EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. III .-- NO. 48.

EASTON, MD .-- TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1831.

WHOLE NO. 153.

ALSO

The good and substantial Schooner Hester five dollar s, the purchaser giving good and sufficient a curity—on all sums of and under fire toliars, the cash will be required.

Atten idance by JAMES McDANIEL, Agent. for S'ARAH McDANIEL, Adm'x

CLARR'S OFFICE, Baltimore, Ju. v 29th, 1831. EPORT of the dra Wing of the Mary R State Lottery, No. 5 for 1831. No. 10.816 (even No.) capital prize of \$10,000

13619 prize of 119,141 prise of 17,914 2 15,955 2 7,256 \$ \$ 040.1 15,960 19,509 2 113,105 9.091 \$ 1795 14 844] 110,670 118,449

19,602 15,999 116,679 (18,754) 20 prizes of \$20; 200 of 4; and 10,000 of \$1

No. 10,816 an even number having from the capital prize, agreeably to the scheme, therefore, all the even numbers, being those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0, are each entitled to one dollar and-fifty cents, in addition to whatever prizes they may have drawn

NEXT SCHEME. ON WEDNESDAY. August 81, will be drawn in Baltimore, MARYLAND STATELOTTERY, No. 6, for 1851.—ODD

HIGHEST PRIZE, \$10,000. SCHEME: prize of \$10,000 | 5 2,000 | 10 1,000 20 1 300 10000 3 50 10000 150 Half Tickets. One Dolla. Quarters, Fifty Cents. Cents. To be lead at

Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Cal-

is a too hope that the person is a town government—an instance of condeconvenient call on him, will very soon be prepared to receive a call from his deputies in the respective districts of this county. The Lawyers, Clerks and Registers &c. do generally expect punctual payment, which makes a speedy calleded an arrangement, and what is its practical effect? Why, we may go with our ships, and a portion only of our produce to a British parliament may colonial port; but we can only go by paying whatever duty the British parliament may colonial port; but we can only go by paying whatever duty the British parliament may colonial port; but we can only go by paying whatever duty the British parliament may colonial port; but we can only go by paying whatever duty the British parliament may colonial port; but we can only go by paying whatever duty the British parliament may colonial port; but we can only go by paying whatever duty the British parliament may colonial port; but we can only go by paying whatever duty the British parliament may colonial port; but we can only go by paying whatever duty the British parliament may colonial port; but we can only go by paying whatever duty the British parliament may colonial port; but we can only go by paying whatever duty the British parliament may colonial port; but we can only go by paying whatever duty the British parliament may colonial port; but we can only go by paying whatever duty the British parliament may colonial port; but we can only go by paying whatever duty the British parliament may colonial port; but we can only go by paying whatever duty the British parliament may colonial port; but we can only go by paying whatever duty the British parliament may colonial port; but we can only go by paying whatever duty the British parliament may colonial port; but we can only go by paying whatever duty the British parliament may colonial port; but we can only go by paying whatever duty the British paying only paying the paying only the paying only the paying only the paying on Ann, togethen upwards of 50 tons, in good order, and but little over 12 months old

The torus of sale as prescribed by the court,
and over the c

> ence of the advantages derived from it to themselves and their country. Mr. Chambers can
> boast of possessing the sensibilities of a riolent
> partizan, but he can claim very little knowl
> This restrinction was severely felt by the edge of political subjects in general. His scur-rilous attack upon the present administration, for the manner in which they have arranged the colonial trade, could not, however have 500 edge of political subjects in general. His scurthe colonial trade, could not, however have proceeded altogether from ignorance. He has no doubt adopted most of his notions of our late negotiation with Great Britain, from the perusal of some party newspaper, in the editor of which he unfortunately placed too much confidence, or he has merely repeated, without an examination of their truth, the remarks of some partizan, whom he considered Britain. These acts permitted a bandon the protecting system, and open the colonial ports to a direct trade with this country. All efforts to accomplish this object were, however, unsuccessful. In 1817, Lord Costlercagh, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, proposed to our Minister at London, to extend to this country. These acts permitted a limited trade Britain. These acts permitted a limited trade I can scarcely believe the gentleman to be so abandoned, so lost to every principle of common honesty, as thus with a full knowledge of the subject to expose himself before the American public and the world. For his own ritories in North America. Our Government character, and for the honour of the State, which he represents, I am willing to believe, that his misrepresentations respecting this trade have proceeded more from ignorance, than from an intent to deceive. But is this any excuse for the gentleman? Can a Senator of the United States, whose duty it was to inform C. MARYLAND
> 6, for 1831.—ODD
> himself of the propriety or impropriety of the President's stipulation with Great Britain, for the purpose of officially advocating or opposing the measure, be justified by an intelligent community for making assertions which are flatly contradicted by the official records of the Government? If the gentleman read and understood the correspondence between and understood the correspondence between Mr. McLane and the Earl of Aberdeen, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Af-fairs, and the order of the British Council of fairs, and the order of the British Council of the fifth of November last, six thousand copies of which were printed for the use of the Senate, then has he attempted to deceive and impose upon the public. I make this declaration because these documents disprove every statement make by me gentiemen, in regard to the colonial trade.
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> In order to comprehend this interesting subject is will be necessary to notice some of the

FINE TERMS
ARE DATE DATE OF Extent Services of the continue of the product of the continue of is a lso hoped that those who cannot make a his own government—an instance of condeconvenient call on him, will very soon be preseems on the late administration of same principles. At that time, containing the principles also hoped that those who cannot make a his own government—an instance of condeconvenient call on him, will very soon be preseems on the principles. At that time, containing the principles are principles. At the time, containing the principles are principles. At that time, containing the principles are principles. At that time, containing the principles are principles. At that time, containing the principles are principles. At the principles are principles are principles. At the principles are principles are principles are principles. At the principles are principles are principles are principles. At the principles are principles are principles are principles. At the principles are principles are principles are principles. At the principles are principles are principles are principles. At the principles are principles are principles are principles. At the principles are principles are principles are principles are principles. At the principles are principles are principles are principles are principles. At the principles are principles are principles are principles are principles are principles are principles. At the principles are principles are principles are principles are principles are principles are principles. At the principles are princ

tional regulations in regard to the trade with
Bernuda, Turks Island, and the Dritish territories in North America. Our Government's
refused to 2000th these terms, and 2000th
countervailing measures with respect to Great
Britain. On the 18th of April 1518, Comgress passed a statute concerning navigation, in order to countered the statute of Congress of the
Britain restricting the trade with ther Colonies
in vessels and interval of the United States and the
consequent of the United States and British vessels coming
from any British colony; which ways, by the
ordinary laws of any gation and trade, closed
against vessels of the United States and British

To the United States and British

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To the Country at the British Country at the time of the Country the British superior to himself in talents and information. with a part of the British Colonies, to the coordinary laws of nav.gation and trade, closed against vessels of the United States; and British vessels sailing with cargoes from ports of the United States were laid under bonds to the United States were laid under bonds to land their cargoes in some port or place other than a colony closed against vessels of the United States. During the same year, 1818, our negotiation upon this subject was renewed and another attempt was more, though without success, to open direct trade with the British colonies apon principles of reciprocity.

Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. Corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. Corner of Gay, N. Corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. Cor On the 15th of May 1820, Congress passed a statute supplementary to that of the 18th of April 1818, collecting mavigation, for the purpose of closing the ports of the United States, by a certain day, against British vessels coming or arriving by sea from any British colonial ports in the Weat indies or America. By this statute also hands were required

Plenipotentiaries, that the United States, by refusing to comply with the terms prescribed by the statute at 1825, the only terms to which Great Britain would agree, had torfeited all right to expect these terms to be relaxed in their favor. Mr. Adams laid the subject before Congress, during the winter of 1827, and an unsuccessful effort was made to obtain the passage of a law for the purpose of closing our ports. Congress rose without legislating upon the subject, and Mr. Adams, by his proclamation of the 17th of March, 1827, declared the trade between the United States, that our late tariff, together with a strong conviction of their incapacity to compete upon equal terms with our navigal the British government would willingly withdraw the privileges granted to other nations trading with its colonies, if that could conveniently be done.

Such was the state of our commercial relations with the British colonies, when the negotions with the British colonies, and the British colonies are the state of our commercial relations with the British colonies.

King was sent be England, but without instruc-tions upon the point. He returned during the summer of 1826 without having entered into any arrangements upon the subject. An attempt was saide in Congress, during the session of 1825 to meet the British statute of 1825, by similar legislation, but it proved abor-tive. In the lummer of 1826 Mr. Gallatin was sent to Eigland wate instructions, which was sent to Eigland wate instructions, which empowered bin to make arrangements for

declared that de United States had not complied with the londitions of said statute, and therefore direced that the trade and intercourse between the United States and the greater partoins british Colonial ports should cease from and after the 1st of December then following. All Gaillatin arrived in England a few days after the promulgation of these orders in Council. All further negotiation upon the subject was declared by the British Government. It was maintained by the British government. ernment. It was maintained by the British sources, he was induced to believe that the Plenipotentiariss, that the United States, by British Government did not contemplate any

greation, and staining the page of this determination of the late administration of the late administr the 5th of July 1825, the trade with the British is colonies in North America and the West Indies, was opined to all foreign nations, not having colonies which should place the commerce and naligation of Great Britain and her possessions abroad, upon the footing of the most favored action, unless the King by ender in Council, should in any case deem it expedient to oftend the trade to the ships of any foreign Country, although the required condition was pt in all respects complied with by such country. In the summer of 1825, Mr. King was sent to England, but without instructions upon the point. He returned during the summer of 1826 without having entered into any arrangements upon the subject. An attempt was stude in Congress, during the session of 1825 to meet the British statute of 1825, by similar legislation, but it proved abortions and the twast that the total that whatever terms might be granted to foreigners, would be consider. He control, and that whatever terms might be granted to foreigners, would be consider. He control, and that whatever terms might be granted to foreigners, would be consider. He control, and that whatever terms might be granted to foreigners, would be consider. He are control, and that whatever terms might be granted to foreigners, would be consider. He are control, and that whatever terms might be granted to foreigners, would be consider. He are control, and that whatever terms might be granted to foreigners, would be consider. He are control, and that whatever terms might be granted to foreigners, would be consider. He are control, and that whatever terms might be granted to foreigners, would be consider. He are control, and that what all, on what terms, the trade would be opened to the material on the British terms, the trade would be opened to the united States of the advantages of the British ting duties on American vessels in the British Colonial ports, and the enjoyment by the United States in case of their repealing their duties of the States of the States of the States of

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have also been repealed, and that the ports o the United States are now open to British ressels, and their cargoes coming from his Majesty's possessions aforesaid, his Majesty doth therefore, with the advice of his Privy Couneil, and in pursuauce and in exercise of the powers so vested in him as aforesaid by the powers so vested in him as aforesaid by the said Act so passed in the fifth year of the reign of his said late Majesty, or by any other Act or Acts of Parliament, declare that the said recited order in Council of the 21st day of Ju-ly, 1825, and of the 27th day of July, 1826, and the said order in Council of the 16th day of July, 1927 (so far as such last mentioned or-der relates to the said United States,) shall be and the same are hereby respectively readvice aforesaid and in pursuance of the powers aforesaid, declare that the ships of and belonging to the said United States of America may import from the United States aforeaid and the British possessions abroad, goods the produce of these States, and may export goods from the British possessions abroad to be carried to any foreign Country whatev

The foregoing recited orders of the 21st day of July, 1323, and of the 27th day of July, 1826, imposed certain duties of tounage and customs upon all vessels of the United States which should enter any of the ports of the British West Indian or American Colonies. Since these orders were reveked by the said order of the 5th of November 1830, of course our vessels can enter the ports in the British West Indian or American colonies without paying any duties. Notwithslanding Great British But Heiter States have salemnly entered. and the United States have solemnly entered into these stigulations for their mutual advan-tage, a senator of our country, whose duty en-joined him to investigate and understand this subject declares publicly before his fellow citizens who had honored him with a dinner, that our vessels "can only go" into the aforesaid ports, "by paying whatever duty the British parliament thay choose to impose" Was ever such ignorance, or deception ever practice. tised before in this country, by any man fill ing suct an honorable station? of what kind of materials is our E. Shore Senator composed thus to contradict the public Acts of an inde-pendent nation? Does Mr. Chambers suppose that any persons except a few minions will have any confidence in his word, after such law of Nations. statements as he has made in regard to the colonial trade, and other measures of the present Administration? As I before remarked, believe that his assertions respecting this is perfectly welcome to make use of it among hospitable and benevolent dinner enter

After the arrangements between Great Brit ain and the United States for the Colonial trade. I am at a loss to imagine where our Senator obtained his information that our ves-Britain without paying duties. In February last one of the Collectors at Turks Island Co. Inghly independent and honorable course, in re-Britain without paying duties. In February last one of the Collectors at Turks Lind acted the tounage duties from the brig Rad acted the comage dulas from the brig Rad act of New York, The supercargo Mr. Bulk-ley in 2 sub of the 28th of February, 1831, aphained of this imposition to Mr. Van Buren then Secretary of State. Mr. Bulkley remarked, that he had been assured by some of the most respectable merchants of New York, that the acceptance of or opening the British that the arrangements for opening the British West India ports, were consummated upou

the king of Great Britain and his Council of the 5th of November, 1830, declares, that the vessels of the United States "may import into the British possessions abroad goods the produce of those states." If Mr. Chambers supposes, that the expression "goods the produce" of our country, means "a portion only of our produce," he puts a most extraordinary construction upon the English language. The gentleman's assertions are so preposterous and illiberal, that I cannot avoid believing nim to be governed and actuated by any other principle than political nenesty. Does he presume, that his statements will be credited in preference. the control of the first of the

more valuable to the United States, as well as to the British Colonies. This statute of the 22d of April, 1831, after reciting some previ ous statutes, which imposed certain duties of Customs on articles of foreign production, when imported into the British possessions a-broad, declares, that from and after the 15th day of April, 1831, so much of the said Acts as imposes any duty in any of the British possessions in America, upon the importation or bringing in of Corn or Grain unground, or of Meal or Flour not made of Wheat, or of Bread or Biscuit, or of Rice, or of live stock, shall be and the same is hereby repealed; that so much of any of the said Acts as imposes any duty, in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island, upon Wood or Lum-ber, shall be and the same is hereby repealed; that so much of any of the said Acts as imposes any duty in the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, upon the importation or bringing in of Wheat Flour, or of Beef, Pork, Hams, or Bacon, or of Wood or Lumber, shall be and the same is hereby repealed. By this statute some additional duties are imposed up-on staves, and Heading, and upon White or Yellow Pine Lumber, when imported from any Foreign country, into the British posses-sions on the Continent of South America or in the Bahama or Bermuda Islands, or into while the British Parliament has imposed additional duties upon these few articles, the colonial trade has been opened to our country upon liberal and advantageous terms, by the abelition of the deties upon a great number of other articles of our production. By the passage of this statute, the British Parliament has reciprocated the friendly feelings which Congress evinced towards the West Indies, during the session of 1830, by diminishing the duties on their salt; cocea, coffee, molasses, &c. It must be expected; that Great Britain

will impose duties upon Lumber imported by foreign countries, into her possessions on the continent of South America, the Bahama and Bermuda Islands, and the West Indies, because Lumber is the principal commodity in the trade of her North American colonies with these possessions. The United States canno complain of this measure of Great Britain, since it is an act of justice to those colonies, which she is bound to protect, consistently with the

