoyed so high an intellec-
tual treat before. "To use his own words,
'spark produced spark, and for three hours
'they kept up the fire until it ended in a per-
'fect blaze of wit, humour and repartee. Mr.
'Randolph absolutely knew Miss Edgeworth's
'works better than she did herself, for imme-
'diate quotations, and we were all exceeding-
'ly astounded by his intimate acquaintance
'with Ireland and Irish manners. Lady T.
'and myself did nothing but listen, and I was
'really weary when some public business called
'me away!"

I was with Randolph one morning soon af-
terwards, when he received a most friendly
note from Miss Edgeworth, written in the fa-
miliar style. I begged of him to give it me as a
keepsake. "Give that note to you!" said he
with emphasis—"why, I would not part with
it for half my estate!"

One day we dined together at the Marquis
of L's, where we met several distinguished
characters, and amongst them were Professor
Smith, of Cambridge, and Sir John Newport.
The hour mentioned on the card of invitation
was a quarter past seven. I said to Randolph
that we need not reach the house much before
8 o'clock, "Sir," replied he, "I always comply lit-
erally with the terms of an invitation—we must
be there at the time specified." We went ac-
cordingly; and, as I had predicted, there was
nobody in the parlor, nor had the Marquis yet
reached home from the House of Lords.—
However, by and by, the Marchioness, a very
lovely woman, made her appearance, and
Randolph apologized for our republican punc-
tuality. In a short time the rest of the com-
pany joined us, and at 8 o'clock we sat down
to an excellent dinner. The conversation be-
came very animated, and took a political turn.
Randolph was questioned closely on Amer-
ican affairs and amused them very much by
his replies. He exposed what he termed the
sad degeneracy of old Virginia, and became
quite pathetic, in mourning over the abolition
of the laws of primogeniture. Some of the

company thought this a strange complaint
from a republican; and, before we separated,
they really had nearly mistaken Randolph for
an Aristocrat! Professor Smythe was so much
interested in the conversation, he walked home
with us after the party broke up, and remain-
ed at our lodgings until 2 o'clock in the morn-
ing, endeavouring to procure as much particu-
lar information as he could about Ameri-
can institutions. When he had gone I could
not avoid telling Randolph that I was the best
republican of the two, and I laughed at him
for having played the aristocrat so well. The
Professor gave us a warm invitation to visit
him at Cambridge, which Mr. Randolph sub-
sequently availed himself of, but I was pre-
vented by business from accompanying him.
He afterwards told me that he was delighted
with his visit to that classical city, where he
became acquainted with several learned men.

I visited most of the curiosities of London
with him, and derived great advantage from
his intimate knowledge of every thing. We
always dispensed with the showmen and
guides, as he much preferred to act in that
capacity himself, and I willingly paid them
the fees for his services. He had a curious col-
lection of leaving his card. (Randolph of Roan-
oke,) wherever we entered whether it was
Westminster Abbey among the monuments,
or at the top of St. Paul's; and I never could
exactly understand his motive—some strange
piece of vanity!

Extracts from an Address by James Merrill,
Esq. to the Union (Pa) Agricultural Society.
BENEFITS OF AGRICULTURAL SO-
CETIES.

"The first great question in farming is this:
—How shall we obtain the greatest returns
from capital and labor? This secret can be
completely unfolded only by repeated trials
But trials in one country will not always show
the truth in another. This is the true secret
of the Philosopher's stone; but we must take
notice that the process is very different. Very
good gold may be found in one country by a
way, which in another will only uncover slate
stones. It is for this reason that we cannot
fully profit by the experience of European
agriculturalists; or even of those of our own
country a little to the north or to the south of
us. The question then arises, how far can
we profit by their experience? How many of
their unsuccessful experiments may be useful
to us, and with what variations in the details?

If we must try all these experiments, he
will probably not live to know and profit by
the results of one half of them. The benefit
of his actual improvements will be confined to
his immediate neighborhood. Here is one very
important point, in which societies like ours
are useful.—One has tried something, and an-
other has tried another thing till at last they
are all tried.—The success or failure, the profit
or loss, together with a detail of the proceed-
ings becomes known by our meetings, or by
our publications. In all other things, union
produces strength. Why should it fail here?
There is no reason to suppose it will fail here.
It does not. The universal experience of all
countries proves that Agricultural Societies
have raised the standard of learning; and let
me be excused for saying, have expended and
liberalized, and in every way improved the
mind of the farmer. Consider, also, that ag-
riculture is the great interest of the country;
that whatever importance may be attached to
other pursuits, agriculture supports all and
pays all.—How important then that its modes
of operation be the best. Let it further be
borne in mind, that a society may promote
many improvements, at a trifling expense to the
members, which would be beyond the means
of an individual. But how can the use-
fulness of our society be increased? I an-
swer, in the first place by obtaining more
members—by giving our managers the com-
mand of greater funds, and enabling them, by
offering more and larger premiums to excite
a greater emulation among us. Premiums are
in an especial manner necessary. A man may
not be able to do a thing the first time without
loss, which ever after he and all others may
do with a profit. Our government, by its pa-
tent law, has provided for the remuneration of
the labors of ingenious men, by exclusive use
of their inventions. We ask them to communi-
cate their discoveries to the public, and take
from us such a reward for their labors as we
can afford to give them. But some may say,
we leave the best land and the best mode of
farming now; the rest may copy after us. In-
deed! I should be sorry to shake any man's
good opinion of himself too readily, but I can
just say to such, if such there be, that the best
cultivated acre in Buffalo Valley, would in
Ireland be thought slovenly and unprofitable
farming. I freely admit that there are good
farmers in Buffalo Valley; but the one half
of what was a plantation more than fifteen years
ago, yields more profit now than the whole
did then. The time is approaching when the
half of this division of a plantation will be a
farm. It must then be better cultivated than
it is now. It is a mistake to think that any part
of our country is cultivated in the best possi-
ble manner.

Book Farming.—But will any one say this
book farming is all nonsense? It answers no
purpose? How is a true thing the worse for
being printed? and how much easier is it to
detect a printed lie, than one that goes from
mouth to mouth, with instant variations. You
have the facts put down so that they cannot
be altered. And if it depends upon one man
telling his neighbor, and he another, the fourth
man's story bears scarcely any resemblance to
the first; it might indeed, come back to the
first man as a great piece of profit. Carpen-
ters, mill rights, and workers in metals all
study their books. A farmer will hunt us an
old newspaper to find some body's new way
of curing hams; but if he is asked to read a book
or a way of increasing his crops, his answer
is 'I shall not I know all about it!'"

Exhausting Land.—I would submit, whether,
as a general practice, we do not farm too
much land; and whether the excess is not the
greater the poorer the land is? I repeat, that
the returns of labor and capital, the profit,
is what we all seek. Is it not true, that
much land is farmed without profit, and
much more without the profit it ought to
bring? In talking about profit, every body
understands that the investment ought to
be preserved safe. If a man gets the inter-
est on his money for a while, and loses the
principal, he does not talk of profit.—Should
a man get ten per cent. a year for ten years,
and then get no more, principal or interest,
would he talk of profit? So I think no farmer,
whatever his apparent income may be, ought
to talk of profit, while he suffers his land to
become worse. This ought not to be called
farming; it is robbery of those who come af-
ter us. There is an old story of a man
who had a goose that would lay golden

eggs. She did not lay them fast enough
to supply his wishes, and he killed the
goose. He got out one egg, and the supply
ceased. It is so with those improvident
farmers who push their land too hard. This
principle is therefore at the bottom of all good
farming; to wit, we must on no account suffer
our land to grow worse.—This principle if
steadily adhered to, it will grow our labor as
fast as it grows better. It is almost impos-
sible to do so, to adjust our labor as fast as
that our land shall not grow better or worse.
—What we take off must bear a propor-
tion to what we put on the land. Does any
one doubt the truth of all this? Is it suffi-
ciently considered in our country? On the
contrary, is there not a very large proportion
of farms in our district which become annu-
ally more and more exhausted? Does this
deserve to be called by the name of farming?
Is this the course we should expect the owners
of land to pursue? On the contrary, is it not
the very course that squatters, those who sit
down to skin other people's land, would be
expected to pursue? It is not true, that every
man who takes strength out of land in a
few crops, really does kill the goose that lays
the golden eggs. Can any thing be more im-
provident? While a country is new, this
may not be so much thought of; but our coun-
try is no longer new; and this principle presses
itself upon our attention as one of first im-
portance. But why do men practice the con-
trary principle? Partly from imitating bad
examples, and partly from a habit of making
most of to-day, and letting to-morrow take
care of itself. It is one of the benefits we ex-
pect to derive from society, that its members
will set better examples, and make all asham-
ed to follow such old and injurious practices.

Reciprocal interest of the Farmer and Me-
chanic.—There are many things which a far-
mer ought to raise, in order to prevent his
land from growing worse, which will not bear
to be carried to a foreign market. The whole
attention of the farmer is turned to such
things as he can sell. It is, therefore, the
interest of the farmers that there should be a
great many people around them who are
not farmers, and who will buy and consume
things for which there is no foreign de-
mand. The home market, besides taking
many things the foreigner does not want, is
also more steady than any foreign market.—
It

A SABBATH AMONG THE WYANDOTS.