Disregarding every principle, which should characterise a Senator of the nation, Mr Chambers has impudently charged Mr. Mc Lane with "prostrating the dignity of the natrade have proceeded more from ignorance tion by humiliating appeals to the British king's than from an intent to deceive. I am acquainted with the gentleman, and I am satisfied that diplomatic propriety by making disclosures of he possesses a mere smattering of political knowledge. This is my candut opinion, and staining the pages of his despatches by making them the vehicles of odious criminatification for his gross misrepresentations, he tion of the late administration of his own gov ernment." Whence did the gentleman acquire this information? Can he find any language in the correspondence between Mr. McLane and the Earl of Aberdeen, to justify him in making such charges? I defy any man of ordinary understanding to point out a single sentence in Mr. McLane's communications upon

gard to the objects of his mission. So far from "making humiliating appeals to the British King's Minister," Mr. McLane writes to him on the 10th of March 1830, that "when the United States shall think they have grounds to consider themselves singled out from all other nations, and made the conclusive object of an injurious regulation; when they shall ima-gine it levelled at their prosperity alone, eithprinciples of reciprocity, that on their arrival or in retaliation of past deeds, or for interest-at Furks Island on the 8th of February last ed purposes, to secure some adventitious adthe brig was not admitted to an entry until vantage, or to encourage a hostile competition they secured the tonnage duty of one dollar by means of commercial monopoly; however aint, but from a course of me did not affect it, and the repeal, if made, must culated as they may think, to avert the intendcome through the Legislature of Nassau. Mr. ed injury, though pregnant, perhaps, with con-McLane was immediately instructed to re- sequences to be ultimately lamented." Is this monstrate against this proceeding, as well as the language of humiliation? Would such against the continuance of the practice, and to claim restitution in behalf of the Rodney.— Mr. McLane's letters to the Earl of Aberdeen On the 21st May, eighteen hundred and thirty breathe throughout the same noble spirit .one, Mr. McLane wrote to Mr. V. Buren, in-forming him, that he had received his despatch passage in Mr. McLane's letter of the same No. 29, relative to the exaction from American vessels in Turks Island, of a discriminating knowledged by every one, who is acquainted tonnage duty, and transmitting a letter from with our previous negotiations with Great Mr. Bulkley, of the brig Rodney, complaining of the exaction of that duty in the particular case of his vessel. Mr. McLase further stated defence of the omission on the part of the Uthat, pursuant to the instructions received he had made a preper representation of the case of the direct trade, made by Great Britain in to the British Government, by a note to Lord the year 1925, and to which allusion has so Palmerston, and that he had the satisfaction frequently been made. Whether it be a subto communicate a copy thereof, and also of communicate a copy thereof, and the claim's advanced in justification of it have since been abandoned by those the Rodney have been directed to be cancell- who made them, have received no sanction ed, and proper means taken to discontinue the from the people of the United States, and that they complained of. What will Mr. Chambers think of this case? He may contend a letters relative to the colonial trade, this is the

Conceller of the Customs in Turks Island, who said, that if the repeal were made, it must come through the Legislature of Nassau.

Our Senator observes, that "we may go with our ships and a portion only of our produce to a British colonial port." I should like very much to be informed, what "portion of the United States, it is well known, had of our produce" this is, because the order of never sanctioned these claims - Under such the King of Great Britain and his Council of circumstances, was it not the duty of our

to: n ge and of customs, heretofore imposed by the laws of the United States upon British of November, 1830, for the regulation of the vessels and their cargoes entering the ports of the Colonial trade, the British Parliament has passed a statute, which makes this trade much try deception? I should suppose that disgracduring the next session of Congress, after the manifestation of such gross ignorance, or paltry deception? I should suppose that disgraced as he evidently is before the world, ne would prefer making an appearance in any other place than the Senate of the United States. From the public Acts of Great Britain and the United States, it has been shown, that the

celonial trade is regulated by principles of perfect reciprocity, Mr. Chambers' assertions to the contrary notwithstanding. No person of ordinary comprehension can require any length of argument to be convinced of the advantages of the direct over the indirect trade. Among the evils incident to the indirect trade, are the charges of double freight and insurance, the expenses of transhipment, and the commis ions and duties in the neutral islands, estimated at from 15 to 20 per cent, on provisions and 50 per cent on the first cost of lumber.— That this trade is immediately profitable to our country, cannot be questioned by any per-son at all acquainted with the subject. When the West India ports were opened to our ves-sels in 1822 by Great Britain, our tonnage engaged in the trade of that year, amounted to 35,719, in 1823 71,346, in 1824, 93,953, in 1825, 102,604. This was an extraordinary progression, and if the ports had continued open to our vessels, the tonnage would have probable increased in the same proportion. But the most important consideration is, that in the years before mentioned, our vessels the West Indies. Thus it will be seen that nearly monopolised this trade; for in 1822, the while the British Parliament has imposed adthe West Indies, amounted only to 925 in 1523, 9,520, in 1824, 6,597, in 1825, 6,307. Thus in those years, we enjoyed a fraction less than nineteen twentieths of this navigation. The value of American produce imported in the single Island of Jamaica, during the years

1842, 1923, 1824 and 1825, was \$2,572,952, which gave employment to 130,000 tons of

shipping.
Mr. Chambers remarks, that "there is now actually less occupation for our navigation in the colonial than before, when we carried our own produce to a neutral port, whence it was taken in British bottoms to their own portsand this diminished quantity is lessening and must continue to lessen every day." Can a-ny thing be more ridiculous than this asser-tion. Does the gentleman suppose, that Great Britain has excluded us from the trade with the French, Swedish and Danish Islands? We can certainly carry on the indirect trade since our arrangements for the direct trade The gentleman only requires a little rope to be launched into an eternity of error, misrepresentation, and folly. It is a fact well establish ed; that the opening of the West India ports has given extensive employment to our navigation. The amount of duties on imports at the port of New York from the 1st of January 1830, to the 31st was \$1,486,000. From that date to the 1st of May, 1830, the a-mount was \$6,000,000, making in four months nearly seven and a half millions of dollars, an excess over the corresponding four mouths of 1829, of \$3,500,000. The number of foreign vessels, which entered that port last March, was 22, in April 41, and in May 29, showing a total in three months of 92 vessels, most of which were from the West Indies. In the last Virginia Legislature, Mr. Maxwell, a distinguished member of that body, remarked in a speech upon the Pilot Bill, that since the opening of the West India ports, that singe the opening of the West India ports, that yessels had cleared in one month from Norfolk for the West Indies. It will no doubt be seen during the next session of Congress, from reports of our Custom House officers, that the olonial trade has wonderfully increased our navigation. In this point of view,our late negotiation with Great Britain will be of great advantage to the United States, by furnishing the means of fostering and augmenting our Navy, a subject of vital interest and impor-

tance to the country.

I have thus endeavored to answer Mr. Chambers' unwarrantable statements in re-

pers think of this case? He may contend a letters relative to the colonial trade, this is the gainst an abstract propresition, but he will find it distinct the resist plain matters of fact. In asserting that the British Parliament can impose what duties they may choose, unon vessels which may enter as command ports of Great British, the conductof the last administration was adopted by Gaeral Jackson, was adopted by Congress, and Mr. McLane, by his wisdom in presenting the subject in its proper point of view, hus affected what the

From the New York Evening Post. "Aids to Reflection."—The alleged ground of General Jackson, in requiring the resigna-tion of his cabinet, was the want of that cordial harmony among the several members, which he considered essential to the proper discharge of their most important duties as his constitutional advisers. It has been objected by some journalists, anxious to find or make a fault, that the satisfaction expressed by the President with Mr. Iagham's and Mr. Branch's discharge of their duties as Scantinics of the discharge of their duties, as Secretaries of the Treasury and War Departments, was incon-sistent with the motive assigned for wishing them to retire. If, say they, the President was satisfied with the performance of their duties, why require of them to resign, especially after the voluntary withdrawal of that member of the cabinet, peculiar circumstances in relation to whose family were supposed to fur-nish the ground of whatever want of harmony may have been experienced. To this question recent disclosures furnish an abundant answer and show that the conduct of General Jackson was consistent, manly, and dignified through-

There has been too much published in rela tion to the unlucky dissentions in the cabinet for any of its ex-members, at this late day, to affirm, with any prospect of being believed that harmony existed among them in a sufficient degree, even for the adequate discharge of official business—that is, of such busines as required their attention as a cabinet council. Let us look at Mr. Berrien's own statement, and we shall find that when office was tendered to him; and the names of the projected cabinet announced, he looked upon concord as impossible—he anticipated trouble-and finally took office only under a hope that one of the intended members would soon

be dismissed. He says:
The annunciation of the names seemed to present an insuperable bar to my acceptance of the office.

He next mentions that he consulted with gentleman high in confidence of the President and was desirous to obtain an opinion from him whether he (Mr. Berrien,) could with propriety become a member of the projected Cabinet; and he tells us that at last he yielded his assent, under the hope that Gen. Jackson would see and remedy the evil, or in other words, that he would, turn Major Eaton

These statements are important showing the quo animo of those members of the Cabi net who tell the world that there was no want of official barmony, They were inimi cal to Mr. Eaton from the very first. They were determined on their course of conduct which, they foresaw, would bring about difficulties of a very embarrassing kind, and yet notwithstanding that this insurperable bar was in the way of their efficient discharge of the duties which they were called to excute, they consented to take office, in the hope that General Jackson might be prevailed upon to dismiss Mr. Eaton from the War Depart-

But it is said, that they did discharge their duties, that Gen. Jackson has expressed himself satisfied with their official conduct, and that therefore, he could not, without manifest inconsistency, complain of any essential want of harmony. Let us look a little into this General Jackson, in his letter accepting the resignation of Mr. Ingham says-

"In accepting your resignation it is with speaking, and are reluctant to follow the lead and suggestions made clsewhere of merging the great pleasure that I bear testimony to the integrity and zeal with which you have managed the fiscal concerns of the nation. In your discharge of all the duties of your office, over which I have any control, I have been fully satisfied; and, in your retirement, you carry with you my best wishes for your presentity. with you my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

We ask the reader to weigh well the phrascology of the foregoing extracts, in conexion with certain points of the statements contained in Mr. Berrien's Address, and Corthey secured the tonnage duty of one dollar per ton, and other charges amounting in the whole to \$155,25; that the Collector informed thim, the turnage was a colonial regulation, the turnage was a colonial regulation.

The subject is one contained in Mr. Berrier's Address and Correspondence, which will at once occur to his and has accordingly attached itself thereto.—

Of great importance to the colonial trade. The subject is one of great importance to the colonial trade that the colonial regulation, the turnage was a colonial regulation, the turnage was a colonial regulation.

The subject is one of great importance to the colonial trade. The colonial trade is a colonial trade of great importance to the colonial trade. The colonial trade of great importance to the colonial trade of great importance to the colonial trade. The colonial trade of great importance to the colonial trade. The colonial trade of great importance to the colonial trade. The colonial trade of great importance to the colonial trade. The colonial trade of great importance to the colonial trade. The colonial trade of great importance to the colonial trade. The colonial trade of great importance to the colonial trade. The colonial trade of great importance to the colonial trade. The colonial trade of great importance to the colonial trade. The colonial trade of great importance of great importance of great importance of great importance of the colonial trade. The colonial trade of great importance of great importa I might enter into a detail flacts to prove dures, calculated and successful the value of this trade in 1822, 1923, 1924 and 1825, when the West Ialia ports were open to our vessels. But the few statements on the regulation or control of the social relations of his cabinet officers; but we have it open to our vessels. But the few statements from various sources, that he viewed with single and past open to our vessels. But the few statements from various sources, that he viewed with single and varianges, which we derived from the trade open to our vessels. But the few statements from various sources, that he viewed with single and varianges, which we derived from the trade open to our vessels. But the few statements from various sources, that he viewed with single and varianges, which we derived from the trade open to our vessels. But the few statements of the regulation or control of the social relations of the control of the vessels of the varianges, which we derived from the trade open to our vessels. But the few statements of the regulation of core regret and concern the public slights and control trade in the regulation of the view sources, that he viewed with single and the view support the antitimasonic ranks and head them, may be gathered from Mr. H's declarations, that he will support the antitimasonic ranks and head them, may be gathered from Mr. H's declarations, that he will support the antitimasonic ranks and head them, may be gathered from Mr. H's declarations, that he will support the antitimason it and that day adopted a measure which might control that the cannot say whether or not, and the trade in the cannot as whether or not, and the trade in the cannot as whether or not, and the trade in the cannot as whether or not, and the trade in the cannot as whether or not, and the trade in the cannot as whether or not, and the trade in the cannot as whether or not, and the trade in the cannot as whether or not, and the trade in the cannot as whether or not, and the cannot are the antitimation of the n take official notice; but a cabal against the Police. Yesterday, a sailor was brought

which General Jackson could not, and would shipping interests and as muchas possible not if he could, have attempted to regulate.—
Their personal demeanor, and the tone and eral subject of the Act, the Montreal Countries of th emper of their remarks in discussion, were lso matters beyond his control, though not beyond his notice; and these we find are not ncluded among the duties, with the discharge of which by Messrs. Ingham and Branch, (for the same terms are used in reply to both,) he

professes himself satisfied.

The truth is, and it must be manifest to the ation, there was a radical, insuperable defect n the former Cabinet-here was a want of harmony, a breach which the irritations of every day were continually widening. Three members took office with no hope or prospect of harmonizing with a fourth, but with the intention of acting in such a way as they foresaw must either drive him from the Gabinet, or poison their councils with mutual jealousy distrust and dislike. If they knew beforehand, as Mr. Berrien avows, that they could not enter into such relations with one of the mem pers of the intended Cabinet as should ensure it at least from positive rupture, they should never have accepted the tender of office.

Having accepted, and acting, as it too plainly appears they did, they could expect no less from the stern integrity and high sense of honor Andrew Jackson, then that they would not or Andrew Jackson, than that they would not be permitted to remain after having driven

neir associate to resign.

To us, the cause of the dissolution of the Cabinet seems plain, the motives sufficient, and the conduct of General Jackson through out dignified and proper.