From the Detroit Courier. To a person who is not acquainted with the religious devotion of the Indians, when in their native wildness, it may be difficult to convey an accurate idea of the solemn and devout feeling with which, when converted to christianity, they enter into all its duties and requirements. It is well known that a tract of land, embracing about four thousand square acres, lying on the river Huron, a few miles above its confluence with the Detroit, has been reserved for the use of such of the Wyandot tribe as choose to cultivate and improve it. There is now quite a number of families located on the different parts of the reservation for a mile or more up and down the river. They live in good and comfortable huts, and some of them have excellent farms. Among them are the half breed, and some of them have intermarried with Shawnees. Most of these Indians have become devoted christians and upwards of thirty belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On the 18th the quarterly meeting of that sect took place on the reservation, and among the Indians. On Sunday a sermon was preached to them through an interpreter, and the sacrament administered. To say the occasion was interesting would be invidious; a more touching, heavenly, sublime scene never was witnessed. It was enough to convert the heart of an Atheist. I listened to the outpourings of the poor Indians, as he pictured to them the loveliness of our Saviour, and his power to redeem, indicated the warmth of devotion that existed in their bosoms. And when one of their tribe, a native Wyandot, knelt upon the rough floor of their first sanctuary, and poured out his whole soul to the Great Spirit who had revealed to them the way of salvation, scarcely a dry eye was to be found in the house. It was an indescribable scene. Although an Indian, the effect upon the congregation was electric.

In the forest—in the sanctuary built for the occasion by the young christian chief of the tribes—with thirty of the Indians on their knees, humbly offering up their devotions to the great and good Being whose holy book had not been made known to their fathers—breathing out their fervent aspirations for the conversion of their brothers and sisters, their wives and daughters, who yet lay to Manito in the woods, and dance around the council fire of the nation—and then the devout appearance of their white brethren who had come up to the sanctuary to blend their praises with those of the red man—this was a scene which must be felt and appreciated. A hymn in their own language was then sung, after which their sincere converts knelt again in humble adoration at the throne of Grace and with united hearts called fervently on the name of their Saviour.

Here was an exhibition of pure religion—here might be distinctly seen the footsteps of the Redeemer, and the wonder workings of his Holy Spirit. Who could contemplate such a scene without strong emotion?—And who could turn from it but with a grateful tribute to Him "who moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform?"

Ma. Auburn.—It is with pleasure that we lay before our readers, the following interesting extracts of letters from our friend Auburn. Letters received on Monday announce his departure from Eastport on the morning of the 6th inst. for the coast of Labrador.

EASTPORT, May 26th.

We returned last night from an excursion to Grand Manan and other Islands; we were absent three days and have obtained much information, procured some valuable rare birds, some shells, and some plants, which I never had met with before. The appearance of the Island of Manan is sublime and terrific as you approach its stupendous, bold and rugged rocky shores on the north side of it. Not a spot can you find where to land, or if put ashore, where one can climb to its summit without being possessed, of extraordinary activity and strength. We sailed within a few hundred yards of these bold walls, in great depth of water, and in full current, the wind being quite fair and the sea smooth. The croaking of the Ravens, which build their tenements and raise their broods among the fissures of these rocks, was the only sound that reached our ears, and the minds of landmen at least, becomes chilled at the relation and recollection of lost vessels and their crews as one passes, one after another, hundreds of these sharp capes, all ready to crash the unfortunate unwary ship in an instant. The southern aspect of this Island (30 miles in length) is entirely different; its shores rise gradually in the form of immense amphitheatres, displaying a great portion of its contents, houses, cleared spots of lands, and its forests, mixed with hard timber and fir; all of which look of a tough and dwarfish nature.

We landed and found the soil indifferent, being extremely rocky and full of pebbles. The woods filled with mosses a foot deep, under which one sinks up to the knees in mire at every step. I found there growing wild, the common currant, gooseberry, strawberry, raspberry, and various species of whortleberry; all these, we are assured, were found here by the first settlers. Not a wild quadruped, except a species of wood rat, which I never saw before, and which I procured. Attempts have been made to introduce the moose deer, but they did not live long. The islands have some very indolent cattle, a few horses and sheep. They grow little or no grain, and it appeared as if potatoes and fish were their main support. The boys are awarming with cod and other fishes, and even now abundance of water fowl. The eider duck and a few other species breed on all the rocky islets that seem to stand on the neighbouring sea. The black gull and razor bill, also breed here, and a species of large gull by millions, that are protected by the inhabitants, who feed on their eggs, and rob all these birds of their valuable feathers. I have had the best opportunities of studying them and their habits. My son found an eider duck's nest with three eggs in it, but it is too early for these birds yet. We here caught four ravens, by letting a sailer down forty feet from the top of the rocks by means of a rope. I mean to take them with me to Labrador as companions of voyage. I have procured one of the best water dogs I ever saw; equal to man in intellect, though he does not speak the dead languages. On White Island, Mr. Frankland (the owner) received us kindly, and sent his sons to assist us in our researches. He entertained us hospitably, and gave us a round of cheers as our little vessel departed from the shore. We landed on six other islands in quest of birds, and as we sailed on we could plainly see the land in Nova Scotia, though more than 40 miles distant.

Within three days, nature seems to have made a Spring toward perfection, for we found trees open, upon which scarce a bud was visible, when we left Eastport.

EASTPORT, May 29. We have been busily engaged in drawing and saving our skins since my last. I have made a drawing of two very rare ducks, and my son has completed a drawing of three Phalaropes which he had the good fortune to shoot; a bird which I scarcely ever could find anywhere else that I have been. Our vessel is 100 tons, the whole of it so arranged as to enable us to pursue our employments in rainy weather within. Our party now consists of six persons besides the crew. The son of Dr. Shattuck, Dr. Ingalls, and Mr. Jos. Coolidge, from Boston, Mr. Thomas Lincoln, son of the Judge from this neighbourhood, and ourselves.—Our party possess every thing that will be useful, necessary, or indeed comfortable; our drawing table is firmly fixed under the main hatch, so that we have a pretty good light. Since we have been here, we have completed four valuable drawings, added much to our journal, and objects of Natural History, and we have made three views from this region?

We have received the 10th No. of 'The Western Medical Gazette' published in Cincinnati, and edited by Dr. Bailey and Professors Staughton and Mitchell. It is published on the 1st and 15th of every month—and the annual subscription is only two dollars and a half.

We have perused some of the articles; and we in general approve of the principle of those which we understand. It is a good miscellany, considering the difficulties under which the publishers appear to labor.

We extract the article on 'The Congestion of the Brain,' although we do not wholly concur with the principle endeavored to be established.

PARTIAL CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

In the last American Journal of Medical Sciences, Dr. Fahnestock relates a very remarkable case of cerebral affection, which may seem additional evidence in the estimation of the Phrenologist in favour of his system. The reporter remarks, that he does not intend to enter into any discussion on the nature of the intellect, its essence, &c. but merely to introduce another pathological evidence, to the many already on record, showing that intelligence is connected with the cerebral organs; that those organs are multiple, and that they admit of being exercised according to the integrity of the structure of each individual organ and are obstructed in part, or altogether, by congestions, or derangement in the various portions of the encephalon in which the different faculties are respectively located.

BARRON LARRET, in his Surgical Memoirs, mentions several cases of wounds made by bayonets and swords penetrating the brain through the orbit of the eye, in which the memory for words was lost, but not of things. Dr. Jackson has published a very interesting case of amnesia in the 3rd Volume of his Journal, in which cerebral congestion suddenly induced suspended the memory for words, without any other disorder of the intellectual faculties; all the others being in full activity. Professor Dickson, of Charleston has also communicated a case, in which there was a total loss of names, but a distinct memory of numbers. Plurality of organs and faculties would have given a ready solution to this case, without resorting to speculation on the problem of the mind having a greater aptitude to recognize the mathematical lines of figures. In the case which Professor Wistar exhibited annually to the class in the University of Pennsylvania, if our recollection is distinct, there was a loss of ability to utter proper names when pressure was made on the anterior portion of the brain in which was deprived of bone—the individual speaking with ease and fluency would stop articulating for a period sufficient to pronounce the name and then go on to complete the sentence, as if unconscious of any interruption. Our reference to these few cases may suffice to screen us from the charge of laying too much stress on an isolated fact. An entire number of this journal would contain the cases which might be adduced in confirmation of the plurality of the organs and faculties of the intellect.

The following case may afford additional argument to sustain the position. In November last, (1831,) John Flanagan, Esquire, Prothonotary of Franklin County, in this State, a gentleman of much intelligence and respectability, was attacked with influenza, then so prevalent throughout our country, which affected the forepart of his head especially; and particularly when he coughed he suffered severe lancinating pain through the anterior lobes of the cerebrum, from the region of an inch and a half beneath the coronal suture to the inner angle of the eyes, which however did not prevent him from attending to his duties in court severely. One morning after coughing a great deal, and experiencing much acute pain in the situation mentioned, which now continued without any sensation, he went into court, and in qualifying the jury found himself unable to name the parties in the suit—names with which he was perfectly familiar. He proceeded—"you do solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm, that you will well and truly try the issue now joined between — and was interrupted by inability to articulate the names of the parties. After failing in two attempts, a gentleman of the bar rose in his place and offered to discharge the duty, which Mr. Flanagan declined, and then proceeded the third time, but was arrested again as soon as he came to the judges, and told them that he was slightly indisposed, but would persevere, then placing his eyes on the names of the parties on the docket, both of whom were intimate personal friends, he proceeded the fourth time to the point at which he was before arrested, and was unable to proceed. The presiding judge named the parties, and Mr. Flanagan finished the affirmation without any further difficulty. The ability to articulate names was not only interrupted, but even the power to recall them was suspended. He could not recollect a single name one minute during the continuance of this congestion. The day following he was making an examination of the proceedings on the court record in a suit, and in referring from the minute book to the docket he would recollect entirely the names of the parties. He recurred three times to the original error. He had at length to take the names on paper, and (free it on the other; for as soon as he uttered the name from memory. During this period his perception was clear, memory otherwise distinct, judgment sound, and business habits unimpaird. After taking a little revulsive medicine, in the course of a few days he returned to his duties, and has not experienced any further inconvenience.

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Blatant Pledge.—The theological students at Andover have bound themselves by a pledge to raise, within six months, the sum of three thousand dollars, to be appropriated for con-

veying the voluntarily emancipated slaves from Kentucky to Liberia.

From the New York Standard.

The success of the Pacha of Egypt, who, in so very few years, has elevated his raiment and degraded Pacha to the rank of an independent and powerful state, are justly considered as ranking next to those of Napoleon in our times. He has done far more for his country than did Peter the Great for Russia, and when Egypt assumes its ancient rank in the east, which will, probably, be at no very distant day, this man's name will be revered among those of the great founders of empires. The conquest of Turkey, by the despotic prince, which it so long tyrannized over, and plundered, is an event which men can hardly contemplate with a just and unprejudiced eye. Those who estimated the chances of the contest by the long and well sustained struggles of Turkey against the giant power of Russia, and decided that Egypt was, of necessity, unequal to the undertaking, were unacquainted with the vast development of its resources that has been effected by the extraordinary man who guides its present destinies. They did not consider, for instance, that he has an army of regular troops, with the European organization, disciplined by French officers, and completely equipped and armed, which is but little inferior in numbers to the army of England—that his navy exceeds our own in extent, and that Ibrahim, his son, is one of the ablest generals and statesmen of the age. His canals, his manufactures, his agriculture, his system of laws, are matters which have attracted far less attention in this country than they deserved.

The following statement of the military force of that country is furnished by the Alexandria correspondent of the Paris Messenger des Chambres.—

Table listing military forces: Magrabin soldiers 211, Bedouins 5370, French 15, Houara, irregular cavalry of Upper Egypt 8485, Soldiers belonging to the Marine 24,142, Artillery 6,357, Ballage, sappers or pioneers 3942, Regular cavalry 7962, Regular infantry 70,911, General officers, and soldiers of the irregular cavalry and infantry 67,998, Attached to the army 3488, Total 193,892. These forces are distributed as follows: Mecca and Hadjuz 13,323, Egypt 53,511, Negroland 7,469, Cardia 8,183, In the Camp of Ibrahim 82,944, In the Arsenal of Alexandria 8,353, Marine, Staff, & Military Schools 29,273, 193,892.

The following is the list of the men of war composing the Egyptian fleet in the port of Alexandria:

Table listing ships: 1 Three decker of 140 guns, 30 poun., 3 Two deckers of 100 30, 1 ditto of 90 30, 5 Frigates of 66 49, 1 ditto of 66 49, 6 Corvettes of 26 18, 7 Brigs of 18 12, 4 Fire ships, 1 Cutter, 30 vessels 1201.

At this moment there are 4 vessels building, viz. 3 of 100 guns each, and another three decker, the latter and another are to be ready to be launched at the end of March.

Fame of Sir Walter Scott.—There were and are some qualities in the character and the writings of this great man, which distinguished him from but too many of the same general class. His mercantile integrity and industry, the love of justice to whom he sacrificed his life, his never failing bon homie, and especially the moral purity of his style, must be acknowledged even by those who may doubt of the whole, indistinctly, the utility of the species of composition to which he devoted his genius. But, be this as it may, there is certainly no author of modern times whose fame is equally extensive with Scott's.

At the recent meeting of the Abbotford subscribers in London, (at which it appeared that 8,000 pounds had been given, and that 17,000 more would be wanted to buy up the family mansion,) it was stated that Prince Davidoff, "a Russian," had sent 100 pounds, and the "Queen of Spain" 20 more. Lord Morpeth, in seconding a resolution, observed that he was going over a villa at Petersburg, which belonged to the Empress Mother, where, on inquiry how she passed her evenings, he was informed that in general she spent them in reading the works of Sir Walter Scott.

We recollect the observation of the traveler Wabst, in his travels in Turkey, that on his return to England overland he found some of Walter Scott's novels in the remotest wilds of Hungary. Stuart, in his Three Years in America, has a similar remark respecting some of the most solitary and distant settlements of our own western country.—Boston Journal.

OCEAN PHENOMENON.

A naval friend of high respectability and intelligence, who has seen in a recent number of the Journal, an account of a singular ball of fire, which fell on board the ship Sir Edward Hamilton, has given us the annexed extract from the Journal of a passenger on board the ship Paetulos, Captain George Wilson, while on a passage from Valparaiso to Marblehead, Massachusetts. "After a succession of heavy gales from the time we sailed from Valparaiso, till we were nearly up with Cape Horn, in which we lost our boat, &c. &c. and while in the act of taking in a close reefed foresail, having scudded her under that sail as long as a due regard for the safety of the ship would allow; at about 11 o'clock, A. M. we were enveloped for a few seconds in almost total darkness by a large black cloud from which came wind and hail, either of which was sufficient to take a person off his feet, provided he had hold of nothing; out of this cloud came a ball of fire, about the size of a 32 lb. shot. It descended to within three or four feet of the long boat, where it was seen by every person on board, previous to its explosion, which was several seconds after its first appearance. The report of this bomb described thing, was as loud as that of four or five sharp muskets fired together. It had the effect to knock down nearly every man on the deck—without, however, injuring any of them, if I except the injury received from the fright, which was almost to death. The air was sulphurous for some time after the bursting of the ball. The chief mate was the first who came to his senses, and observing that the men were, from fear, not to attend to the duty of the ship, he called out 'Come out! this only a Cape Horn snow ball!'

I cannot describe the effect it had upon me, better than by comparing it with a severe shock of an electric machine—to which it was very similar. Its effect upon the chief mate was, he said, as if an immense weight was pressing him down, and I think he remarked at the same time, that he had once been struck with lightning and that the sensation was similar. No person on board, (and we had some old salts) had ever witnessed anything of the kind before. It left no trace of its having come on board except upon our memories, and from mine I am certain it will never be erased.—Providence Journal.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

London Church Missionary Society.—The Thirty-third Anniversary of this Society was held on the 2d of May.—Sir R. H. Inglis in the chair. The receipts of the Society within the year were £43,600, being an increase of 47,850 over the preceding year. This was for the general purposes of the city—several donations had been made for specific purposes, which, if included, would make the total receipts of the year £49,300. Nine additional Missionaries had been sent out during the year—the whole number of 60. In West Africa the Society had done much good, among a population of 21,000 liberated Africans, 4000 of whom were constant attendants at public worship,—3000 children were in the schools, under the Society's care. In Smyrna, the work was prosperous. The report notices the progress of the gospel in India. In Calcutta and Northern India, there had gone to the communion thirty five natives—of these thirty two had been in the open practice of idolatry only a short time before. At Meeret, a neat chapel had been built by a native Princess, at an expense of seven thousand rupees, which was attended, not only by Christians, but by Hindus and Mussulmen. It appeared that the Missionary had attended one of the great fairs, where crowds had thronged to his tent from morning to night to hear his discourses, and many gladly accepted his tracts. In Madras and Southern India, the labors of the Society had been attended with great success. At Tinnevely, of whom so much had been heard of late years, great numbers had been converted from idolatry. One large body of Hindus had, as a proof of their conversion, brought forth from their temple the idol which most of them had worshipped from their infancy, and destroyed it. This was a small test of their conversion.

Sunday School Union.—On the 3d of May the Annual Meeting of this Institution was held in London, Lord Henley in the chair.—The report noticed particularly, the progress of the Sunday School cause in the U. States. The following returns were given—London Auxiliaries, 5,221 schools; 102,669 teachers; 360,410 scholars. Ireland, 1,642 schools; 9,142 teachers; 206,717 scholars. The London Hibernian Society's Sunday Schools, 879; 16,480 scholars—making a total of 11,275 schools 128,784 teachers, 158,854 scholars, this shows an increase over the last year of 329 schools, 12,468 teachers and 23,915 scholars.

Religious Tract Society.—The Anniversary of this Institution was held in London on the 2d of May. The receipts during the year were £40,000. Louisa Esq., a converted Chinese, had written, within the past year, nine new tracts, which had been widely circulated among his countrymen. The Society had circulated upwards of 100,000 tracts the past year in China. Republications during the year have been 12,295,241, being an increase on any preceding year of 880,276.

From the Boston Transcript.

The Rev. Mr. Avery having occasion to transact some business in Killy st., on Thursday, was followed by a crowd of men, who using harsh and menacing language. A gentleman (a member of the Methodist Church) whose store is in the same street, hearing the fact, went to the place where Mr. Avery was, offered him his protection, and conducted him to his own store. Whilst passing through the street, they were assailed with opprobrious epithets, and after entering the store the crowd became so numerous (four or five hundred) that fears were entertained of personal violence.—Fortunately, Sheriff Parkman happened to be in the vicinity, and exercising the prerogative of his office, dispersed the mob, and remained with Mr. Avery until a carriage was procured, and he was sent to his residence in safety.

The above is from the Transcript, and the substance of the facts related were stated to us yesterday. The facts stated are indicative that the general sentiment of the public in this vicinity, is unfavorable to Mr. Avery.—Whether that public sentiment is correct or not, will probably forever remain enveloped in the whole mystery that has thus far attended the whole affair connected with the death of Sarah M. Cornell. With the trial, however, so fresh before the community, and in every body's hands the true friends of Mr. Avery would act most prudently, by advising him to avoid unnecessary appearance publicly, until any excitement which may exist against him shall have subsided.

Richard Smith, Esq. to whom the American Colonization Society has been indebted, during the last thirteen years, for his able, faithful, and gratuitous services as its Treasurer, has resigned that office. The Rev. James Laurie, D. D. has been appointed Treasurer till the stated meeting of the Board, to be held on the first Monday of July next, when a Treasurer will be elected for the residue of Mr. Smith's term.—African Repository.

It is stated in a Boston paper, that the society at Bristol, over which Mr. Avery has exercised pastoral and are, signified to the conference at Boston, that they should consider themselves unboundedly treated if Mr. Avery is removed from them. We have nothing to do with the matter in agitation between the parties, but in our opinion, "unboundedly treated" is one of the most "unhappily phrased" ever used; it is, as Polonius says, "a vile phrase."—U. S. Gaz.