More TROUBLES .-- The "Nationals" Pittsburgh, (Pennsylvania,) seem to have made an awkward mistake about their State Senator. At a regular meeting they nomina ted a Mr. William Hays, as the "National Republican" candidate for that office After having thus endorsed him a true blue "national," they had some misgivings as to the effect of his Anti-Masonry upon his Clay orthodoxy, and accordingly addressed a letter to him, desiring to be resolved, whether or not he meant to sustain Mr. Clay, for the next Presidency. Their letter stated that they had heard it penly and broadly asserted" that Mr. Hays would "neither support the interests of the National Republican party, nor rote for Henry Clay,"-and they thereupon ask for infor-

Mr. Hays' letter in reply is a curious sign of the times. Although the regularly nomina ted candidate of the Clay party, he regrets that he "cannot give their question a precise and unequivocal reply"—as to his vote for, or support of Mr. Clay! He has been, he says, an admirer of Mr. Clay's policy, but he cannot say "which of the distinguished and patriotic cisizens of our country will receive his support for the Presidential chair" in 18321— To one thing however, he seems willing to pledge himself—namely—to support the Anti-Masonic candidate nominated at the Convention to be held in this city in September next,

if a proper person.

This proceeding is worthy of one or two additional remarks. The letter of the committee and the answer of Mr. Hays evidently shew the conflicts and struggles which are going on among the several fractions of the great "National Republican party of the world." The committee are desirous of preserving the individuality of the "National" party, and are reluctions to follow the lead and tionalism among the rest. On the other hand

Mr. Hays appears to represent that portion of the Clay party which acknowledges the hope-lessness of electing Mr. Clay on his own merits, —perceives that anti-masons are the strongest division of the opposition to General Jackson,

The set of all and any continued in might, from various the set of all and any continued in the conditions of the first of the pursuing the set of a simple. Both Repus. They are all of an important depirturing any to the first of any continued to the first of a statute they the povisions of this statute they the povisions of this statute they that one poet training the subject of the pursuing the

remarks.— Its effects will be severely felt for at least a year to come, by all, who have their capital embarked in grain or flour. By admitting so suddenly American bread stuffs, duty free, at a season when merchants and millers have large capitals invested in the corn trade; the change will operate in some degree as if change will operate, in some degree, as if a premium were offered to our foreign competitors. This must cause a loss on the part of the Ganada grain dealers, which may be felt more heavily than can at present becake. Inted upon. How far such a measure has effected our market, may be inferred from the flour can be obtained, and have been sold, since this Act came in force, cheaper than Canadian flour can be afforded unless at a loss to the holder. Hence the sudden fall in our maret, and fluctuations in prices which have of late occurred.

Effects similar to those felt in the bread

stuffs will also be experienced in lumber, but as this article cannot be so speedily brought to market as wheat and flour, the change cannot yet be said to have commenced.

In speaking thus of the present effect of this law, we would be understood as not expressing any unfavourable opinion of its future effects. It will doubtless, there into our hands, a vast

increase in the forwarding of business, and prove in this way a source of wealth. Viewing it thus, we consider it is as a sulutary regulation of trade; and one which will in the end be of essential advantage to our interests as carriers of the produce of the countries lying on and near the great Lakes.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. The Packet Ship De Rham, Capt. Wieder. bolt arrived this morning from Havre, whence she sailed on the 22d June. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received Paris papers to the 20th of June, inclusive, with commercial advices to the latest

The papers are filled with speculations on the approaching elections; with accounts of the King's pragress through different towns, the speeches made to him by various bodies, soci-

ties, &c. and his replies

The disturbances in the Fouxbourg St. Denis, the supposed cause of which were stated in our last advices, had been quieted. It appears that order was restored on the night of the 14th, by the appearance of the cavalry and the national guard, and the mob remainirritated by repeated charges.—Several I imps were broken and attempts were made to break open two military stores in the Rue Ma adar, and that of Bourgh-Abbe. The National Guard soon arrived in force, and order was restored by two o'clock On the 15th numerous groups remained stationary all day in the Rue St. Denis and the Faubourg. They seemed to intend no harm; but the Puefece of Police thought it proper to warm pelicea-ble citizens to retire; by placards. On the evening of that day, the cavalry, troops of the line, and the National Guard took post in large numbers on the boulvards and in the streets leading to the Portes St. Denis and St. Martin. Several arrests took place. It is believed that must of the people assembled therely out of curiosity.

Groups again assembled on the 16th in the

environs of the Porte St. Denis, without exhibiting any hostile designs. On the 17th there were no assemblages whatever, and tranquility prevailed throughout the Capital. In the general order of that day, the General-in-Chief returned his thanks to the National Guard and soldiers of the line for their prompt

and energetic services. The French papers contain a long address from Gen. Lafayette, to his constituents of the arrondissement of Meaus, dated La Grange, June 13th, on again becoming a candidate for

their suffrages.

encouraging aspect.

King, that they are worthy of than seems to be prepared for the will never submit, though, for maintaining the general peace, pose dto make all such sacrifice patible with their honor and their existence as an independer is my duty to inform your Royal upon the prompitude of these ne pends the fate of Belgium, and it the repose of Europe. I am a that it is of the highest imports Conference should avoid driving generous nation, who have done in their power to put themselves the other European powers, of the other European powers, of the other European powers, of the other face of the program of your Royal Highness. It oay that if, contrary to all extion of your Royal Highness. It to say that if, contrary to all exits spite of your efforts, these offerfully rejected, the Belgians will two but in the sword. It is reserved Highness to allay the storem us the evils with which we cal, and which will spread over all the storem and the spite of the storem is the evil spite. Never was a Prince placed in a situation than your Royal High made the arbiter of peace or wa now depends upon your influe Conference to ensure a triumph who have chosen you for their will, I am confident meet all their and this I adjure you to do in the (Signed)

Baron SURLET. DE POLAND.

The Warsaw Courier of the same of Marshal Diebit at Ostrolenka seems to have division is advathe west in the province of Cossacks are at Szydlow, Such er places. The Russian head of Zambrow. On the evening telligence was received, at W insurrection had broken out in of the government of Grodno.

The Berlin State Gazette June, has the following, date Poland, June 8:—"We learn firmation of the news of Gen. having entered Bizesc Litewski war office at Warsaw. It is why he has gone so far towar his excursion through the fron of Russian Lithuania, for it wa be would endeavour to keep up tion with Gen. Gielgud. It is Gen. Chlapowski has captured of artillery, with some magazin quirers confirmation, as there communication between Wars The Grand-Russian army conti positions. Its advanced posts Letters from the Palatinate. that Zamose is surrounded by -The Gazette has also a lett dated June 7, which mentions ror of Russia has sent M. Ki physician who acquired muc the treatment of the cholers a a letter of recommendation to Marshal Gneisenau, in whice is requested to afford to his p ties to proceed to Warsaw, where his skill and experience to habitanta. Marshal Gneisena afforded him the means of proc

BATTLE OF OSTRO These paper do not furnish ussian official account of the Ostrolenka, by the unfortunat

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL Russian Head Quarters at Ost On the news that the reb ed towards Nur, and that a co was proceeding towards Tyke Commander in Chief though make a movement by way o in order to be any thing that the enemy mig the 22d, in the evening, a d sisting of the 1st regiment of regiments Barclay and Toll of Hulans, fell in with the e them back; the infantry ad the town, while the cavalry my's position. These fine tree attack with calmness, and in regiment of Yagers, which await the attack, overthrew t found refuge in the forest, as non. In the night the rebels Czyzewo; they had lost one prisoners, and had many kill The Russian loss was fifty the 23d the Field Marshal and on the 24th to Wisor Here he learned that the Go not engage in a previous a perior numbers of the enem orderly and admirable retre siderable loss. The Yager regiments, both in the rear repulsed all the attacks of were driving them back frequency tage. The main army, by the Poles to retrat and folk 25th the Field Marshal, af wersts, fell in with their reand the brave Russian tro

vigorously and gained mor On the 26th, at day-bre ceeded eight wersts on this The Russian man guard, gade of gronadiers, and cavalry, formed this morni when they attempted to m ing charged with the bayo on out and pursued to Osti of infantry defended the t ken at the point of the standing the fire which b places, the Russian tre movements with equal co-so that the enemy had no bridge over the Narew. Hulans of the guard attac of the line, drove it into the retreat of all those w our brave grenadiers had bank, they penetrated in showed themselves, got cannon, and took up a powere masters of the road

The rebels in order to and not be obliged to par sight of the army, attack umas five different times received by the Russian gorously repulsed, and c grape shot from the admartillery, the Poles detempts. They took ad neas of the night to man by going a long way about way which had cost the On this bloody day the cannon and made 1500

METSYD SHE

" On the gen-ntreal Courant alt for at least a re their capital By admitting so is, duty free, at and millers have corn trade; the degree, as if a foreign compeloss on the part which may be present be calcu measure has ef ferred from the f United States have been sold, unless at a loss

It in the bread in lumber, but peedily brought the change cannenced. sent effect of this as not expressfits future effects. our hands, a vast of business, and wealth. View-

s which have of

e countries lying rcial Advertiser, UROPE. n, Capt. Wiederm Havre, whence By this arrival

s a sulutary reg-

our interests as

20th of June, inspeculations on th accounts of the flerent towns, the ious bodies, sociouxbourg St. De-

quieted. It apof the cavalry the mob rengainen they became -Several I imps ere made to lireak The National ce, and order was on the 15th numeonary all day in Faubourg. They but the Profect to warm percea-cards. On the edry tres is of the ard took post in lvards and in the St. Denis and St. k place. It is be-

on the 16th in the sais, without exhatever, and trant the Capital In to the National e for their prompt in s. long address constituents of

dated La Grange, ated at half past ates that Congress sure which might hich it disavowed acks which might: tch, and declared who should camhe previous orders egotiations at Lonn; but the writer

June announces which completely he Hague, accorld formally refused the 13th These g of the 13th, and ort of the refusal. s wearing a very

nded about in the ondon to M. Wat-

containing the folcting a refusal vie opes of a happy epared and signed the Belgian Assopublic places in of the people: an again save the

No more Protohat several mem. s. de Brouckere, his Ministers. It a majority of the mple, the refusal sived by him as a

nued between the verp, on the 15th SSELS, June 16. ew Brussels offwing letter, dated ent to Prince Lee-

sentiments of the

cting in the name warded to your of Belgium. By onfides the desti-sition, and places he personal safehe personal safe-ess. The Belgi-fforts, united with Congress sent to ners of n the Plenipoten-ndon the acknow-This is the first fer the Belgian resented and ono become their Conference should avoid driving to despair a generous nation, who have done every thing is their power to put themselves in accord with the other European powers, of which disposition they have given a fresh proof by the elegation of your Royal Highness. I do not he sitate to say that if, contrary to all expectation, and in spite of your efforts, these offers are disdainfully rejected, the Belgians will find no securito but in the sword. It is reserved for your Royal Highness to allay the storm, and avert from us the evils with which we are threaten and which will spread over all Europe .-Never was a Prince placed in a more enviable situation than your Royal Highness; you are made the arbiter of peace or war: every thing now depends upon your influence with th Conference to ensure a triumph for the people who have chosen you for their King. You

(Signed)
Baron SURLET DE CHOKIER.

POLAND.
The Warsaw Courier of the 5th June, says
—"The army of Marshal Diebitsch which was
at Ostrolenka seems to have divided into three. columns. Oue division is advancing towards the west in the province of Plotzk. The Cossacks are at Szydlow, Suchociu, and other places. The Russian head quarters are af Zambrow. On the evening before last intelligence was received, at Warsaw that an all result, as most men must consider concluinsurrection had broken out in the districts of the government of Grodno, bordering on sive. 'The charges made in the Anti-Jackson

Volhynia. The Berlin State Gazette of the 12th of June, has the following, dated Frontiers of Poland, June 8:—"We learn that the con-firmation of the news of Gen. Chlapowski's state, are as unmanly as they are unreasona-having entered Bizesc Litewski has reached the war office at Warsaw. It is not mentioned why he has gone so far towards the south in excursion through the frontier provinces be would endeavour to keep up a communica-tion with Geo. Gielgud. It is reported that of artillery, with some magazines, but this requirers confirmation, as there is no direct communication between Warsaw and Brzese The Grand Russian army continues in its old positions. Its advanced posts are at Pultusk nent as Gen. Jackson can expect to oppose Letters from the Palatinate, of Lublin, state him. Individually we heartily wish, that it that Zamose is surrounded by the Russians."

—The Gazette has also a letter from Posen dated June 7, which mentions that the Emperor of Russia has sent M. Kildaschewski, a physician who acquired much experience in the treatment of the cholera at Moscow, with a letter of recommendation to the Prussian Marshal Gneisenau, in which the Marshal is requested to afford to his physician facili-ties to preceed to Warsaw, where he is to offer his skill and experience to the suffering inhabitants. Marshal Gneisenan, immediately afforded him the means of proceding to War-

BATTLE OF OSTROLENKA. There paper do not furnish my later intelligence from Poland. The following is the Russian official account of the Great Battee of Ostrolenka, by the unfortunate result of which the Poles were driven back upon Warsaw a

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT. Russian Head Quarters at Ostrolenka, May 27 On the news that the rebels had advanced towards Nur, and that a considerable force was proceeding towards Tykocin, the Russian thing that the enemy might attempt. On the 22d, in the evening, a detachment, consisting of the 1st regiment of Carbineers, the regiments Barclay and Tolly, and a brigade of Hulans, fell in with the enemy and drove them back; the infantry advanced towards the town, while the cavalry turned the enemy's position. These fine troops executed the attack with calmness, and in trot cut down the regiment of Yagers, which alone ventured to await the attack, overthrew the infantry; which found refuge in the forest, and took one cannon. In the night the rebels retreated towards Czyzewo; they had lost one hundred and fifty prisoners, and had many killed and wounded. The Russian loss was fifty men in all. On the 23d the Field Marshal went to Klerkowo, and on the 24th to Wisory Mucowiecki.— Here he learned that the Guards, which could not engage in a previous action with the superior numbers of the enemy, had made an orderly and admirable retreat without any con siderable loss. The Yagers and the Finland regiments, both in the rear guard, had bravely repulsed all the attacks of the enemy, and were driving them back frequently with advantage. The main army, by its arrival, obliged the Poles to retrat and follow them. On the 25th the Field Marshal, after a march of 50 wersts, fell in with their rear guard at Pyski

and the brave Russian troops attacked them vigorously and gained more advantage.