Our countryman J. Fenimore Cooper, Esq. writes to a friend that 26,202 drunkards were committed to prison in Paris last year, and that of this number 10,290 were women. It is his opinion that there is less drunkenness in America among the native population, than in any other country.

A new Methodist church in Columbia, Pa. was consecrated to the service of Almighty God, on Wednesday last. The building is a handsome brick, calculated to accommodate eight hundred persons.

Michigan is likely to be a populous state very soon if the tide of emigration continues to flow as rapid as it has done this far this season. The Detroit papers publish such statements as this—"The emigration this week has

averaged 200 per day; the last six steam boats having left Buffalo with 2,080 passengers, and landed 1,200 at this port. The Shelton Thompson brought, besides her 50; two companies of United States troops. Several sloops and schooners have arrived bringing more or less?"

The President was accompanied from New York not only by his own suite—but by the Philadelphia delegates, by delegates from N. York, New Haven, and from Boston.

The following is from the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer of yesterday. On passing the boundary line between the States of New York and Connecticut, Governor Marcy, at the request of the New York delegation, addressed the President as follows: Sir: We are about passing beyond the limits of our State, and we feel much regret in parting from you, the less so however, as we expect to see you soon among us again, and you will be received by gentlemen who will greet you with a cordial welcome.

Gov. Marcy: Allow me to express to you my gratitude, for the manifestation of kindness and the many attentions I have received from your citizens, and be assured that I shall always rejoice in the prosperity and happiness of the city and State of New York. On arriving at Bridgeport, the President was saluted by the firing of cannon, and received with every manifestation of joy—after passing through the principal streets, accompanied by military and a long procession of citizens, and partaking of the refreshments prepared for him, he proceeded on his journey and arrived at New Haven about 3 o'clock P. M., where he was received by the committee of citizens and conducted through the principal streets, escorted by the military amid the most enthusiastic cheering of the inhabitants; after visiting the College, he was conducted to the apartments provided for him at the Tontine Hotel, and will proceed on his tour on Monday next.

Narrow escapes of the President.—Few men have had more narrow escapes of their lives than President Jackson. Even at this late day, and in our own city, he has been in great peril. The moment after he set his foot on the Battery the bridge fell, over which he had just passed; had it fell one minute before, it would have precipitated him and his horse into the river; then on passing through the dense population up Broadway, a number of horses became frightened by the music, and were very near throwing him from his horse; and on leaving us, while standing on the upper deck of the steamboat, the wad of a field piece struck within an inch or two of his person—so that the President came near losing his life three different times; not least during his stay in this city.—N. Y. Daily Adv.

From the Portland Daily Advertiser, June 11. Mysterious Business.—A gentleman from Scarborough called into our office yesterday, and informed us that the bodies of a man, woman and child, were last week found in a hay-mow, in that town, in the barn of Seth Storer, Esq. Some person was at work pitching off the hay to fodder the cattle, when the odor from the deceased bodies attracted his attention, and led to their discovery. It is suspected that they were deposited there for medical purposes. Our informant had no further particulars, but we shall inquire further into this subject.

Johanna Southcott.—Early on Monday morning a procession of the Johannites took place at Wakefield, in honor of the moving of the ark of the Lord, as they called it. The prophet Wroe (of Ashton notoriety) accompanied by about 50 men and women, the latter all dressed in white, preceded by a dory, drawn by two black horses, went slowly up Kirkgate with music and banners, making occasional pauses, and singing. When they reached Garden street, the place of their ministrations, the ark was opened, and a good supply of apples, oranges, &c. came forth. About twelve o'clock the service of the day commenced by dancing which was kept up briskly by the aid of a plentiful supply of ale.— Leeds Intelligencer.

The Father of Rattle Snakes.—We saw a letter yesterday to a respectable gentleman, now on a visit to this city, from Arkansas, in which an account is given of the capture, and destruction of a Rattlesnake, whose circular dimensions equalled those of a man's thigh—his length is not stated. He carried fifty-four rattles, and a button (the terminating rattle) measuring 12 inches in length.

Extract of a letter from West Point, dated June 14th, 1833. The examination at this point was essentially finished on Wednesday, and the artillery practice was also concluded on the same day. The graduated class and a number of cadets on furlough left the Point almost immediately. The residue of the corps have pitched their tents, and notwithstanding the rain and thunder, have taken possession. A large class has come on to enter the institution. They were to be seen to day marching in a body to the mess room, in a squad by themselves. The venerable President of the Board of visitors has been slightly indisposed but is recovered, and went home to day in the Champlain.

New York Public Schools.—The twenty-eighth annual report of the Trustees of the New York Public School was published in the Commercial Advertiser on Friday. This Institution is confined to the city of New York, and embraces within its scope children whether of native or emigrant parents, capable of receiving instruction between the ages of five and twelve years. The plan embraces, preliminary to the Public School, so called, a course of instruction in Primary Schools, from which the pupils are transferred to the Public Schools. In both these departments of instruction the attendance is large, and the annual sum expended very considerable. The Public Schools are twelve in number—four of which have Primary departments attached to them, in the same building, and the whole number of pupils instructed is 7034. The Primary Schools are seven in number and they contain 7236 pupils. The whole number of children in all the branches of the Public Schools in the city of New York, is thus 14,860, and it will be remarked, as an indication of the progressive character of the institution, that the number of scholars in the primary departments is much the larger proportion of the whole number. The whole expense for the last year, including the cost of erecting and furnishing part of the buildings (which items were rather less than \$20,000)—was about \$37,000.—Balt. Amer.

The Legislature of Connecticut in 1817, passed an act, appropriating \$145,000 due from the United States to that State, to the support of the clergy of certain favored denominations—that act was repealed at the recent session—and the remaining part unpaid, \$95,000, will

consequently go into the Treasury of the State. —Worcester Repub.

From the Washington Globe.

From the extract which we give below from a letter of Gen. Atkinson to the Commander in Chief, it will be seen that the troublesome tribes which have hitherto given so much annoyance to the north western frontier, and especially during the last war with Great Britain, have now happily consented to remove. The Mississippi and the lakes will hereafter form barriers, to secure our settlements in that quarter, from the tomahawk.

We are pleased to see the brave Colonel Dodge engaged in facilitating the progress of the Indians to their new settlement. He will, with the generosity which characterizes the true soldier, contribute all in his power to make them comfortable in their new homes. We had the pleasure of forming an acquaintance with this bold, intelligent backwoodsman, and have no doubt that with the Dragoons under his command, he will hereafter be looked up to by the tribes west of the Mississippi, as their best guardian and friend, saving them from those horrid feuds among themselves, which threaten the total destruction of the feeble tribes:

Extract from a letter from Brig. General H. Atkinson, to the Commander in Chief, dated Jefferson Barracks, 30th May, 1833. Sir:—I here seem to be no doubt but the Winnebagoes will go off peacefully from the ceded lands. Col. Dodge has sent some wagons to them to transport their canoes across from the four lakes to the Wisconsin river at a point near where they intend to erect a village and plant corn this season. I enclose a copy of a letter from Mr. Dixon, of Rock river, in reference to the feelings and views of the Winnebagoes. Shabany, the Pattawatomie chief of whom he speaks, is a man of influence among his own people, and a friend to the whites. What he says with respect to the intention of the Pattawatomies to sell out and cross the Mississippi after raising another crop, is no doubt well founded, and as the interest of the Government as regards the tranquillity of our western border, renders the object of great importance, I think no time should be lost in treating with those Indians for a cession of all their lands east of the Mississippi.

Copy of a letter from Mr. John Dixon to Brig. General H. Atkinson, dated Dixon's Ferry, (Ill.) May 21. Dear Sir:—This evening the Rangers under Captains Beck; and Browne arrived here, and will cross the river in the morning. Two days since a considerable party of the Winnebagoes left here, who say they are going immediately over the Wisconsin. They came for provisions and appear to be well satisfied, although they leave the country with much reluctance.

Just as they were about to start, Shabany, a great chief of the Pattawatomies, came in—He immediately entered into conversation with them, and when it was interpreted in the Winnebago language I could understand it. He gave them good advice, and told them to go peacefully over Wisconsin, and that then the Americans would be pleased with them.—He also told them that the Pattawatomies were to sell out, and would remove after raising the present crop. The fears of the inhabitants have subsided.

The New Brunswick Gleaner relates the occurrence of a most melancholy wreck at sea, involving the loss of a brig from Ireland, full of passengers, and all on board. On the morning of the 5th May, during a severe gale, in lat. 46, lon. 31, Capt. Dempsey, of the ship Kingston, discovered at a short distance to leeward, a brig lying on her beam ends with a flag of distress waving. Capt. D. instantly bore down towards her, when she proved to be the brig Albion, of Cork, crowded with passengers. Having reached within hail of the unfortunate vessel, a heart rending scene presented itself. We beheld, says Capt. D., the brig reeling ere she took the last fatal plunge—witnessed the cool intrepidity of the sailor, even at such a moment—and listened with feelings the most harrowing, to the piercing shrieks of the ill fated passengers. The crew of the Kingston flung their best boat into the boiling Atlantic; but exertion was vain, the angry ocean soon made her prey.—The Albion went down with every human soul on board.

"They sunk into the deep, with bubbling groan, Without a grave—unkenn'd, uncoffin'd and unknown."

The Kingston soon left the awful spot, on which not a vestige of any thing belonging to the brig was visible. Captain D. could not ascertain to what port she was bound.

PAINFUL INTELLIGENCE.

We learn with regret that the brig Ajax, fifteen days from New Orleans, bound to Liberia, with nearly one hundred anti-slavery emigrants on board, has been compelled to put to Key West in distress. She lost her mate and two blacks when she had been only two days out; and the ship carpenter on board reported that thirty or forty of the emigrants died of the cholera, whilst the brig was anchored off the town. They are said to have been a fine set of emigrants as ever left this country. One hundred of these were from Kentucky—of whom ninety six were slaves and had been manumitted upon condition of their deportation to Monrovia. Forty were from Tennessee, and the residue from Ohio. Among those from Kentucky, was a female brought up by Mrs. Wickliffe, who possessed a superior education and gifted mind, and who was intended for a teacher in Liberia.

The Ajax left Key West on the 16th ult. for her place of destination. Since that time there had been from ten to fifteen cases in the town, nine of which had proved fatal, out of a population of two hundred. No case had occurred between the 27th ult. and 1st inst. and it was believed at the latter date that the disease had left the Key.—Con. Adv.

NATCHEZ, May 24.—Paul Clifford, Highway Robbery.—For the first time since the days of the noted Mason, do we hear of highway robbery in Mississippi. Heretofore, our citizens have passed to and fro, from one part of the state to any other, without fear, either by day or by night; but within the last week or two, a desperate villain has waylaid and robbed several individuals, on the borders of Franklin county, about 23 or 24 miles from this city, on the Meadowville and Gallatin Roads. He appears to levy his contributions with as much sang froid, as if he were a simple collector of state tax. As if he were a simple collector of state tax, "a fine day," &c. he politely enquires after your family, and if you show good tobacco, generally closing the conversation with an inquiry about the amount of money you may have about you. He stopped a clergyman a few days ago, and finding that he had but two or three dollars, he declined taking it; of others, he has collected, we understand, about \$400. The neighbors have

covered the woods, and have found his camp, but his person remains as yet undetected.—Suspicion, however, has been awakened, and its eyes rest upon an individual, who, if not guilty of this, has been guilty of crimes equally atrocious.—New Orleans Adv.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, June 25, 1833.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The friends of the Administration of the General Government in Talbot county, are invited to assemble at the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY, the 9th of July next, at 8 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of appointing delegates to a general committee of this Congressional District, which is to meet at Centerville, to nominate a candidate for Congress. A full meeting is confidently expected.

Our correspondent "Young Hickory," we hope will excuse us for not publishing his note of yesterday. We have given the subject mature reflection, and can see no just grounds of complaint, on either side, in our determination not to open our paper further to this controversy. His note if published, would probably call forth a reply from Cassius, which, in justice, we might not be able to refuse; we must therefore be permitted to adhere to the determination expressed in our last.

Yesterday our wheat harvest in Talbot should have commenced generally, but a southerly rain which commenced in the morning, and terminated in a gust in the afternoon, we fear will much protract this season of anxiety to the farmer. The seed is thought to have injured the crop very much. The head is said to be light, but the grain tolerably good and fair.—The precariousness of the season, however, seems to have produced serious uneasiness as to the result.

Mr. Ross is publishing, simultaneously in London and Philadelphia, a work, giving a narrative of his residence, as American minister, in England. It is spoken of as a composition of a highly liberal character, and its author is hailed in the London Literary Gazette, as "a laudable example of the class which can observe faults at home and abroad with equal asperity, and hail the virtues which are common to every quarter and portion of the civilized world." We have a few amusing extracts, which we may hereafter give place to.

The cholera is making frightful ravages in the West. In this part of the country we have been comparatively exempt. Last year it was doubtless prevented, in a great measure, by the healthful regulations adopted by our town commissioners; and with it we also experienced an exemption from our usual autumnal sickness, before unknown. Seeing the good resulting from last year's exertions, why do we rest contented with the present condition of the town? If we are in no danger of cholera, let us guard against bilious fevers.

Agreeably to the programme published, President Jackson was to have left Boston yesterday, but for what place, it is not said. He was to have spent Friday, Saturday and Sunday last in Boston.

A new post office is established at Massey's Cross Roads, Kent county, Md., Charles W. Bridels, Esq Postmaster.

The substantial, whitewashed, brick building, at the corner of the Court House green and Federal alley, being without its wonted tenants, could be let for a time, if application is made to the Sheriff of Talbot county. It has been occupied as a jail for many years, but with an adherence to the rules of the Temperance Society, we would hope to have no further use for it in that way.

At a meeting of the friends of the American Colonization Society, held in New York on Monday evening, the sum of eleven hundred and twenty eight dollars was collected. The Alexandria Gazette says—"We yesterday saw a letter from the venerable Jas. Madison, expressing in the warmest terms, his interest in the American Colonization Society, and enclosing a donation of Fifty Dollars to be applied to the funds of the Society."—Balt. Amer.

WASHINGTON, June 17.

The Secretary of State, Mr. McLane, returned to this City on Saturday last. He left the President in New York.

We are gratified to learn that the President's health had been improved by his journey—that he enjoyed fine spirits, and was gratefully impressed by the demonstrations of affectionate feeling, with which he was every where received.—Globe.

Letter from Colombia.—By the brig Montilla, we have received Bogota papers, from our correspondents, to the 19th of May.

There is every appearance of public tranquillity and general contentment.

Enquiries have been made by the government of the different provinces, whether there is any obstacle in the recall of exiled natives to their homes.

An Auxiliary bishop is to be appointed for the Casanare, by the present congress, according to law with a salary of \$6000.—N. Y. Daily Ad.

The editor of the Wyoming Herald, thus notices the copper mine recently opened in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

"The mine is opened about twenty yards in length, and four feet thick; the ore is imbedded in gneiss, and in appearance is very extensive. A specimen of the ore, and also of the copper made from it, was a few days since shown to us, and we were assured that the yield is fifty per cent. If so, it is of itself a mine of wealth." and will add much to the universal resources of the county, already rich in minerals, and all it wants to convert it into the solid metal is "capital."

CHOLERA IN THE WEST.

The cholera continues to extend the scope of its ravages in the West. We regret to observe, by the following paragraph, that it has again made its appearance at Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, June 24.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The Gazette stands pledged to give the best information

that its conductors can obtain of the real state of the health of the city. The official report of interments of the last week, published to day is 32. Now the truth is, there were 46 interments within that period; 24 were returned as of cholera. Last week the Council passed an order that the clerk should not publish the cases reported as cholera, but that such report should come through the Mayor. There has been two meetings of the Board of Health this week, and no report from either, or from the Mayor.—We have no comment to make upon this statement of facts, except, that in the corresponding week of June, 1832, the number of interments was 15.

Obituary.—Died on Saturday last at Charlestown, Indiana, 12 miles above Louisville, Mr. DAVID CLARKSON, in the 44th year of his age, and his son Charles in his nineteenth year.—They left the house of his brother, Mr. C. S. Clarkson, in this vicinity, on Thursday last, in good health, and landed at Charlestown on Saturday morning, and both fell victims to the cholera before 12 o'clock that night.

THE CHOLERA IN KENTUCKY.

From the Maysville Eagle Extra, June 12.

Maysville, at this moment, presents a scene that finds a parallel nowhere in the annals of her previous history; nine tenths of the population have left the city, and of those who still linger within the vicinity, anxiety and dejection are depicted in every countenance, and each one looks as though the next hour was that allotted for his destruction.

On Monday last the disease was supposed to be raging quite as fierce as on any previous day since its appearance. Within the last twenty four hours, the attacks have been so few and so very mild, that the speedy restoration of health is confidently anticipated by all; the smiles of returning friends, gladdened in tears at meeting alive those with whom they so lately parted, fearing they were to meet no more in this world, begin to animate every countenance.

Cholera in Washington, Ky.—We have received no estimate of the number of cases of Cholera that have occurred in Washington. We understand, however, that a number of cases have occurred, several of which have proved fatal.

Cholera in Mason county, Ky.—The Cholera appears to have prevailed almost every section of this county—and, in every quarter, cases of mortality mark its progress. It has and is still prevailing in many of the highest and heretofore most healthy parts of the county. We have received no particular information in relation either to the number of cases or deaths.

Cholera in Flemingsburg, Ky.—We learn that the Cholera made its appearance in Flemingsburg, on Monday the 8th instant, about the same time that it has commenced its ravages in Maysville, and has continued to rage with unexampled fatality.

Its first appearance was rather mild than otherwise, and for the first few days of its prevalence, but little alarm was excited. We learn by a gentleman that arrived in this city, direct from Flemingsburg on the 10th, that in the 24 hours preceding the hour of his departure from Flemingsburg, many deaths had occurred, and a number of new cases. Dr. E. Dorsey, an eminent physician of that place, died on the morning of the 10th, and all of the physicians of the place were, from excessive fatigue of indisposition, incapable of attending the sick, many of whom were suffering from want of medical attention.

The following are extracts of letters from the Post Master in Lexington, to the Post Master of this place, dated

LEXINGTON, June 8, 1833.

"Dear Sir: Our situation is much worse to day, deaths not precisely known, but I believe rising 30."

June 10, 4 o'clock, P. M. 1833.

"The number of deaths on Saturday are supposed to be about 30, yesterday (9th) some thing less, to day (10th) about as yesterday, or rather more like Saturday—more white persons to day than before. Thos. T. Skillman, Editor of the Luminary, is among the dead.—We all believe that another day like this will restore us to health."

June 11th, 6 o'clock, P. M.

"We have had a dreadful time within the last 24 hours. Wm. Towler and Mr. Smith of the U. S. Bank, Joseph Boswell and Gen. Bodley are numbered among the dead, in all I suppose over 30. Since 10 A. M. few if any cases, and the greatest hopes appear that we are to be blessed with health again. I do not know, but suppose the deaths nearly 300."

Cholera in Georgetown, Ky.—The following postscript was written on the envelopment of a packet by the Post Master in Georgetown, dated June 10. Twenty cases of Cholera in the last 24 hours, and 3 or 4 deaths in this place.

LOUISVILLE, June 11.