On the 26th, at day-break, the army proceeded eight wersts on this side of Ostrolenka. The Russian wan guard, consisting of a brigade of groundiers and come recognitions. gade of granadiers, and some regiments of cavalry, formed this morning in woody defiles, when they attempted to make a stand, but being charged with the bayonet, were soon driven out and pursued to Ostrolenka. A divisio of infantry defended the town, which was ta ken at the point of the bayonet. Notwith-standing the fire which broke out in several the Russian troops executed their movements with equal courage and precision, so that the enemy had no time to destroy the bridge over the Narew. At the same time the Hulans of the guard attacked the 4th regiment whether "suitable" candidates cannot be obof the line, drove it into the river, and cut off the retreat of all those who did not perish by the sword or in the wave. After these exerts the sword, or in the waves.—After these events our brave grenadiers had reached the other ed in the last Gazette, at the materials our brave grenadiers had reached the other bank, they penetrated into the columns which of which the Republican party is comshowed themselves, got possession of their cannon, and took up a position by which they were masters of the road (causeway) to War-

The rebels in order to secure their retreat, and not be obliged to pass a marshy stream in sight of the army, attacked the Russian columns five different times, and were each time received by the Russian beyonets. Being vigorously repulsed, and crushed by showers of grape shot from the admirably served Russian artillery, the Poles desisted from farther attempts. They took advantage of the darkness of the night to make their retreat, and by going a long way about, reached the causeway which had cout them so many men.

On this bloody day the Russians took three cannon and made 1500 prisoners during the

THE ALLENS OFFICE

than seems to be prepared for them, but they will never submit, though, for the sake of maintaining the general peace, they are discussed the wounded picked up on the field of them have just been found at New York, pose dto make all such sacrifices as are compatible with their annor and the security of their existence as an independent nation. It is my duty to inform your Royal Highness that on pands the fate of Belgium, and probably even the fate of Belgium, and probably even the first security of their subscined as an also convinced that it is of the highest importance that the Gonference should avoid driving to despair a lesses of the robels, who re not included in the above numbers of first and the apparent of their recovery. The greater part of them have just been found at New York, the advice, and under the apparent countering the presence of prisoners; many others have been found, the interest known and the security of them have just been found at New York, the advice, and under the apparent countering the presence of prisoners; many others have been found at New York, the advice, and under the apparent countering that the possession of an Italian named Carrari, who were left behind in the neighborhood during the inform your Royal Highness that was killed; and Generals Pac and Micki wounded. The immense less which the fact of Belgium, and probably even the fact of Belgium, and probably even the superiority of their arms, and defeated all the projects of the rebels, who re
Gonference should avoid driving to despair a lesses of the rebels, who re
Gonference should avoid driving to despair a lesses of the rebels, who re
Gonference submit, though, for the sake of the part of the part of them have just been found at New York, the advice, and under the apparent of them have just been found at New York, the advice, and under the apparent of them have just been found at New York, the advices of France, to submit the advices of France, the description of their recovery. The greater part of them have just be again proved the superiority of their arms, and defeated all the projects of the rebels, who re-

deleated all the projects of the rebels, who re-treated with such precipitation, that notwith-standing the forced marches they had before made, they reached Rezan towards noon.

The light cavalry of the Guards, and a di-vision of artillery of the Guards, took part in the engagement. Towards evening the other regiments of the Guards arrived before Os-trolenka, and joined the army.

EASTERN SHORE WHIC

AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD. TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 9, 1831.

will, I am confident meet all their expectations.

Kentucky.—Much interest is felt by all parand this I adjure you to do in the name of my ties in the elections of Kentucky, which have just closed What will be the result, no mancan predict. That the contest will be close and warmly maintained by both sides is very certain. Neither party is willing to admit, that the elections of this year will furnish conclusive evidence of what will be the result of the Presidential election in 1832; for our part we are prints, that undue influence, bribery and corruption, have been used by the friends of the administration, to control the elections of that ble. That Mr. Clay and his friends have made every exertion in their power to carry Kentucky, no man ean doubt. It was to Mr. of Russian Lithuania, for it was thought that Clay a forlorn hope. Without his own State, he must be withdrawn from the field, and a Gen. Chlapowski has captured a reserve park stronger man entered. The Jackson party have nothing to dread from the result; why

then make such unusual exertions. Mr. Clay

with or without Kentucky is as weak an oppo-

him. Individually we heartily wish, that if

General Jackson is to have an opponent, Mr.

Clay may not be driven from the field, and may

be the man.

The six militiamen .- We have read with feelings of ridicule and contempt, a piece signed by six citizens of Philadelphia, calling themselves original friends of Gen. Jackson, who him more than it would if it was not taxed. profess to feel themselves called on to express their reasons for having deserted his cause. When any individual, or any number of indibelongs to others, and under the specious ap- poor. pearance of assigning reasons for their tergiversations, attempt to dictate to the public, the been loudest in their acclamations, from per- January 1831, when it was reduced to 2 cents. sonal pique or dissappointment suddenly Commander in Chief thought it advisable to make a movement by way of Granna to Ciecharawiec, in order to be at hand to oppose any thing that the enemy might attempt. On parties, should unite in putting them to shame. Such we think may be seen to be the case not only with these six deserters but with most others, who from being the warmest and most clamorous supporters of the President have of late become his most bitter enemies. Among these six deserters is found a man who was appointed to office by the President on he recommendation of sundry citizens of Philadelphia. His character underwent an examination before the Senate, and his appeintment was rejected. He has continued his applications for office to the President. until within a few months past, and when given to understand that he could expect nothing, has suddenly found such powerful reasons for opposing the re-election of President Jackson, that he considers it incumbeat on him to make them known to the public-men are known by their associates; it is unnecessary to say any thing of the others.

A large and highly respectable meeting of the fri ends of the administration of the General Government, in this county, was held at the Court House on Tuesday last, at which a committee, consisting of five gentlemen from each election district, was appointed to nominate, at an adjourned meeting, to be held this day, candidates to be supported as electors of Senate, members of the House of Delegates,

and County Commissioners. That the writer of the editorial article of the last Gazette may not be unnecessariby distressed for our honor, dignity and virtue, we advise him to wait with patience the issue of the election; he will then discover, probably, penetrated into the columns which of which the Republican party is composed, are in perfect keeping with the no-"right divine" to rule. Nothing short of pa- put money into the pockets of another.

cess of Orange, were, some time since stolen, duty on a ton of bar iron is \$37, and on the war, but it is stated that the Poles have lost

The time of the defent same age charge

them.

and to an editorial article in the Globe. We propose to publish in our next, so much of this a bushel was taken off the tax on this article, Christian world, have exposed the whole inpaper as is in answer to Mr. Trist. Not having published the article from the Globe, we do not deem it proper to occupy more of our paper with a subject on which sufficient has already been said. The part we omit would ter in Congress to reduce the duty, but failed; fill about six of our columns.

tion presses, which originated with the correspondent of the United States Gazette, that the President, by the advices of certain sub-ordinate officers, had prepared an article for this measure of the government is very sensithe Globe, in reply to Judge Berrien, under bly felt, as you may now see: his own signature,—that it was put into type,—and would have been published but for the interference of Messra. Livingston and Wood-—and would have been published but for the interference of Messrs. Livingston and Woodbury,—who prevailed upon him by threats and remonstrances to withdraw it."

Last year sugar, fit for coffee, was sold at 10 cents a bound—now equally as good is sold for 61 cents. The saving, therefore, to a fam-

The whole story was stamped with the mark of the old coffin handbills, it had no traitabout the year is \$3 90. it which justified its reception, or publication. slander, it evidently was an anonymous slander—and an improbable one.

The Globe, for which paper the alleged arti-

The Globe, for which paper the alleged arti-cle was said to be in type, puts the brand upon it, at once as "a tissue of fabrication without a particle of truth in any of the circumstances." The Secretaries never heard of any such "strange thing" at the Globe office—never had any such interview as that alleded to—and there never was any such article as that suggested, ever prepared or "put into type."

We see by the minutes of the late commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, that the degree of Doctor of Divinity was confered on the Rev. JOSEPH SPENCER, now rector of St. Michaels Parish in this County.

The American System-It is contended by the American System party, at the head of which stands Mr. Clay, that the working people are benefitted by the system, not only because a home market is thereby provided for that portion denominated agriculturists, but that by the operation of high taxes upon articles, the prices are reduced. As silly as this proposition will appear to every man of plain understanding, there are to be found men, who stand high for general good sense, who reading, and was to be read a second time on maintain it. We think it not likely that the 4th of July. maintain it. We think it not likely that any of our readers will be able to discover why, a man can afford to sell an article cheaper because it is taxed, and consequently costs

But let us see if the assertion of these tariff gentlemen will bear the test of investigation. in regard to a few of the actual necessaries of viduals thus arrogate to themselves more wis- life; articles that enter into the every-day condan or virtue, than they are willing to acmit sumption of every family around us, rich or

In 1816, previous to the imposition of the high taxes, the duty on Coffee was 10 cents a act itself should call upon them the contempt pound, but was in that year reduced to 5 cts. of all decent men; but when men who have at which rate it continued until the first of

Last year the tax on every pound of coffee working people-the poor-we will take the

We presume there is no family that consumes less than one pound of coffee a week, and if there be, it does not alter the principle. Then In 1830, 52 pounds of Coffee at 15

cents a pound, cost In 1831, the same quantity and quality may be had for 121 cents a pound,

Making an annual saving by the reduction of the tariff of equal to the whole supply of coffee for the family for 2 months and 12 days. A pretty good saving in one article to a poor man. Cocoa .- The duty on this article in 1816, Cocca.—The duty on this article in 1816, Prussia; Laving been nearly starved upon the was 4 cents a pound, but was then reduced to Bug and Marew after the communications with 2 cents, and on the first of this year to 1 cent 2 cents, and on the first of this year to 1 cent a pound. We do not know what effect this. has had on chocolate: but it should make the article cheaper.

Cotton Goods .- Here is the great fort of the tariff party-speak to them on this subject, and they will exultingly show you how cheap muslins are. But we assert, that, cheap as they now are, they would be still cheaper if it was not for the prohibitory duty-for we maintain that the price is not reduced by the tariff, but enhanced. No man sells an article for less than he can get for it—this is a rule universally adhered to, and applies as well to the manufacfurers as to other people. We all recollect how they fleeced the people during the late war; and does any one imagine they are more honorable or more humane now. Coarse cottons that are sold here for 10 cents a yard, if it were not for the high duty, would be down to 7 or 8 cents; for the same qualities are at tions of "high-breeding" which that print has this moment made in England at about 5 cents always claimed for its party. The "tag-rag and the yard, and freight, and other charges could bob tail" republicans have ever been regarded not add on more than 3 cents. We would by them as too "vulgar" to aspire to the dis-tinctions of office. What a pity some of these high-bred gentlemen are not blessed with the

Fron .- Every man suffers severely by the trician blood, or the power of wealth can satisfy tax on this article, for the maintenance of a few rich mine owners in their splendour. The The Princess of Orange's Jewels.—It will be duty on iron in this country is actually more recollected that the nuptial jewels of the Prin- than the cost of the article in England. The

parties and an experience of the city of t

which must be a saving of that amount to the

Sugar. The duties on brown sugar are 3. cents a pound. An effort was made last winnevertheless the price of sugar has fallen.-This reduction in price is no doubt caused by A slander is going the rounds of the opposi-Indies. The saving to the working people by

These are all absolute necessaries, and only a few of what we might call your attention

Let every man new calculate his own savings by the present administration of the general government, and answer to himself whether he will sustain it, or whether he will lend his aid to the elevation of men whose policy is to increase still more the taxes on the peo-

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENG-

been cholera. He is to be succeeded by Count blanche for the adjustment of their demands. Paskewitch, the commander in the late war It is sincerely bened, for the sake of both

in person, at the opening of Parliament, on the 21st June. It commences by a recommendation of the reform bill.

The reform bill was brought forward in the House of Commons on the 24th passed its last

A horrible massacre has been committed in Ireland, arising out of the seizure of some cattle for tythes. A rescue was attempted by the people, when the military fired on them; nine-teen were killed and about forty wounded. A striking commentary on the blessings of Church establishments in connection with the

The greatest tranquillity prevailed at Al-

Belgium.-The Belgic association and jour nals earnestly foment discord and urge to war The Regent and the rationals, with equal zeal, ndeavor to maintain order and preserve peace. A new turn has been given to the negotiations between the conference and the Congress by the discovery that one of the protocols has recognized as Belgian, Ber-gen op Zoom and a district equal to Limberg, which now belongs to Holland, but which was Netherlandic As we are calculating for the benefit of the are represented at the annual sum of 44,566,-211 florins. The Chamber has expressed, since, a bet was made by Mr. Duffie, the own-formally, as disapproval of the events at Ant-werp, and has renewed to the head of the state would trot thirty six miles in the space of two lowest prices, and smallest amount any family werp, and has renewed to the head of the state the exclusive authority to declare war. Thousands of persons have abandoned Antwerp in despair. The renewal of hostilities was ex-pected. Holland was concentrating her forcas. The conference, however, granted a re spite till the 24th, for the final answer of the

Belgians. in answer to a deputation of the National Association to the Regent, demanding a change of ministers, the Regent answered, that no step could be taken till after the 30th of the present month. The Moniteur Belge of the in defence of the ministers, and holding out hopes of an adjustment.

Paris, Line 23.—The object of Marshal Die-

bitsch in frationing a part of his army in the province d Polak, pravious to his death, was procure it sustenance by provisions drawn from stationed in mog. i., a Lithuanian district to the pose at the hiemen. He crossed this river on the the of June near Nowno, from which place is crove the Russians. His ferces amounted to 3,000 men, which were very soon increased to three times that number by the junction of ... surgents, and the rise of occupied by the u tenments. The Russians retired win precipe ation at all points. The insurrection of Ukraine is confirmed by the Austrian Quserver, in terms from which it may oe inferred that it was much more considerabe than the censored journal dared to state. The journals of Warsaw have already spoken of the insurrection; and there is now no reaon to doubt of its circumstantial correctness It will prevent the Russians of Volhynia and Podolia from receiving the reinforcements of Kiew, and give, without doubt, an irresistible impetus to the movements of those two Pro- GRAIN-

The Russian regiments, it will shortly be seen, will capitulate in the midst of these people who will surround and block them up in

some interior position.

The latest account from Warsaw is dated the 14th, but it does not contain any information of impertance. The head quarters of the Polish arm were still in Praga.

Wagaw, June 13.—Accounts from Guieworzow, on the Vistula, reports that news had

been received there that Gen. Chrzanowski had gained on the 1st, considerable advantages over Jeneral Rudiger. No direct news from Gen. Chrzanowski has reached War Letters from Lithuanian says that the insur-

gents, together with Gen. Chlapowski, had ta-ken the town of Stonius, and that the Grand Duke Constintine was gone to Minsk. Nothing new had occurred at the seat o

so hard; but the fact is otherwise.