Cholera.—The cholera has been an almost absorbing topic of conversation for several days past, particularly since its prevalence in Lexington. For some time it was supposed that it would confine its ravages to the water courses, and their immediate neighborhoods; but it now appears to be spreading into the country. Several deaths by this disease have occurred in the neighborhoods of Bardstow, Shelbyville, and Simpsonville; and we understand there have been five or six deaths in this city, about 5 or 6 miles from this city. In the city, within the last three or four days, some three or four deaths have occurred; it is not considered, however, as epidemic in the city.—Herald.

CHOLERA.—We learn from the Frankfort (Kentucky) Argus, that the Cholera is making dreadful ravages in Lexington. From 125 to 150 deaths have taken place. The stage driver reported about thirty deaths on the 10th inst. Frankfort was free from the disease; but it was prevailing in almost every adjoining county.

The Argus contains a letter from General J. M. McCalla, of Lexington, from which we make the following extract:

LEXINGTON, 10th June, 1833.

Dear Sir:—I suppose you have had regular information of the progress of Cholera in this place, since I left you. I found myself unable to comply with my promise of writing to you, but procured a promise from Mr. Ficklin to do it for me. Never in the course of my life, have I spent such a week as the past. I would incomparably prefer a seven months campaign in a furious war, than to undergo another seven days, such as these. In my own family, I have lost Mrs. Johnson who died last week, and my dear mother is now breathing her last, in the agonies of that dreadful scourge; my son Thomas who was taken early last week, and was, as we thought relieved, relapsed on yesterday morning, and is now in a critical state, although still not hopeless.—Two of our servants are getting about after an attack last week, and our old nurse is now in bed, being taken this morning. Our house is a kind of hospital, and since my return, I have not pretended to do any thing else than nurse the sick and guard the well. And our neighbors, nearly all whom are as bad off as

ourselves, and some of them worse, afflict me with their hurried and distracted movements, and not unfrequently with their cries and groans. The Physicians are nearly worn out, nurses cannot be had, the coffin makers are almost broken down, and the disease still spreading. Among its most important victims is our brother T. T. Skillman, who arrived from the General Assembly on Friday last, attended service on yesterday morning, was taken on his return from meeting and died in twelve hours afterwards.

The number of cases on yesterday was equal to, and perhaps greater than on any former day: The change in the weather we hope will abate it, but it has not yet done so. We are in the hands of God—Let him do what seemeth him good.

P. S. My mother died at 3 o'clock, P. M. after closing this letter.

The population of Natchez is 3,000. The deaths during the year ending April 30, 1833, were 147.

Health of Canada.—The Canadian papers exhibit considerable anxiety on the subject of the public Health—but express the utmost confidence in the measures pursued by the authorities at Grosse Isle, for the purification of vessels arriving from ports in Ireland where sickness prevails, and the prevention of the spread of disease from any quarter. The brig Eliza and Ann, from Cork, had arrived there having lost her Captain, Dargaville, on the 9th May by cholera. Five more deaths had occurred on board previous to her arrival, not, it is said, of contagious diseases.

The latest intelligence from the Isle was received at Quebec on the afternoon of the 11th instant.—There were several of typhus fever, in the hospital on the 10th, landed some six weeks previous, six from the Emerald, from Dublin, and one from the Gilbert Henderson, from the same port, whose case was considered very doubtful. The passengers by the Thetis and Harvey, on board of which vessels cases of cholera had occurred on the voyage as heretofore mentioned, continued in health.

From the Boston Record.

MR. AVERY.

Rev. Mr. Avery acquitted by the Conference.—We learn that the Committee of the Methodist Conference of Clergy, held in this city, made their report on Tuesday morning, in the case of Rev. E. K. Avery, which had been referred to them by the Conference for investigation. The substance of the report was that Mr. Avery having been acquitted by the jury of his country, and proved innocent of the crime of murder, they were entirely satisfied of his innocence on that point. That the Committee had thoroughly investigated the charges of improper connexion with Sarah Maria Cornell, and unanimously acquitted Mr. Avery of all suspicion of criminal or illicit intercourse with the deceased. The report also recommended that Mr. Avery should not be assigned to any particular station during the present year, in consequence of his impaired state of health, but that he be held in full fellowship with the Conference, and that his usual salary be continued.

Bishop Hedding, who was in the Chair, requested the Rev. Mr. Pickering, one of the oldest members of the Conference, to take the Chair while the Report was reading. After the Report was read, the Chairman inquired of Mr. Avery, who was present, if he had any thing to say upon the Report. Mr. A. rose and observed that he had nothing in particular to say, but to return his sincere thanks to his brethren in the ministry and his Christian friends, for the aid they had rendered him in the time of extreme peril, and so long as his pulse beat, or his memory served; he should always hold them in grateful remembrance.

The Report was then unanimously accepted by the Conference, and on motion to return thanks to Almighty God for his overruling providence in delivering his servant from great peril, the Conference united with Rev. Mr. Pickering in solemn prayer, during which scene, the assembly was deeply affected, and many shed tears. At the request of a number of his brethren, Mr. Avery consented to preach in the church in Bennett street, yesterday afternoon.

Sugar in Florida.—The St. Augustine Herald states that a planter in Florida last season, manufactured from one acre of cane, four hogsheads of Sugar, averaging more than 1000 lbs. to the hogshead, worth 94 cents.—This is an extraordinary product, and may stagger those who are unacquainted with the superior capacities of the Florida soil. The prospects of Florida are brightening, and many capitalists are looking out for settlements. Colonel Dammett's crop of sugar will be near 1000 hogsheads, and bears a much better price in the market than the Louisiana sugar.

We were shown one day last week a counterfeit \$500 dollar note on the branch bank of the United States. The engraving of the note was so well executed, that the engravers of the genuine plate were unable to pronounce it a counterfeit until after a most scrupulous examination. The note was taken by one of the Banks in New Orleans, and afterwards paid to a merchant in that quarter who brought it to this city, where it was detected, after having been deposited in the Girard Bank.—Bicknell's Reporter.

MARRIED

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Levi Storck, Mr. John Fountain, to Miss Susan Ann Arlingdale, all of this county.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hickey, Mr. William L. Jones, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Mr. William Vanderford, all of this town.

DIED

In this county on Sunday last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Colston, in the 70th year of her age.

G. HAYDEN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton, and its vicinity. He is at the Easton Hotel.

June 25

SAMUEL MACKAY

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a general supply of

HARVEST GOODS,

which he will dispose of very low for cash, or to punctual customers—he will take country produce in exchange at the market prices.

He has also received a large supply of LUMBER, consisting of WHITE and YEL LOW PINE PLANK of all descriptions, SCANTLING and SHINGLES, WHITE OAK POSTS, &c. &c.

Easton, June 25 3w

GRAND SCHEMES.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class 13th. To be drawn on Saturday June 29th, 1833.

SCHEMES.	
1 prize \$20,000	20 prizes \$1,000
1 " 7,000	20 " 500
2 " 1,600	70 " 100
2 " 1,500	56 " 50
2 " 1,370	112 " 30
2 " 1,250	112 " 20

Tickets \$5; Halves \$2 50; Quarters \$1 25.

NEW YORK LOTTERY, Class No. 18. To be drawn on Wednesday July 3d, 1833.

SCHEME.	
1 prize \$20,000	5 prizes \$1,000
1 " 7,500	5 " 400
1 " 4,000	20 " 150
1 " 2,284	86 " 100

Tickets only \$4—Shares in proportion.

Tickets and Shares for sale at P. SACKET'S Lottery Office, Easton, Md. June 25

Farm for Sale.

I will sell at private sale, a farm in the Bay-side, Talbot county, situated about seven miles below St. Michaels, containing 2024 acres of land more or less. This farm has ever been considered an almost unrivalled situation for health, or beauty. The land is in a good state of cultivation, with inexhaustible sources of manure—it is bounded on the waters of the Eastern Bay, on the one side, thence running across the entire neck of land, it has an extensive shore on a branch of Great Choptank River, where oyster shells may be had in abundance. Applications made to the subscriber at Love Point, Kent Island, Queen Ann's county.

THOS. H. KEMP. June 25

Valuable Lands for Sale.

WILL be offered for sale at public auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 15th July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. six hundred and twenty six acres of VALUABLE LAND, with a plenty of valuable timber, lying and being upon the Long Marsh, in Caroline county, within a few miles of the Beaver Dam and Keen's Cross Roads, and nine or ten miles from Greensborough, upon which is settled several farms, the late residence of the Rev. John Clements, dec'd, now in the tenure of Mr. Joel Clements, jr. and others. These lands will be sold upon one, two and three years credit, from the first day of January next; the present year's rent reserved, but the purchaser will be permitted to seed among the growing corn in due time, and the entire possession on the first day of January next.—Bond with approved security, will be required, bearing interest from the first day of January, 1834, payable in three equal annual payments, with interest upon the whole sum unpaid annually, with a privilege to make any payments at an earlier day. Upon the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon, a good and sufficient deed will be executed and delivered to the purchaser (at his expense.) The reputation of the lands on the Long Marsh are too well known to need any comment from me. The remote situation of these lands and very desirous to make a sale, at a fair and reasonable price—to persons desirous of purchasing lands, it is believed, it will give a good opportunity to make a profitable investment.

But if these lands are not sold, they will be offered for rent to a good tenant, or tenants, upon lease for seven years.

Attendance will be given by WILLIAM HUGHLETT, Galloway, Talbot county, June 25 3w

To be rented, or for Sale.