Salt.—The first of the present year 5 cents husbel was taken off the town a thin to the perfect which they consider as characteristic of the trigue to the Russian minister, with the promise of adherence to the interests of the Emperor, and with expressions of gratitude for his elemency on the close of the last war. If this story be true, it is of high moment, as it

> It is said, that Mr. Randolph, finding his health too much impaired to venture to Russia, has resigned his commission as Minister to the Court of St. Petersburgh, and that his resignation has been accepted by our government.—It is also said, that before his resignation was accepted, Mr. Randolph his resignation was accepted, Mr. Randolph believing that the elections in Virginia would take place in June, and that he was therefore ineligible, was partly induced by this circumstance to request his friend to announce to the District his wish to decline a poll for Congress. The annunciation is said to have been made. Mr. Randolph is believed to have set sail from England before this time. We do not procisely understand who are the candidates in the district. We are told that Dr. George W. Crump has been declar-ed a candidate.—We have heard various reports about Judge Bouldin—of his having declined—of his being still before the people; &c.-Rich Enq.

is aid to the elevation of men whose policy is increase still more the taxes on the peole.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship York, capt. Bursley, from Liverpool, intelligence is received to the received from France. It is now said, that the French Government offers the Claimants \$3,000,000—
We should think this compensation was inadequate to their just demands. It is also said that a final effort will be made by our Government for the adjustment of the Claimanand that Mr. Van Buren may go over to Paris, with powers plenipotentiary.—This On THE FRENCH CLAIMS. from Liverpool, intelligence is received to the 26th June from London.

The most important item, is the death of Field marshal Diebitsch, commander-in-chief of the Russian army in Poland, which event occurred on the 10th of June at his head quarters at Kleczewo. His disease is said to have been cholers. He is to be succeeded by Count The King of England delivered his speech in person, at the opening of Parliament, on are unexpected difficulties in the case, which will require no little perseverance, coolness and judgment, on the part of our negotiaters and no little conciliatory spirit on both sides, ultimately to remove.—Ib.

> Arrival Extraordinary.—Under our ship news head will be found the arrival of a bark cance, 18 feet long by three wide, six weeks from the Penebscot River. The commander of this craft is a Penobscot Indian, who calls himself General Williams. His mate is his helpmate. She is nimble at the oar, and of-ten very serviceable in propelling and steady-ing the canoe. They have two children with them. It appears that the General's object in making this perious voyage, is to see the city of Getham. He has also expressed a particular desire to see Governor Throop. We hope every facility will be afforded him, in fulfilling the nursesses of his criminal way. hope every lacility will be afforded him, in ful-filling the purposes of his mission. We ought to have remarked above, that he put into se-veral ports along the coast for provisions, and on one occasion took the cance on his back and came 25 miles by land. This, we pre-sume, was in crossing Cape Cod. One of the pilots very civilly, towed him through Hurl Gate.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

er of the horse Chancellor, that the animal would trot thirty six miles in the space of two hours. Yesterday was the appointed day, and the race occurred. He performed the task in some minutes less than two hours. To evince the unflagging bottom of Chancellor. evince the unflagging bottom of Chancellor, it may be noted, that he performed the last mile in three minutes and seven seconds. Heavy bets were made on the last mile, that the porse would perform the circuit in three minutes and twenty seconds—and of course won, utes and twenty seconds—and of course won, utes and twenty seconds—and of course won,

Appointments by the President.

Louis McLane, of Delaware, to be Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Martin Van Buren, of New York, to be Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States, to the United Kingloms of Great Britain and Ireland.

Aaron Vail, of New York, to be Secretary of Legation to the U. Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the place of Washington Irving, Esq. who has signified his wish to retire from that station.

The Hon. Louis McLane, late Minister the Court of St. James, arrived in this citt last evening, on his way to Washington, and took ledgings at the City Hotel.

Baltimore Produce Market. [Corrected from the Baltimore American of Saturday; in whose statement of prices the utmost reliance may be placed.] FEATHERS, FLOUR, Howard street (City mills, standard

do e extra.

(Susquehanna)
Rye Flour 1st and 2d

Corn Meal, kiln dried, bbl. Wheat, white, "ord to good (Md.)

Corn, white {
 vellow } Rye, Oats 178 Beans, Peas, black eye. Clover seed Timothy seed Flaxseed, rough Ground Plaster, per bbl 1 374

4 00 a 4 50

Wool-Washed, common and do 40445 do do 4 do 50a53 60a65

In this town on Tuesday afternoon last, Mrs. Anna Manta Gramam, consort of Mr. Joseph Graham, leaving a disconsolate husband, and two small children, to moure their irreparable loss.

DIED

Public Sale.

The subsciber being about to retire from house-keeping, will offer at public sale, on Saturday, 20th of August, instant, at his late residence on the point read, at 10 o'clock in the morning all his HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c. consisting in part of Feather beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, mulegany and other tables, Secretary, and Book case, chairs, and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

this story be true, it is of high moment, as it may embroil the Courts of Paris and St. Poto enumerate.

The terms of Sale will be a credit of aix the numerate. months on all sume over five dellars, the pur-chaser giving note with approved security; bearing interest from the day of Sale; on all sums of and under five dellars, the cash will be required.
The House is for rent, for the balance

of the year, with a very well improved gar-den. Possession will be given immediately after the sale. JOSEPH GRAHAM.

NEW GOODS. Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of Summer Goods,

which, added to their Spring's purchase, gives them much the largest and best assortment, they ever had at this season.

They have added to their stock, a large supply of fresh imported Hardware and Cullery,

Embracing a good choice of the most approved Carpenter's and Shoe-maker's Also just opened, a few boxes of nice CHAMPAIGN

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

THE FEMALE CLASSIC AGADEMY

THE FEMALE CLASSIC AGADEMY,

AT EASTON,

lately relinquished by Mr. Hart, will, in future be conducted by the Subscriber. The contemplated to pursue the same extended, therough course of instruction practised by his predecessor, and so well calculated to give expansion to intellect, dignity to sentiment, and a consequent polish to manners. The Principal can promise largely as to his assiduity, attention, and conscientious desire to be useful as a Teacher. And should the number of pupils, or the branches to be taught exceed his own peronal efforts to do justics, discreet and competent assistants will be advisedly engaged. The discipline of the School will have for its basis the eliciting of a laudable emulation. Penalties will consist in the imposition of intellectual tasks, the performance of which will be anfarced it increasely by confinement at play-time. Should this prove ineffectual al, appeal will be made to parental admonitions prior to expulsion—the demice resort. The charges will be as follows.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, per Quarter

Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic 5 00 History, use of Globes, Astronomy,

Rhetoric, Composition 6 00 Logic, Chemistry, Nat. & Fxp. Philosophy, Mor. Ditt. French, Latin, 7 00 Drawing, Painting, 3 Doll. Extra.

'Twas designed to open the school immediately, but as the usual time of vacation is now

SPORTS OF THE TURE.—An interesting and spirited trotting match took place at the Hunting Park Course yesterday. Some time since, a bet was made by Mr. Duffer the since, a bet was made by Mr. Duffer the since of vacation is now at hand, business will not compute the since of vacation is now at hand, business will not compute the since of vacation is now at hand, business will not compute the since of vacation is now at hand, business will not compute the since of vacation is now at hand, business will not compute the since of vacation is now at hand, business will not compute the second transfer to the since of vacation is now at hand, business will not compute the second transfer to the second transfer

Easton, July 26

METHODIST PROTESTANT

Union Camp Meeting for Caroline counA ty and part of the State of Delaware, will
be held on the 19th August next, at a place
called Union, near Bursville, in Caroline county. Christians of all denominations, and all
persons disposed to attend are invited to do so.
The following Ministers; (with others) are expected to be present, viz: Wm. Bamber, Josiah Varden, Thomas West, Joseph Barlow,
Dr. Morgan and Thoma Melvin.
August 2 August 2

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court
June Term A. D. 1891.
ON application of William Bullen, Administrator of Thomas Bullen, late of Talbot County deceased,—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to ex-hibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same begublished once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in two of the newspapers printed in the

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-5 374
5 00a5 124
5 374
4 00 a 4 50
In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-pied from the manutes of proceedings of Talhot County Orphan's Court, I have thereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 18th day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one.

Test, JAS: PRICE Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order

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 Thomas Bullen, late
of Tallot county, deceased. All persons have
ing claims against the said deceased's estate
ar hereby warned to exhibit the same with
the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber
on or before the 1st day of February next, or
they may otherwise by law, be excluded from
ll benefit of the said estate—Gives under my
band this 18th day of July A. D. eighteen
hundred and thirty one.

WM. BULLEN, adm'r.
of Thomas Bullen, deceased.

of Themas Bullen, deceased August 2

Job Printing do full blood do 60e65

Unwashed, common and t Merino, 50e37
do do do 32e33
do do 3 tull do 34e37

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY
AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECU-

Net get o bin would be at

E



OR carrying the Mails of the United States or four years, from January 1, 1832, to December 31, 1835, on the following Post Routes in Delaware and Maryland, constitusing part of the middle division, will be re-ceived at this Office until the 26th day of Sep-tember next, inclusive; to be decided on the

4th Qetober. IN DELAWARE. IN DELAWARE.

1351. From Wilmington by New Castle, St. George's, Summit Bridge, Middletown, Warwich Md. Head of Sussafras, Georgetown ⋈ Roads, Millington, Union House, Chestertown, Sudler's ⋈ Roads, Church Hill, Center Hill, treville, and Wye Mills, to Easton, 87 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches; the office at Cecilton to be supplied regularly with the mail, each trip, both ways,

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

Leave Easton every Monday, Wednesday,

Friday at 7 am arrive at St. Georges same
days, and at Wilmington next days by 10 am.

Cambridge 54 miles and back, twice a week 1362, From M. Georges by Cantwell's Bridge, Nayrna. Dover, Canden, Canterbu-yr, Frederica, Mittard, and Milton, to George town, 72 miles and back, three times a week

ni 4 horse post coaches.

Leave St Georges every Toresday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 a m arrive at Georgetown same days by 7 pm.
Leave Georgtown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 5 am arrive at St Georges

Leave St Georges every Tuesday, Thurs. day and Saturday at 6 a m arrive at Port Penn

by 8 a m. Leave Port Penn same days at 10 a m arrive at St. Georges by noon. 1354 From Wilmington to New Castle, 5

miles daily in covered carriages.

Leave Wilmington every day at 1 p m, or after the arrivals of the mail from Philadel-Leave New Castle daily at 6 a m arrive at

Wilmington by 7 a m.
1355. From Milton to Lewis, 12 miles three times a week in stages.

Leave Milton every Tuesday, Thursday and

Saturday after the arrival of the mail from St Georges, say 5 p m arrive at Lewis in two and a half hours.

Leave Lewis every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 a m arrive at Milton same

days by half past seven a m in time for the mail to St Georges.

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

Leave Georgetown every Wednesday at 6 a m arrive at Salisbury same day by 4 p m.
Leave Salisbury every Thursday at 6 a m arrive at Georgetown same day by 5 p m.
1857. From Georgetown by Bridgeville,
Federalsburgh, Md. and East New Market to

Gambridge, 49 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Georgetown every Wednesday at 4
a m arrive at Cambridge same day by 8 p m.
Leave Cambridge every Thursday at 4 a m arrive at Georgetown same day by 8 p m.
1358. From Georgetown by Milisborough,
Dagsborough, St Martins, Md. Berlin, Pop-lartown, Newark, Snew Hill, Sandy Hill, a. Modesttown, Acco

Onancock, Pungeteague, and Belle Haven, to Eastville, 131 miles and back twice a week in Stages. Leave Georgetown every Monday and

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

Leave Eastville every Monday and Thursday at 6 a m arrive at Snow Hill next days by

6 p m and at Georgetown every Wednesday and Saturday by 8 p. in.
IN MARYLAND.

1871 From Philadelphia, Ps. by Darby,
Leiperville, Chester, Marcus Hook, Wilming.

ton, Del Newport, Staunton, Christman, Newark, Cooch's Bridge, Elkton, Md North Last, Charlestown, Chesapeake, Havre de Grace, Halls & Roads, Harford and Little Gun Powder to Baltimore, 98 miles and back, dai'y, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Philadelphia every day at 6 a m ar-

rive at Baltimore the next day by 5 a m. Leave Baltimore every day at 1 p m arrive at Proladelphia the next day by 11 a m.

Note .- Proposals will be received for carry bug this mad by steam boats, to run through each way in 17 hours; during the running of which it must be transported daily in stages between Philadelphia and Elkton, and three times a week between Elkton and Bultimore While the mail is not transported in steam boats, Newark may be supplied by a duty cross mail from Christiana, A miles.

1572. From Baltimore by Elk Ridge Landing, Waterloo, Vansville and Bladensburgh to Washington, D C 38 miles and back, daily, in 4 horse post craches.

Leave Bultimore daily at 6 a m arrive at Washington by 11 a m. Leave Washington daily at 7 a m arrive at

altimore by noon. 1373. From Washington, D C to Georgetown, 2 miles, twice a day.

The first mail to leave Georgetown so early in the morning as to ar ive at Washington before the departure of the northern mail, and return to Georgetown by 6 a m or as soon as

the southern mail can be received.

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

1574. From Queenstown by Wye Mills, Hillsberough, Denton, Burrsville, Vernon, B.-I. Williamsville and Millerd to Frederica.

50 v. iles and back, twice a week; one trip to run in above, and the other go and return via Greenshorough and Whiteleysburgh between Denton and Williamsville, increasing the second trip to 60 Miles and back.

Leave Queenstown every Monday and Fri-day at 4 a ne so as to connect at Wye Mills with the mail from Easton for Wilmington, ar-

Leave Frederica next days by 10 a m.
Leave Frederica ever Wednesday and Salurday at 1 p or arrive at Queenstown nex-

1375. From Easton by Federalsburgh, Can-non's Ferry, Del. and Seaford. 9 Laurel, 41 miles and back, once a week. Leave Easton every Wakestay at 5 a m Brive at Laurel ceme day by?

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

1376. From Cambridge by Big Mills, Vienna, Barren Creek Springs, Salisbury, Princess Anne and Kingston to Snow Hill, 80 miles

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

Leave Snow Hill every Monday at 11 a m and Friday at 5 a m arrive at Cambridge ev-1377. From Barren Creek Springs by Quan tico and White Haven to Princess Anne, 29

miles and back, twice a week. Leave Barren Creek Springs every Sunda and Wednesday immediately after the arrival of the mail from Cambridge, arriva at Princess Anne same days by the time of the arrival of the mail from Cambridge by Salis-

Leave Princess Anne immediately after the arrival of the mail, each trip, from Snow Hill, arrive at Barren Greek Springs, same days by

cess Anne by way of Salisbury. 1378. From Easton to St. Michaels, 11 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Easton every Tuesday and Thurs day after the arrival of the mail from Queens town, say 3 p m arrive at St. Michaels same

day by 6 p m. Leave St. Micheals every Tuesday & Thursday at 11 a m and arrive at Easter same days by 14 p m in time to meet the mail from

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

Leave Cambridge every Wednesday and Monday at 3 a m arrive at Easton by 61 a mat Queenstown 11 a m and at Annapolis same days by 5 p m. 1380. From Annapolis by West River,

to Port Penn, 8 miles and back three times of Fredericktown to St. Leonards 75 miles and Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 10 a m arrive at St. Leonards the next Monday by

Leave St. Leonards every Monday at 2 p m, arrive at Annapolis the next Wednesday

1381. From Baltimore to Queenstown, 30 miles and back, twice a week, in packets or steamboats; the preference will be given to teamboats

Leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Satur-day at 5 a m, arrive at Queenstown same day by 11 a m. Leave Queenstown every Wednesday and Monday at 12 noon, arrive at Baltimore same

days by 7 p m. 1382 From Baltimore, by Sweetzer's bridge and Brotherton, to Annapolis, thirty miles and Leave Baltimore every day at 6 a m, arrive Annapolis by 12 noon.

Leave Annapolis every day at 5 a m, arriv t Baltimore same day by 11 a m

1883. From Port Deposit by Rowlandsville in two horse stages.

Conewingo, 8 miles and back, three times Leave Frederick every Monday and Thurs-

Leave Conewingo every Monday, Wednes-day, and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Port Deposit same days by 8 a m.

Leave Port Deposit every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a m, arrive at Con-

ewingo same days by 12 noon. 1584. From Harlord by Spestutia to Michaelville. 9 miles and back, once a week. Leave Harford every Saturday at 9 a m arrive at Michaelville same day by 11 a m. Leave Michaelville every Saturday at 11 1-2 a m, arrive at Harford same day by 1 1-2

Chestertown, 43 miles and back, three times

Leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Chestertown same days by 8 p m. Leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Balti-

more same days by 6 p m.
1886. From Baltimore by Randallstown, Freedom, Dennings, Sam's Creek and New Windsor, to Uniontown, 41 miles and back.

Leave Baltimere every Tuesda and Fri-day at 6 a m, arrive at Uniontown same days Leave Uniontown every Monday and Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Baltimore same days

by 6 p m. 1387 From Baltimore by Golden, Here ford, Weisesburgh, Shrewsbury, Pa Logans ville, York, Wrightsville, Columbia and Mount ville to Lancaster, 70 miles and back, daily,

in 4 horse post coaches. Leave Baltimore every day at 2 a m. a-rive at York by 2 p m, and at Lancaster same

Laure Lancaster every day at 6 a m, arrive at York by 10 a m, and at Baltimore same

day by 8 p m. 1338. From Baltimore by Pikesville. Reistertown, Westminster, Union Mills, Peters-burgh, Gettysburgh, & Fayetteville to Chamersburgh, 77 miles and back, daily, in four

horse post coaches.

Leave Baltimore every day at 4 a m, arrive at Chambersburgh same day by 9 p. m Leave Chamsbersburgh every day at 2 a m, arrive at Baltimore same day by 8 p m.

1389. From Baltimore by Catonsville, Edicot's Mills, Brown's Tavern, West Friendship, Cooksville, Lisbon, Poplar Spring, Pansville, N. Market; Fredericktown, Middletown, Boonsboro', Funkstown, Hagerstown, Clear Spring, Park Head, Hancock, Bevansville and Flint Stone to Cumberland, 137 miles and back, daily, in 4 horse past coaches.

Leave Baltimore every day at 5 am, arrive at Fredericktown by 2 p m, at Hagerstown same day by 7 p m, and at Cumberland next

Leave Cumberland every day at 5 a m. at rive at Hagerstown same day by 6 p.m., at fredericktown next day by 6 a.m., and at Baltimore-same day by 4 1-2p m.

1390. From Washington. D. C. by Georgetowa, Rockville, Md. Middlebrook, Clarksburgh and Hyatstown to Frederick, 43 miles and

back, daily, in 4 horse post cooches.

Leave Washington City every day at 2 a

arrive at Frederick same day by 1 p m.

Leave Frederick every day at 10 a m arrive at Washington same day by 7 p m. 1391. From Westminster by Uniontown Tancytown, Emmitsburgh, Waynesborough tPa. Quincy and Jackson Hall to Chambers-burgh, 54 miles and back, twice a week, in

2 horse stages. Leave Westminister every Tuesday and Friday at 11 a m, arrive Emmitsburgh same days by 7 p m; leave Emmitsburgh overy Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Chambersburgh same days by 4 p m:

Session of the Legislature, six times a week, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Washington every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Annapolis Same days by 5 p m.

Leave Chambersburgh every Monday and ! Thursday at8 a m, arrive at Emmittsburgh same days by 6 p m, leave same next days at 5 a m and arrive at Chambersbargh same days by

1392. From Bel-Air to Harford, & miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Bel-Air every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Harford same days

Leave Harford every Wednesday and Sa-turday at 9 a m, arrive at Bel-Air same days 1393. From Herbert's X Roads by Dar-

lington and Conewingo to little Britain, Pa. 19 miles and back, once a week. Leave Herbert's x Roads every Tuesday after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, say 2 p m, arrive at Little Britain same day

at Union Meeting House in 11-2 hours, and return to Wieseburgh the same day within

1835. From Reistertown by Hampstead, Manchester, Hanover Pa. Abbottstown East Berlin, York Sulpher Springs and Papertown to Carrisie, 55 miles and back, daily, in stages from June 15 to October 1 in each year, and twice a week in stages the remainder of the Leave Reistertown every Monday and

Thursday at 8 a m the mail from Baltimore having arrived, arrive at York Sulpher Springs same days by 8 p m, and at Carlisle next days Leave Carlisle every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p m. arrive at York Sulpher Springs

same days by 6 p m.
Leave same next days at 5 a m and arrive at Reistertown same days in time for the stage from Gettysburgh, for Baltimore.

1396 From Hagerstown by Cavetown, mithsburgh, Brownsville Sabillesville and Mechanicstown, to Graceham, 24 miles and back, once a week Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday at 4 m, arrive at Graceham, same day by 11 a

Leave Graceham every Wednesday at m, arrive at Hagerstown same day by 8 1397. From Uniontown by Middleburgh and Double Pipe Creek to Graceham, 15 miles

and back, once a week. Leave Uniontown every Wednesdays at 7 a m, arrive at Graceham, same day by 11 a m Leave Graceham every Wednesday at 12 noon, arrive at Uniontown same day by 4 p

1398. From Frederick by Libertytown, Unionville, Sam's Creek. McKinstry's Mills and Union Bridge to Uniontown, 30 miles and

back once a week. Leave Frederick every Friday at 6 a m, ar rive at Uniontown same day by 4 p m.

Leave Uniontown every Saturday at 6 m, arrive at Frederick same day by 4 p m. 1399. From Frederick by Walkersville Woodsboro', Middleburgh, Bruceville, Taney-town, Petersburgh, Fa Janey-

day at 6 a m, arrive at York next days by 12 Leave York every Tuesday and Friday at p m, arrive at Frederick next days by 7 p m. 1400. From Frederick by Newtown Trap. Petersville, Knoxville, Harper's Ferry. Va. and Charlestown, Middleway and Brucctown to Winchester, 50 miles and back 3 times a right of extending the time.

week, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Fredericktown every Tuesday Thurs day and Saturday at 5 p m, arrive at Win-

1401. From Frederick by Buckeyestown, Cotocton and Noland's Ferry to Leesburgh, 24 miles and back, once a week. Leave Frederick every Friday at 2 pm.

Leave Leesburg same day by 8 p m.

Leave Leesburgh every Friday at 4 a m ber arrive at Frederick s.me day by 12 noon.

1402. From Frederick to Welfsville, 17 niles and back once a week.

Leave Frederick every Wednesday at 6 arrive at Wolfsville by 11 a m Leave Wolfsville every Wednesday at 15

noon, arrive at Frederick same day by 5 p m.
1403. From Cumberland by Cresapstown and Dawsons to Westernport, 24 miles and L we Cumberland every Wednesday at 5

Leave Westernport every Wednesday at 1 the privilege of carrying newspapers, out of marrive at Cumberland same day by 8 p the mail, he must state it in his bid; otherwise,

1404. From Cumberland to Old town, 15 iles and back, once a week. Leave Cumberland every Wedtesday at

1405. From Hagerstown to Williamsport miles and back three times a week. Leave Hagerstown every Menlay, Wednesday and Friday at 11 a m arrive at Wil- Office of Mail Contracts;" and superscribed amsport same days by 12 1-2 p m.

Leave Williamsport same days at 1 p m arrive at Hagerstown by 3 p m. 1406. From Newtown Trap, by Burketts-ville and Crampton's Gap to Sharpsburgh, 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Newtown Trap every Thursday at a m arrive at Sharpsburgh same day by

Leave Sharpaburgh every Thursday at p m arrive at Newtown Trap same day by 1407. From Rockville by Darnestown, Daw sonville, Poolsville, Barnesville and Conrad's Ferry to Leesburgh, Va. 38 miles and back, on that point.

Leave Rockville every Thursday at 4 a arrive at Leesburgh same day by 6 p m. Leave Leesburgh every Friday at 4 a

Leave Leesburgn every Friday at 4 a marrive at Rockville same day by 6 p m.

1408. From Washington, D. C. by Simpsonsville, Md. Brownsboro', Colsville, Sandy Spring, Mechanicsville, Brookwille, Triadelphia, Unity and Goshen Mills to New Market,

and Saturday at 5 a m arrive at Washington same days by 3 p m

1410. From West River to Queen Anne

same days by 3 p m

1410. From West River to Queen Anne
6 miles, twice a week
Leave West River every Tuesday and
Thursday at 6 1-2 arrive at Queen Anne same

13. No bid shall be withdrawn after the

lars by 8 a m. Leave Queen Anne every Tuesday

miles and back, twice a week Leave Bladensburgh every Monday and Thursday 9 a m arrive at Magruder's by 11 Leave Magruder's same days at 11 1-2 a

m arrive at Bladensburgh by 2 p m by 8 p m.

Leave Little Britian every Tuesday at 5 a m, arrive at Herbert's X Reads, by 11 a

1412. From Georgetown, D C by Washington, Piscataway, Md. Pleasant Hill, Port Tobacco, Allen's Fresh, Newport, Chaptico, St. Clement's Bay, Leonardtown, Great Mills 1394. From Wiesburgh to Union Meeting House, 6 miles, once a week.

Leave Wiesesburgh every Wednesday after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, arrive and once a week between Leonardtown and

the Ridge, 32 miles. Leave Georgetown every Monday and Thursday 6 a m arrive at Leonardtown next lave by noon. Leave Leonardtown every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p m arrive at Georgetown next

Leave Leonardtown every Wednesday at 6 a m arrive at the Ridge same day by 4 p to the whole, if discontinued-an allowance of Leave the Ridge every Thursday at 6 a m

rrive at Leonardtown same day by 5 pm.

1413. From Port Tobacco to Nanjemoy 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Port Tobacco every Tuesday at 6 a m arrive at Nanjemoy same day by 10 a m.
Leave Nanjemoy every Tuesday at 11 a m arrive at Port Tobacco same day by 3 p m.
1414. From Allen's Fresh to Harris' Lot

miles and back, once a week, Leave Allen's Fresh every Tuesday at 7 n arrive at Harris Lot by 9 a m. Leave Harris' Lot every Tuesday at 10 am arrive at Allen's Fresh same day by 19

1415. From Upper Marlboro' by Notting. Tavern to Allstan's 67 miles and back, twice a week between Upper Marlboro' and Nottingham, 9 miles, and once a week the remain-

der of the route.

Leave Upper Marlboro every Monday and Thursday at 1 p m arrive at Nottingham by 3, at Chaptico, on Tuesday by 8 p m and at Allstans on Wednesday by 8 a m.
Leave Allstanns every Wednesday at 9 :

m arrive at Chaptico by 2 p m, at Nottingham on Thursday by 2 p m and at Upper Marl-boro' on Monday and Thursday by 6 p m. 1416. From Port Tobacco by Bryantown to Benedict, 22 miles and back, once a week. Leave Port Tobacco every Tuesday at 5 m arrive at Benedict the same day by 11 a

Leave Benedict every Tuesday at 1 pm arrive at Port Tobacco same day by 7 p m. NOTES.

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

2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at each office, where no particular time shall be specified, but

5. For every ten minutes delay in arriving at any point after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit five dolat any point after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit five dollars. If the delay shall continue beyond the has removed from Cambridge, Durchester choster the next days by 12 noon.

Leave Winchester every Thesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Fredetime for the delay shall continue beyond the has removed from Cambridge, Durchester time for the departure of any pending mail, county, where he has been engaged for near the forleiture shall be equal to twice the twelve years in keeping a public house, and amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip. If it be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident, of which the Postmaster General shall be the judge, the forfeiture may be reduced to the amount of

4. Persons who make proposals will state their prices by the year; payments to be made of the Court House, and immediately adjoin-quarterly; in the months of May, August, November and February, one month after the and nearly opposite to that of the Hon. Wil expiration of each quarter.

5 None but a free white person shall be

employed to carry the mail.

6. Proposals should state whether the per Lave Cumberland every Wednesday at 5 son proposes to carry the mail in a 4 horse in arrive at Westernport same day by 12 coach, a 2 horse stage, or otherwise. 7. If the person offering proposals wishe he cannot enjoy that privilege.

8. Proposition for any improvements in transporting the mail, as to the manner of car-Leave Cumberland every Wedtesday at 5 rying nicrease of expeation, extension of routes, in arrive at Old Town by 10 a m.

Leave Old Town every Wednesday at 11 are invited to be stated in the proposals, and m arrive at Cumberland same day by 3 p and m.

The number of the route, and its begin-

ning and termination, as advertised, should be stated in every bid, and the proposals must be sealed, directed to the "General Post Office

Proposals."
The following is a proper form for a proper

"I will convey the mail, agreeably to advertise ment, on route No.

ent, on route No. , from to for the yearly compensation of dollars' He must state the place of his residence; and if not a contractor, he must accompany his bid with satisfactory recommendations. 10. The distances, as stated, are believed to im substantially correct; but if any mistakes have occurred in relation to them, no increase of compensation will be allowed on that account. The contractor will inform himself

peated failures to arrive within the contract

Leave Leefburgh every Frisky at 4 a m prive at Rockville same day by 6 p m.

1408. From Washington, D. C. by Simphonsoville, Md. Brownsboro', Colaville, Sandy Spring, Mechanicaville, Brookville, Triadel phia, Unity and Goshen Mills to New Market.

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

Leave New Market every Friday by 10 a m.

Leave New Market every Friday by 10 a m.

Leave New Market every Friday by 10 a m.

Leave New Market every Friday by 10 a m.

Leave New Market every Friday by 10 a m.