A Farm, now in the occupancy of Mr. Thomas Bowdler; this farm adjoins Cambridge ferry, in Talbot county, and contains as per my plots and deeds, three hundred and sixty six and a half acres of land, of which one hundred and twenty one acres are in timber. The residue arable, and divided into three fields, beautifully situated on the Choptank River and Bollingbrook creek, and is susceptible of great improvements, the buildings are a barn and other out houses; the Dwelling a common one story wooden building with a kitchen, &c. I will rent upon a long lease to a tenant who will improve the land and take care of the Timber; or I will sell at what I deem a reasonable price. It has the advantage of fish-ponds and wild fowl and a beautiful salt water situation, opposite Cambridge—For terms apply to

WM. HUGHLETT, Galloway, Talbot county, June 25 3w

WANTED.

An active and intelligent youth to act in the capacity of Clerk in a retail Dry Good Store; one who writes a fair hand, and is conversant with accounts would be preferred. For particulars enquire of the editor.

Easton, June 18

JAMES L. SMITH, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its various branches at his old stand, next door to the Easton Hotel, and opposite the store of Kenard and Loveland, where all orders in his line, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. He regularly receives the latest fashions from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and assures those who may think proper to patronize him, that their work will be executed in as neat and fashionable a manner as it can be done in either of the above cities.

N. B. J. L. S. requests those gentlemen, whose accounts have been standing upwards of six months, to call and settle. If they can't make it convenient to pay all, to let him have a part to enable him to pay his journeymen; as journeymen tailors won't work without they are paid, should they stop, customers might be disappointed.

June 4 4w

WOOL! WOOL!

IT is now nearly time to commence sheering Sheep. The subscriber therefore respectfully requests his friends, the farmers of Talbot and the adjacent counties, to commence the operation of washing and shearing as early as they may think proper, and that he is ready to purchase wool at the highest cash prices at his Ware Room near the Market corner. Wool sellers who may give him a call, or direct a line to him in Easton, will find that he is prepared and willing to give them as high prices as they can get in Baltimore or Philadelphia as many of them can bear witness to.

BENNETT TOMLINSON, May 21

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable Judges of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at public auction, on SATURDAY, 6th day of July next at the door of the Court house in the town of Easton, Talbot county, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all the Farm, Plantation and Lands, situate, lying and being in the county aforesaid, near the Trappe and the Hole-in-the-Wall, of which Richard Sherwood, late of Talbot county deceased, died seized and possessed; consisting of part of a tract of land called "Abington," also part of a tract of land called "Walnut Garden," containing the quantity of

163 Acres of Land,

more or less, and which will be sold subject to the widow's dower, for the payment of his debts—an accurate plot of the same will be prepared and exhibited on the day of sale.

The improvements are a framed Dwelling House, Kitchen and Meat House. Terms of sale are as follows, a credit of twelve months will be given on the purchase money, except the sum of one hundred dollars current money, part thereof, which shall be paid down on the day of sale; the purchase money with interest thereon from the day of sale to be secured by bond to the trustee, with good security, to be approved by him. Upon the ratification of the said sale, any and interest, and not before, the trustee shall, by a good deed, to be executed and acknowledged according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her or their heirs, the property, to him, her or their heirs, free, clear, and discharged from all claims of the complainants or of the defendants, and those claiming by, from or under them, or either of them, except the widow's dower as aforesaid. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to visit the premises.

The creditors of the late Richard Sherwood are hereby notified to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated, to the clerk of Talbot county Court, within six months from the day of sale, or they may be excluded from all benefit of the money or monies arising from the sale of the said real estate.

JOHN M. G. EMORY, Trustee. Easton, June 11th, 1833.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Vis. the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. DAILY, AT HALF PAST SIX O'CLOCK, A. M.

The President and Directors of the People's Steam Navigation Company, have the pleasure to announce the commencement of the Line for the conveyance of Passengers between the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the SWIFT and SPLENDID Steamer KENTUCKY, Captain D. Robinson, and OHIO, Captain W. Whittier, Jr.

The KENTUCKY will leave the Company's wharf, LIGHT STREET, every morning, commencing tomorrow (Saturday) at half past six o'clock, A. M. for Philadelphia, by way of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, through which the Passengers will be conveyed in splendid and commodious Barges, (affording particularly to ladies, the most comfortable and desirable route) to Delaware City, where they will take the OHIO and arrive in Philadelphia the same afternoon at an early hour.

Passengers will be taken up and landed on any part of the Canal and also at New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and at the Lazzaretto, on the Delaware.

The Tables and Bar shall not be excelled by those of any other line in the Union. This being the People's Line, no exertion will be spared on the part of the Agents, to entitle them to a full share of patronage of the travelling public.

Passage to Philadelphia, TWO Dollars. All baggage, as usual, at the risk of the passengers—the greatest attention, however, will be paid to its safety, by the Captains and their assistants on the route.

S. McCLELLAN, Agent, No. 8, Light street Wharf. Baltimore, May 3, 1833—14

The Northern Mail Stage leaves Easton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 2 P. M. and arrives at the Canal next day in time for the Steam boat bound to Philadelphia.

LOOK HERE.

HAVING been appointed by the Commissioners of the town of Easton, Collector of the taxes for 1833, and having bonded for the performance thereof, I take this method to inform the citizens that I am now ready to receive their amounts; I shall generally be at the office of Thomas C. Nicols, Esq. with the Levy List, prepared to receive payments from such as will call to pay. The condition of my bond is, that I shall deliver within ten days after receiving the Levy List, to every person aforesaid, a ticket of the amount of his or her assessment or leave such ticket at the place of residence, or at his or her tenement, this having been done, all those who refuse or neglect to come forward and pay their accounts I must forthwith proceed to collect by levying execution on the property of such delinquent, and if I do not close the whole Levy List within three months my Bond is liable to be forfeited. The smallittance allowed me for collecting, will not justify my having much trouble or expence; for levying execution and selling property I am allowed \$1 00 cost—this I hope I shall in no instance have to demand, but I wish to be distinctly understood that if their accounts are not settled by the 20th of July next, I shall proceed to levy and demand my cost. Take care, do not let the time slip.

WM. C. RIDGWAY, June 11

N. B. The sickly season is approaching—the alarm has already been given—Let the citizens look well to their back yards—lime and clean them well—many of our citizens owe their present existence to the united exertions in cleansing their back houses and yards so promptly last summer. Don't let them neglect it now.

W. G. R.

A CARD.

A. owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore, Oct 9

SAMUEL OZMON, CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Ninde's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms. All orders for COFFINS, will be thankfully received, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals by Mr. Thomas Oldson or myself, who can at all times be found at the shop. He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

Easton, April 2d, 1833. 4f

MORE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening a splendid supply of the above articles, which, having been selected by himself, he is warranted in saying is equal, if not superior, to any heretofore offered, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment extensive and complete. Comprising gentlemen's boots and shoes of all descriptions, Ladies Lasting, French Morocco, Seal Skin and Calf Skin Slippers and strapped Shoes; Servants coarse and fine shoes, and a variety of children's morocco and leather boots; also a beautiful assortment of hair and red morocco trunks, Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. He invites the public to call and view his supply, hear his prices, decide for themselves, and he thinks if economy is at all consulted, he will receive as he has endeavored to merit a continuance of public patronage.

The public's Ob't. Serv't. JOHN WRIGHT. April 30

The Steam Boat Maryland

CAPTAIN TAYLOR, WILL leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge, (via the Company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (via the Company's wharf at Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore every Monday morning at half past 6 o'clock for Centerville, (via the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek) and Chester-town, and return to Baltimore the same day.

All baggage and packages at the risk of the owners thereof.

April 9

Portrait Painting.

THE subscriber will remain a short time in Easton, and will Paint Portraits for the low price of \$10 for Life size, small ones in proportion. Those who feel disposed to patronize him will please to call early. Resemblance warranted generally good. Office directly opposite Mr. F. Ninde's store.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS. May 21

THE PARTNERSHIP

hitherto existing under the firm of Rose & Spencer, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are most respectfully requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

ROBERT ROSE, RICHARD P. SPENCER. Easton, 23d March, 1833.

The business will be continued by Robert Rose, who is thankful for the patronage all ready received, and solicits a continuation of the same.

Notice is hereby given

To all persons having claims against Talbot County, that the Commissioners for Talbot county, will meet on each TUESDAY in the month of June. Those persons having claims, will do well to bring them in properly authenticated during that month, as the levy will certainly be closed on the last Tuesday thereof.

Per order, THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk. of Commissioners for T. C. June 4 4w

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE.

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of wool. Letters post paid asking information respecting the wool market, will receive immediate attention.

L. R. & Co. have leave to refer to Messrs. Tiffany, Shaw & Co. Daniel Cobb & Co. Samuel Wyman & Co. Baltimore. May 14 4w

WANTED.

350 NEGROES

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

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

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore, May 29

POETRY.

The following parody of "Roy's Wife," we copy from the Augusta Chronicle. It is attributed to the Hon. WARRER R. DAVIS, and is said to have been written by him in a sportive moment, in the Album of the amiable and accomplished lady of the Hon. Mr. Johnston, Senator from Louisiana.

PARODY.

Johnston's wife of Louisiana! Johnston's wife of Louisiana! The fairest flower that ever bloomed In Southern sun or gay Savana. The lucas blood flows in her veins— 'Tis her soul her bright eyes light; Child of the sun, like him she reigns; To cheer our hopes, our sorrows brighten.

Johnston's wife of Louisiana! Johnston's wife of Louisiana! She has a way to win all hearts, And how them to shrine of Anna! Her mind is radiant with the lore Of ancient and of modern story; And native wit, in richer store, Bedecks her with its rainbow glory.

STANZAS. On seeing an infant prepared for the grave. BY MRS. SIGOURNEY. Go to thy rest, my child, Go to thy dreamless bed, Gentle and undefiled With blessings on thy head. Fresh roses in thy hand, Huds on thy pillow laid, Haste from this fearful land, Where flowers so quickly fade.