1409. From Weshington, D. C by Long Old Fields, Md. Upper Marboro', Queen Anne and Davidseoutile to Anupolis, 38 miles and Back, three times a week, and Davidseoutile to Anupolis, 38 miles and back, three times a week, and Davidseoutile to Anupolis, 38 miles and back, three times as week, and during the issue on of the Legislature, six times a week, and daving the issue on of the Legislature, six times a week, and back, three times a control of the property, including here of the contractor, and back, three times as week, and during the issue on of the Legislature, six times a week, and daving the issue on of the Legislature, six times a week, and back, three times and back, three times and back to the underbidder shall be fined to the underbidder shall be fined to the underbidder shall be fined to the underbidder shal

Leave Annapolis every Tuesday, Thusday made the condition of any bid under that of and Saturday at 5 a m arrive at Washington a present contractor; and should the under bidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered will be offered

13. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time for receiving it has expired; and should any person refuse to take a contract at his bid, some extent, and will give the highest market any person refuse to take a contract at his bid, he shall forfeit all other contracts that he may Thursday after the arrival of the mail from Annapolis, say 10 a pa arrive at West River same days in 2 hours.

1411. From Bladensburgk to Magruder's 9 his failure to comply. his failure to comply.

14. No contract nor bid can be transferred

without the special and written approbation of the Postmaster General; and an assignment of a contract, or bid, without his consent, first ob-tained in writing, shalf forfeit it. This rule

will never be departed from.

15 If a contractor or his agent shall violate the Post Office Law, or shall transmit commercial intelligence by express more rapidly and in all cases, when a contractor shall run a stage, or other vehicle, more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by contract to every the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, (unless the Post Master General shall otherwise direct,) and without increase of compensation
16. The Post Master General reserves the

right of curtailing or of discontinuing any route when, in his opinion, the public interest shall require it: and in such case the contract shall cease, so far as relates to the part curtailed, or one month's extra pay being made the con-17. All contracts for routes embraced in this

advertisement shall commence on the first day of January next, and continue four years. Decisions on hids will be made known on th 4th day of October next WM. T BARRY. Post Master General

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, June 23, 18, L lawSept. 25 PASTON PACKET.
THE subscriber takes the liberty of inform ing the public that he has taken the Gra-

nary and wharf of Mesars. Kerr and Goldsbo-

rough, as also that new substantial and fast sailing boat, The Schooner ARIEL which he intends running as a regular packet from this place to Baltimore. The ARIEL will leave Eastern morning, at nine ton Point every Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, A. M. returning will leave Bultimore on every Saturday morning at the same hour. The Ariel is now in complete order for thereception of freights and passengers, and can go to and from Baltimore as quick as any sail boat that sails our bay; as I have been empleyed for the last six years in the pack eting business from this place, I flatter myself that it will be in my power to give general sa tisfaction to all freighters that may entrust their freights to me. The schooner Ariel will be commanded by Capt. Thomas P. Tewn send, who is well known for his industry and sobriety, and with whom I have no doubt the public will be pleased. All orders given to the subscriber, or left at Doctor ThomasH Dawson's Drug Store in Easton, will be faith-

fully attended to, by
The public's obedient servant, SAMUEL H. BENNY. march 8



pay for a trip; but in no case can that amount be remitted. The forfeitures are otherwise unconditional, and will in all cases be enforcington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few steps

liam Hayward, Jun.

He is still further gratified in assuring the public that he has many advantages that he never before had, viz: A much more splendid house, and a market equal to any for a like population, in the world, and with his knowledge of his business, and a disposition to please, he flatters himself he shall receive iberal share of the patronage of the public Private parties can always be accommod ted an i every exertion will be made to mai



W. C. R's STAGES will run to the wherf regularly for the accommodation of passen-gers from and to the Steamboat Maryland. assengers ca ried to any part of the adjacen

ountry at a moments' notice. Both Star and Gazette, Easton; Village Herald, Princes Anne; Messenger, Snow Hill; Times, Centerville; American, Baltimore; and Caroline Intelligencer, Denton, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars and forward their bills to the subscriber.

March 29 W. C.R.

REMOVAL.

T. BAXTER, GUN SMITH, has re 11. The Postmaster General reserves the Market Space, to No. 67 Pratt st. near Com right of annulling any contract whenever re-peated failures to arrive within the contract ments as will enable him to carry on his busi



prices, either in goods or money.

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

A SPECULATION.

ter-proof.

S-Something curious, and worthy attention -From the great success attending the last Club, S. J. SYLVESTER, Licensed Lottery Broker, 130 Broadway, New-York, respectfully submits the following plan to his friends in this section of the country:

The NEW YORK, Extra Class, No 18, will be drawn 21st September. 36 Numbers, —6 drawn Ballots. The chief Prizes are

\$50,000, \$40,000, \$30,000, \$20,000. \$10,000, \$5.880, &c &c. It is the intention of S. J. Syl ester to club 25 Pack's. Whole tick's, 300 300 Halves 420 210 Quarters 480 120

do.

Ticke . 630at\$16\$10 050 100 Shares, at \$100 80 630 Tickets must draw \$4280.

100 Shares, each \$42 80. 4280. Dedu ting \$4280 from \$10,080, leaves \$5500, divided into 100 shares, the greatest possible loss will be \$58 each share. Belt is certain the Ticktes will draw more than the above named sum, but this amount is mentioned as they cannot bring less. To hose who remit \$58 in Notes or Prizes, a regular ertificate of each Package and Combination Numbers will be forwarded. The Tickets will be lodged in the Bank till after the drawing, and the Prize money immediately fivided among the Shareholders. Such a chance seldom occurs to obtain the splendid Capitals. The plan has met with so much apprehation New York and Philadelphia, that already

43 shares how heen taken.

Messra, Yates & Mintyre, the Manas gers will, with each Certificate, give a guar-S J SYLVESTER begs to remark to those who do not know him, that he has per-mission to refer to the Managers. Mesers. Yates & M'Intyre; and also, if roon red. and give the names of the first hour sthren to t he United States and the Canada Many will not wish to risk so much. S. J Sylves of has therefore for sale in the some scheme, Whole Tickets, \$16. Halves \$8, Quarter \$4.

All Letters by Mail, meet same attention as on personal ambiention, if addressed
S. J. SYLVESTER, New York,
N. B. There are good Schemes drawing every Wednesday, in New York, Those of my distant Patrons wishing to adventure 5. 10, 20 dollars, or upwards, may depend on having tickets remitted by forwarding their

orders by mail. Address as above.

Sylvester's Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and New York Price Current. profished every Wednesday evening, will be sent gratis for 12 months all who deal wan Sylvester in addition to the above, it contains Prices of Stocks, Shares, List of Broken Banks, Bank Note Inine. Cincis! Schemes and Drawings. together with a variety of miscellaneous mat

CHEAP NEW GOODS. Come on! Come on!! ye who want Cheap Goods!

has the gratifying assurance of his friends and customers in that place, as well as those travelling through, who favoured him with a call that heretofore he has given general satisfaction.

He has taken that large and commodious beautiful from the foreign markets with one of the BEST ASSORT—which will be disposed of LOWER than can be had at any other Store in Easton. It do not think it necessary to enumerate articles and prices. as those who consult their own

JOHN W. JENKINS.

N. B. FLOUR, of the best quality for family use, lower than it can be had of any house in Easton.

INTELLIGENCE & AGENCY OFFICE.

No 48 Baltimore street, Baltimore. THE SUBSCRIBER can at all times obain the highest prices for SLAVES without being sent out of the State -Also, those for a term of years, such as house servants of good character, can find ready sale. Any com-mands will be thankfully received and prompty attended to-charges moderate. JOHN BUSK



MARLAND. Will continue the same routes as last year, ntil further notice, viz: leaving Baltimore ou Tuesday and Friday mornings at 7 o clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday mornings at 6 o clock for Chestertown, by Corsica landing, and return the same day. assage and fare the same as last your. the risk of the owneror owners thereof

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.

march 22

VOL. III .-- NO. 49.

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, B EDWARD MULLIKI PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNIC

THE TERMS

Are Two Dollars and Fifty CENTS Annum payable half yearly in advance. YERTISEMENTS are inserted three times for Dollar; and continued weekly for Tw PIVE CENTS per square.

Sheriff's notice.

The subscriber being very desirous of ing the collection of officers' fees now do the present year, within the time prese by law, respectfully requests all persons in Easton, where he may be found at almo time, ready for the reception of the sam is also hoped that those who cannot m convenient call on him, will very soon be pared to receive a call from his deputies respective districts of this county. The yers, Clerks and Registers &c. do gen expect punctual payment, which makes a dy collection necessary.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER S

CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, July 29th, 1831. REPORT of the drawing of the Mar. State Lottery, No. 5 for 1831.

No. 10,816 (even No.) capital prize of \$1 t3619 prize of prize of t19,141 17,914 2 2,410 15,955 2 7,256 t1,940 ? 13.787 \$ 19,509 2 15,960 9,091 \$ 113.105 1795

110,670 118,448

119,602

15,999

118,754

No. 10,816 an even number 1 drawn the capital prize, agreeably scheme, therefore, all the even numbering those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0, are entitled to one dollar and fifty cents, in tion to whatever prizes they may have

20 prizes of \$20; 200 of 4; and 10,000

NEXT SCHEME. ON WEDNESDAY, August 31, w drawn in Baltimore, MARYI STATE LOTTERY, No. 6, for 1831.-HIGHEST PRIZE, \$10,000. SCHEME: 1 prize of \$10,000 |

5 prizes of 1,000 600 400 300 10000 200

Half Tickets, One Dollar.-Quarters Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore a vert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and E. corner of Baltimere and Charles-st Where the Highest Prizes in the

other office !!!

"Orders either by mail (post paid vate conveyance, enclosing the cash o will meet the same prompt and punc tention as if on personal application.

JNO. CLARK, Lottery Ven Ball

August 2 Public Sale. The subsciber being about to re house-keeping, will offer at public sa turday, 20th of August, instant, a residence on the point road, at 1 in the morning all his HOUSEHOI KITCHEN FÜRNITURE, &c. cor part of Feather beds, Bedsteads and

Book case chairs and other articles to to enumerate.
The terms of Sale will be a cr months on all sums over five dollars chaser giving note with approved bearing interest from the day of S sums of and under five dollars, the

mahogany and other tables, Secre

be required. The House is for rent, for the of the year, with a very well implien. Possession will be given in JOSEPH GR

August 9 METHODIST PROTES Union Camp Meeting for Carty and part of the State of Del be held on the 12th August next, called Union, near Rursville, in Car ty. Christians of all denomination

persons disposed to attend are invite. The following Ministers, (with other

pected to be present, viz: Wm. Bisiah Varden, Thomas West, Jose Dr. Morgan and Thoms Melvin. THE subscriber agent for Austi of Baltimore, takes this method ledging the many preferences in tof negroes, and wishes the citizens tern Shore to still continue their to him for

FOR ONE HUNDRE NEGRO from the age of twelve to twenty will give higher prices than any ." that is now in the market, or m come. Any person having neg above ages, will do well in giving to SAMUEL RE

who may be found at the I

nov. 16. Job Printi OF EYERY DESCRIPTION
AND EXPEDITIOUSLY
TED AT THE OFF

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

THE TERMS

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum payable half yearly in advance. An-VERTISEMENTS are inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR: and continued weekly for TWENTY TIVE CENTS per square.

Sheriff's notice.

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

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER Shff.

CLARK'S OFFICE Baltimore, July 29th, 18 REPORT of the drawing of the State Lottery, No. 5 for 1831	31. S Maryland
No. 10.816 (even No.) capital prize	of \$10,000
13619 prize of	2000
†19,141 prize of	1000
17,914?	500
2,410 \$	-0.0
15,955 2	300
7,256 \$	100
†1,940 }	200
13,787 \$	
15,960 19,509 2	100
113,105 9,091	7 - 137
1795 14,844	(100)
†10,670 †18,443 } †19,602 15,999 }	50
119,602 15,999	R .
116,679 118,754) 20 prizes of \$20; 200 of 4; and 1	0 000 of 41

50 each. No. 10,816 an even number having drawn the capital prize, agreeably to the scheme, therefore, all the even numbers, being those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0, are each entitled to one dollar and fifty cents, in addition to whatever prizes they may have drawn

NEXT, SCHEME. ON WEDNESDAY, August 31, will be drawn in Baltimore, MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 6, for 1831.—ODD

	SCHE		
1 prize of	\$10,000	5 prizes	or \$100
1	2.000	10 mail 3500	50
1	1,000	20	20
1	600	50	10
1	400	200	9
1	300	10000	1 50
1	200		
Half Ticket	s. One De	ollarQuarte	ers, Fifty

CLARK'S
Offices, N.W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert. N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E. corner of Baltimere and Charles-sts.

Where the Highest Prizes in the State Lotteries have been oftener sold, than at any

"Orders either by mail (post paid) or pri vate conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address

JNO. CLARK, Lottery Vender,

August 2

Public Sale.

The subsciber being about to retire from house-keeping, will offer at public sale, on Sa-turday, 20th of August, instant, at his late residence on the point road, at 10 o'clock in the morning all his HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FÜRNITURE, &c. consisting in part of Feather beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, mahogany and other tables, Secretary and Book case, chairs, and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

The terms of Sale will be a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of Sale; on all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will

be required.

The House is for rent, for the balance of the year, with a very well improved garden. Possession will be given immediately after the sale.

JOSEPH GRAHAM. August 9

METHODIST PROTESTANT

Union Camp Meeting for Caroline county and part of the State of Delaware, will be held on the 12th August next, at a place called Union, near Bursville, in Caroline coun ty. Christians of all denominations, and all persons disposed to attend are invited to do so. The following Ministers, (with others) are expected to be present, viz: Wm. Bamber, Josiah Varden. Thomas West, Joseph Barlow, Dr. Morgan and Thoma Melvin.

THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowledging the many preferences in the purchase of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the Eas-tern Shore to still continue their preference FOR ONE HUNDRED

NEGROES,

will give higher prices than any real purchaser that is now in the market, or may hereafter come. Any person having negroes, of the above ages, will do well in giving the preference to SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

who may be found at the Easton Hotel nov. 16.

From the New York Evening Post. NAPOLEONI MORS. A willow which had been the Exile's fa vourite and under which he had often enjoyed the fresh breeze, was torn up by the hurricane.

Napoleon's passing spirit was deliriously engaged n a strife more terrible than that of the elements a round. The words "tete d'armee," the last which escaped his lips, intimated that his thoughts were watching the current of a heavy fight.-Sir Walter

He dreams of battle's crimsoned ground, The loud-mouthed cannon's roar he hears; With clang of arms and every sound, Familiar to a warrior's cars.