PUBLIC SALE. BY virtue of an order of Talbot county Court, the undersigned commissioners will proceed to sell by public auction on Wednesday, the 10th day of July next, between the hours of 9 and 5 o'clock, P.M. on the premises, the lands &c. of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. late of Talbot county, dec'd. on a credit of 12 months from the day of sale. The purchaser or purchasers to pay interest from the day of sale, on the purchase money, and to give bond or bonds to secure principal and interest, with approved security, to the persons entitled, the hearing interest from the day of sale. The property referred to, consists of a large and valuable Brick Building and two small frame Houses, and Lots on Washington street, Easton; also, a lot of ground about one mile therefrom, on the road leading to Centerville containing six acres, and an undivided share in a small lot adjoining the town of Easton.

JAS. PARROTT, WM. H. GROOME, SAM'L. T. KENNARD, SAM'L. ROBERTS. June 11

PETER W. WILLIS, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, AND GOLD AND SILVER SMITH, DENTON, Maryland.

Will repair at the shortest notice, Chronometers, Levers, Lepines, Horizontal, Duplex, Repeating and Vertical Watches. Weekly and Daily Brass and Wood Clocks.

N. B. In consequence of an arrangement with one of the principal houses in Baltimore, P. W. W. can furnish to order any kind of time piece on the most accommodating terms, and at the shortest notice. March 23

LOST. A FINE Gold Seal, supposed to have been lost on the road, between Easton and the farm of Richard Spencer. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving it at this office. May 28

Twelve and a half cents Reward. LEFF the subscriber on or about the 28th of December, 1832, an apprentice black boy, who calls himself WILLIAM ASH, wherever will bring home said boy, shall receive the above reward. JOSHUA BOON. Greensborough, June 19, 1833.

SAMUEL MACKEY

HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and is now opening at his store, opposite the Court House,

A handsome assortment of SEASONABLE DRY GOODS. TOGETHER WITH China, Glass and Queensware.

Also, a general assortment of GROCERIES: Consisting in part as follows: HYSON AND IMPERIAL

TEAS,

Java and Green COFFEE, Prime and Common SUGAR, Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES, Cognac BRANDY 4th proof, Jamaica and Antigua SPIRITS, Holland and Country GIN, Prime and Common WHISKEY, N. E. RUM and MOLASSES, Mould and Dipt CANDLES, &c. &c. All of which he offers very low for cash, or in exchange for Tow or Tear Linen, Wool, Feathers, Quills, &c. &c. He invites his friends and customers to call and view his assortment, learn prices, and judge for themselves. Easton, May 7.

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE: De. Scudder's Eye Water, Morphine, Emetine, Strichnine, Cornine, Peppere, Oil Cubebes Solidified Copiva, Oil of Cantharidin, D-narcotized Laudanum, Ditto Opium, Iodine, Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyosciamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES, and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 16, &c. Also a quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash. Easton, Dec 18

FOR SALE. AN excellent light BAROUCH with double Harness, calculated for one or two horses, all in good order—for terms apply to WM. H. GROOME. Easton, June 11th

CLARKE'S BIOGRAPHY. JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, AUTO BIOGRAPHY of the late Revd. Dr. ADAM CLARKE—price 37 1/2 cts. Also, James' FAMILY MONITOR, Clarke's Scripture Promises, Olney's Geography, Kimber's Arithmetic, Grimshaw's England, Greece, Rome.

Together with every variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. at fair prices. Likewise, A good assortment of BLANK BOOKS and PAPER. EDWARD MULLIKIN. May 7

Collector's Second Notice. THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for the year 1832, earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Taxes, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The collector is bound to make his payments to those who have claims on the county in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired, and is much pressed for the same; therefore those in arrears, must be prepared to settle the amount of their Taxes when called on, or in case of their neglect to do so, the law will be his guide. PHILIP MACKEY, Collector. April 16

NOTICE. WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 1st day of May, inst. a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JOHN GEORGE. He is about 35 years of age, five feet eight inches high. Had on when committed, blue made pantaloons & vest; says he was set free by Dr. Belsayre Cane, of Georgetown, Kentucky.

The owner if any is requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law. M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick county. May 28

The Washington Globe, and the Easton Whig will publish the above advertisements once a week for 8 weeks, and charge M. E. B.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS Goldsmith and Hazle, HAVE just opened at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. John T. Goldsmith, situated on Washington Street, in Easton, and next door to Mr. John Camper's Store, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Saltinets, Merino Cassimeres and Summer Cloths, Silks and Bombazines, Gauze and Crap Dechine Shawls. Also a handsome assortment of Calicoes and Painted Muslins, suited to the season; Jackson, Mull, Swiss and Plain and figured Book Muslins, Corded skirts, Bleached and unbleached muslins, &c. &c. HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE, GROCERIES. Brown Sugars, Loaf do. Coffee of the best qualities, TEAS, &c. &c. All of which they have recently purchased in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the lowest market prices, and will sell on accommodating terms. N. B. All kinds of country produce will be taken in exchange—they invite their friends and the public to give them a call. May 28

THE STEAM BOAT GOV. WOLOOTT, Capt. WM. W. VIRGIN, will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rock Hall, Corsica, and Chestertown—returning will leave Chestertown at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, Corsica at about 10, and Rock Hall at about 12 noon, and arrive in Baltimore at 4, P. M. WM. OWEN, Agent. Apr 30

In Talbot county Court, SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY.

May Term, 1833. ORDERED by the Court, that the sale of the lands mentioned in the within and foregoing report, made by Philip F. Thomas, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Scott, deceased, in the case of Malahon Phillips, Executrix of Samuel Sinclair, deceased, against Elizabeth Scott, the widow and administratrix of William Scott, deceased, and Ellen Maria Scott and Matilda Martin Scott, the daughter and heirs at law of Wm. Scott, deceased, reported, unless cause to be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the eighteenth day of November next; Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the first day of October, in the present year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, (1833).

The report of the Trustee states the amount of the sale to be four hundred and twenty seven dollars and fifty cents. \$427 50. JOHN B. ECCLESTON. True copy. Test—J. LOCKERMAN, Clerk. June 4

Tailoring Establishment. ANDREW OEHLE, TAILOR, TAKES the liberty of informing the citizens of Easton, that he has commenced business in Washington Street, near the Bank, and is prepared to receive and execute orders of every description, in the most correct and fashionable style; and pledges himself to use his utmost endeavor, by industry, punctuality and the use of his best abilities, to render satisfaction.

PARISIAN SCOURING. This department of the advertiser's business, he can with confidence assert will not be surpassed, if equalled, by any individual in this or any other city; having had the most perfect experience and given invariably, the most ample satisfaction to those having scouring done by him.

Gentlemen's Garments of every description, can be cleaned so as to make one half worn appear entirely new, by restoring the colours, extracting grease, and preventing the moth from eating them. Easton, Apr 30, 1833.

NEW SPRING GOODS. WM. H. & P. GROOME HAVE returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening, their Spring supply of GOODS, comprising a large and general assortment of English, French, India and Domestic DRY GOODS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, &c. &c. All of which will be offered at a small advance for Cash. Constantly on hand a supply of FAMILY FLOUR of the best brands. Easton, April 30

NEW SPRING GOODS. WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 1st day of June, 1833, by George S. Eichelberger, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself JESSE LANE, says he was born free, and was raised by Thomas Phillips and Joseph Bond, London county, Virginia. Said colored man is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a large scar on the left leg above the knee, caused by the cut of an axe, two small scars on the left arm, by the bite of a dog, a scar on the left ankle above the heel, by a burn, and several small scars about the face. Had on when committed, a blue cloth coat, Pittsburg cord pantaloons, red flannel shirt, straw hat, and pair of fine leather shoes. The owner of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden. Baltimore City and County Jail. June 18

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 28th of May, 1833, by James B. Bosley, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored woman, who calls herself MAHALA JAMISON or GREEN, says she was born free, and was raised by her mother, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Said colored woman is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 1 inch high, has a small scar on the right side of the under lip, several small scars on the arms, one also on her neck under the right ear. Had on when committed, a dark red calico frock, yellow and purple striped handkerchief on her neck, blue cotton handkerchief on her head, white cotton stockings and fine leather shoes. The owner of the above described colored woman, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden. Baltimore City and County Jail. June 18

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Camp Meeting.

A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Society, will commence on the 2d of August next, on the land of Turpin Wright, Esq. Oyster Shell Point, Dorchester county, immediately on Great Choptank river, about six miles above Cambridge. Persons attending can come by water to a good harbor, near the ground.

The friends of religion generally, are invited to attend. Dorchester county, June 18th, 1833.

SPLENDID SCHEME. NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class 9. To be drawn June 26th, 1833.

1 prize \$40,000 20 prizes \$1,000 1 " 10,000 20 " 500 1 " 6,000 20 " 300 1 " 5,000 20 " 200 1 " 2,454 35 " 150 Lowest Prize, \$12. Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2 50; Eights \$1 25.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class 18. Draws June 29th 1833.

1 prize \$20,000 2 prizes \$1,270 1 " 7,000 2 " 1,250 2 " 1,600 20 " 1,000 2 " 1,500 20 " 500 Tickets \$5; Halves \$2 50; Quarters \$1 25. Tickets and Shares for sale at P. SACKETT'S Lottery Office, Easton, Md. June 18

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 1st day of June, 1833, by George S. Eichelberger, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself JESSE LANE, says he was born free, and was raised by Thomas Phillips and Joseph Bond, London county, Virginia. Said colored man is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a large scar on the left leg above the knee, caused by the cut of an axe, two small scars on the left arm, by the bite of a dog, a scar on the left ankle above the heel, by a burn, and several small scars about the face. Had on when committed, a blue cloth coat, Pittsburg cord pantaloons, red flannel shirt, straw hat, and pair of fine leather shoes. The owner of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden. Baltimore City and County Jail. June 18

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