He listens to the impatient tread Of war-steeds on a gory bed Into the raging combat driven;-Now to the work of death he flies, Unmindful of the piercing cries, With shouts of victory, to Heaven! The clarion's voice he joys to hear,

As forward to the strife they come, With beating of the deaf'ning drum, That frees the coward-heart from fear. He glories in the brilliant sight Of hanners in the thick air streaming, Amid the quick uncertain light Reflected by the bayonets gleaming,

Through smoke up-horne to the cloudless sky-To the dead a sulphurous canepy. He views, with earie eve, unmoved, The carnage, and the dread display Of thousands midst the burning fray,

That fell for him they loved, Their idol an ! their pride; His own-his bo. om-ones are there-The great-the brave-the young and fair, Expiring side by side. His spirit on the fatal field,

Beholds the bloody conflict o'er; The palm to him the formen yield, To him-the dying Conquereri To dream is done! and this the hour, A hero bows to nature's power;

And on that high and pallid brow, The dew of death lies chilly now; Those eyes that, tearless from their birth, Could coldly mark th' ensanguined earth, That ne'er in pity knew to weep, Are sealed in more than mortal sle-p. The sternness of a warrior's soul, The mind-that never brooked control, The firm resolve-the daring thought, The unconquerable pride of heart,

Their impress on his features wrought, Yet breathe-nor with the life depart, And hark, the threat'ning storm is fast Approaching—and the furious blast, Hath darkened round the mid-see isle;

And lightnines from its bosom cast, And glancing o'er the rocky pile The fretful ocean rear on high, Its billows to the frowning sky; And dashes with a fearful roar In foam upon the sounding shore. Behold! the bursting tempest cloud

Uplifts you willow from its sod;-The hills return the echoes loud-The whirlwinds wrap that spirit proud-And bear it to its God! STANZAS.

Watch and pray, lest ye tion."

Oh watch and pray-thou can'st not tell, How near thine hour may be; Thou cans't not know how soon the bell May toll its notes for thee: Death's thousand snares beset thy way Frail child of dust-Oh wa ch and pray!

Fond youth-as yet untouched by care, Does thy young pulse beat high? Do hope's gay visions, bright and fair, Dilate before thine eye?

Know, these must change, must pass away-Fond trusting youth-Oh watch and pray! Thou aged man-life's wintry storm Hath seared thy vernal bloom;

With trembling step, and bending form, Thou art tottering to the tomb, And can vain hopes lead thee astray? Watch, weary pilgrim-watch and pray!

Ambition-stop thy panting breath, Pride-sink thy lifted eye; Behold the yawning gates of death Before thee open lie; Oh hear the counsel, and obey-Pride and Ambition-watch and pray! Oh watch and pray-the paths we tread Lead onward to the grave; Go to the tombs, and ask the dead, Ye on life's stormy wave-

And they shall tell you-even they, From their dark chambers-watch and pray! From the Banner of the Constitution

ANTI-TARIFF CONVENTION. A number of gentlemen, from different States favorable to the principles of FREE TRADE, having assembled at Philadelphia on the 4th June and taken into consideration an Address, published in the New York Evening Post, recommending an anti-Tariff Convention, unanimously

Resolved, that a Convention, for the purpose of securing the efficient co-operation of the friends of Free Trade, throughout the United States, in procuring the repeal of the restrictive System, be held at the Mansion House Hetel, in the City of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock in the morning of Friday, the 30th day of September next; and that there be invited to attend the same, such citizens, from all the States of the Union without distinction.

lusive name of the American System, may be fairly stated scand considered by Members to make an impression on the public mind, by fixed upon the nation as its permanent policy of Congress antheir constituents.

lusive name of the American System, may be fixed upon the nation as its permanent policy. This system is supported, not by the concept of the patriotism and intelligence of the people, but by the clanship of selfish interested individuals. Those who have been most efficient and in creating and sustained the present system, have acted from motives of self-interest. Actining under this paramount and predominant influence, by submitting to burdens which pressed only upon themselves as members of the community, to gain advantages peculiar to themselves, by bargaining, compromising, conceding, bartering the rights of the people, themselves, by bargaining, compromising, conceding, bartering the rights of the people, the submitting to burdens which pressed on the public and the constitution of Congress, under the advanced for revenue, but for increasing and sustained the present system, have acted from motives of self-interest. Actining under this paramount and predominant influence, by submitting to burdens which pressed only upon themselves as members of the community, to gain advantages peculiar to the such and the arts and sciences?

2d. Whethe if it be contended that the Congress has the power, and the advance of literature, and the arts and sciences?

2d. Whethe if it be contended that the Congress has the power, the submitting to burdens which pressed on the right and the arts and sciences?

2d. Whethe if it be contended that the Congress has the power, the submittion, to impose duties for the sole and substantive object of supporting or upoling the American System. It is to ris it not practicable, at some full the advance of literature, and the arts and sciences?

2d. Whethe if it be contended that the Congress has the power, the proper of Government, out of our public and the arts and sciences?

2d. Is the furthering cromatic to prove the submitted by the contended that the support of Government, and the arts and sciences?

2d. Is the furthering cromatic the pressent of the furthering cromatic the pressent of

temporaneous with the Tariff, and more than counteracted its retarding inducence, subservient to the cause of restriction. The state of public opinion, in regard to the restrictive potential poten

that it will lead to the most beneficial reform which it is in the power of the National Legis-

stores of wealth inexhaustible. God, through nature, teaches man that human intercourse should be free and unrestricted -and the legislator acts as if it were his office to set up par-tition walls to prevent the diffusion of the

blessings and comforts intended by the Father of mankind for his children.

To state all the benefits to be derived from free intercourse, it would be necessary to know all the powers and capacities of nature, and also of man to avail himself of them. Taking warning, therefore from the presumption of the restrictive party, the friends of the liberal and beneficient system of Free Trade, or any other interded not venture to enumerate the advantages, which they anticipate may result from the abolition or modification of the existing Tariff

Toth. The propo

in this county.

All that it is now considered proper or expedient to do, is to invite the friends of good government, and of their country-or such of them as may be able and disposed to do soto meet at some place and time to be hereaf-ter appointed, to consult together for the public

It is not advisable, nor indeed impossible to state beforehand, all the questions which may be proposed for discussion at the contemplated Convention. One object of the Convention will be to prepare a petition or memorial, to be addressed to the next Congress, for the purpose of obtaining a modification or repeal of the existing Tariff.

It may not be amiss to enumerate beforehand some of the most prominent topics in relation to this important subject, upon which it is desirable to provure as much and as ac-curate information as possible, to be incorporated with the memorial to be presented to the

abuse, feel, and will act only as members of me community. These who aftive to retain a main not possess now assumes to be, the soft, exclusive, and hall not possess now assumes to be, the soft of the community to the of the privacy which indicated the province of the community to the of the privacy which indicated the province of the community to the of the privacy which indicates the province of the community to the of the privacy which indicates the privacy which indicates the province of the community to the of the privacy which indicates the privacy which in the same are prompted either by individual interaction, without the privacy which indicates the privacy which in the same are prompted either by individual interaction, without the privacy which indicates the privacy which in the privacy which is not better the privacy which in the privacy which is not privacy in the privacy which is not privacy in an agent point in the privacy which is not privacy in a privacy long article does not review attention. The proposed that a knowledge in the privacy long article does not review attention. The proposed forms who thought tap-bridged by the privacy which is not be previously the proposed forms who thought tap-bridged by the privacy which is not previously the proposed forms who thought tap-bridged by the proposed forms who the pr

prevails in this country, and how far it is likely to be extended, if the Restrictive System shall be continued. How much of the reve-

wise Creator. God has richly and bountifully endowed the earth with every variety of soil, climate, and production. He has filled the waters also with the means of wealth and subsistence. He has given to man capacities it is the professed object of the Tariff to give stores of wealth inexhaustible. How many new, and now unknown, modes of industry and profitable occupation, would spring up, and stimulate and reward industry, in consequence of opening our ports to foreign naof a reform in our present system, would pro-bably be greater than even the enthusiastic

friends of Free Trade anticipate.
8th. The effect of this bargaining system upon the character of the members of the National Legislature, and upon the standard of

American System.

10th. The proportion of benefit which results from the outlay of money under the direction, control, patronage, or management of the Government, as compared with the result obtained by the same sum of money, expended for the same objects, by cautious, shrewd, economical men, who expect a return for the capital invested. Under this head it would be well to obtain, from those who may have opportunities to know, the present cash value of the different works which have been carried on by the Government. More than the duties with those against whom the capital invested in the duties which are charged upon them, and the duties which are charged upon them, and of respectable family, of highly cultivated mind and manners. He had a finished education, was not only master of the languages and deeply read in the arts and sciences, but possessed all the minor accomplishments of the gentleman-colloquial powers in an eminent degret of a system which is pretended to add to the wealth of the country.

25th. Must there not be a great improvement in our own manufactures, by repealing to the duties which are charged upon them, and of respectable family, of nightly cultivated mind and manners. He had a finished education, was not only master of the languages and deeply read in the arts and sciences, but possessed all the minor accomplishments of the carried on by the Government. More than the duties with those against whom ter appointed to consult together for the public good in regard to the main question of real importance which now agitates the public have opportunities to know, the present cash value of the different works which have been value of the different works which have been carried on by the Government. More than one hundred millions of dollars have been expended, under the American System, upon public works; and, if the proposed Convention could obtain information as to the preservation, present state, and condition of these works—how many of them are of any value to the nation—what is their separate and conjoint value—for how much less contractors could have constructed these works—some impresent in the substitution of the system of the system of the first present of the first present of the substitution of the system of the system of the first present of the system of the first present of the first present of the system of the system of the first present of the system of th have constructed these works-some impres-

future time, to pay the expenses necessary for the support of Government, out of our public

stituted for the present system?

24th. Whether any, and if any, what estimate can be made of the diminished value of the work done in any working day throughout the United States by reason of the existing that time the ferryman saw him in the continuous continuou

labor lost or rendered unproductive, is not a and the next day it was removed to and inter-subject of accurate calculation: but some up- red decently in the burial ground at Niagara

28th. Is there, or is there not, danger of a civil war from the continuance of the present Tariff if the laws which constitute the Tariff remain in their present state, whereby Courts of Justice are precluded from ascertaining or deciding whether the said laws are, or are not, warranted by the Constitution of the United States? There is no legal mode of ascertaining whether Congress had a right to pass the act of the 19th May, 1828, or, in other words,

the legality of that act.
In case war shall ensue, who will be in the right, and who in the wrong? This question must finally be decided by a tribunal not influenced by passion or party spirit—not un-der any delusion—but which will judge just

judgment.

In the ordinary laxity of language, the inquiry is infinite. This communication is not further protracted, because it is found that a

remment for bringing their property into the country.

17th. What would be the effect of abolishing or diminishing the Tariff upon the prices of farms, and the facility of selling them, and getting pay in money in the Uffined States?

18th. How does the Tariff affect the agrituple of the Tariff

lature to make, is the main object of the proposed Convention.

The subject, considering it in reference to supersede ours in foreign markets, in the Can-his astonishment that they should be so little adas, or elsewhere, where living is as cheap as interested in the grand and beautiful works of

The subject, considering it in reference to the capacities and nature of man is infinite. None but the all-perfect and infinite mind can perceive all the connections, bearings, and perceive all the connections, bearings, and gearticle.

The operation of any restrictive system is to do evil—yet mere to prevent the doing of good. The extent of its operation, it is not given man to know. No legislator ever was competent, or ever will be competent, either proportion of the evil done, or the good prevented by a system which interposes artificial barriers to prevent the free exchange of the products of the earth, or of human industry. No legislator can form any approximating estimate, either previously or approximating estimate, either p approximating estimate, either previously or advocates of restriction to prosecute this insubsequently, how much any restrictive law counteracts the beneficent intention of the all
7th. How far an act which prevents the the ultimate value and degree of perfection in public improvements, if the wealth now ex tracted by invisible means by the Tariff, were to accumulate in the hands of the people, and the improvements required were made, when and where, and by persons competent to make them as private speculations? 23d. What would be the average saving per entered the house. He then concluded to eyear of a family in the central State of Penn-rect a cottage of his own, and as he could not sylvania, which now expends five hundred do it on the island he determined to built it dollars a year, if a small direct tax were sub-stituted for the present system?

water. It was about two o'clock in the aitermorals in this country.

That the result of the labor in the country noon; the ferryman did not see ham return, and his clothes were observed where he had depounder the Constitution, to make roads, canals, or any other internal improvements in the country, this being one of the objects of the country, this being one of the objects of the labor in the amount or value of the made, but his body could not be discovered. On the 21st it was taken up at Fort Niagars, and the next day it was removed to and internal to the labor in the country noon; the ferryman did not see ham return, and his clothes were observed where he had deposited them. An examination was immediately made, but his body could not be discovered.

pete on equal terms with those against whom our manufacturers now ask protection.

26th. Would not the repeal of the present Many years of his life had been spent in trasell more abroad, employ more of our own pco-sometimes be sociable—to all others he was ple at home, and bring more money into the distant and reserved. At such times, his conthe question of the propriety of permitting our rulers at Washington to go out of their sphere, and becoming factorums for the Union.

11th. The effect and influence of the Tariff to make a market for slaves, to increase the number of slaves, and to perpetuate the state of slaves. The documents presented by the size of the manufacturing States, if perfect and to perpetuate the state of slaves. The documents presented by the size of the month of the manufacturing states, if perfect and to perpetuate the state of slaves. The documents presented by the size of the most interesting to the most interesti above ages, will do went in giving the prevence SAMUEL REYNOLD's.

SAMUEL REYNOLD's, who may be found at the Easton Hotel nov. 16.

It was also

Resolved, That notice of the said meeting and of the Constitution, can either procure the required redress, or put the National Legislature in the wrong for withholding justice. From the New York Evening Post.

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AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECU.

TED AT THIS OFFICE.

It was also

Resolved, That notice of the said meeting and of the Constitution, can either procure the required redress, or put the National Legislature in the wrong for withholding justice. This proposal is addressed to the intelligent now uploid the present system, and desire to philanthropist of this country. There is danger that the Restictive System, under the device of the said meeting and of the Constitution, can either procure the required redress, or put the National Legislature in the wrong for withholding justice. This proposal is addressed to the intelligent now uploid the present system, and desire to philanthropist of this country. There is danger that the Restictive System, under the device of the said meeting and of the Constitution, can either procure the required redress, or put the National Legislature in the wrong for withholding justice. States, to force the citizens of the States which and to manufacture, to purchase goods manufacture, to purchase goods manufactured in the manufacturing States, if peral the required redress, or put the National Legislature in the wrong for withholding justice. States to the constitution, can either procure of slavers, and to perpetuate the state of the constitution, can either procure of slavers, and to perpetuate the state of the constitution, salte and would request the the would pold no not manufacture, to purchase goods manufacture, to purchase goods manufacture, to purchase goods manufactured in the manufacture of the constitution, as a state and the constitution, the constitution of the constitution, as a state and the constit

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of both subscri-with Mr. the sub-diate at-tLEY.

EATLY ECU-

he produced them. When his little cot was dent. They have since been reduced to 25 public and private interests. examined, hopes were entertained that some manuscript or memorial might be found of his own composition, but he had left nothing of the kind. His faithful dog guarded his door, and was with difficulty persuaded aside while and was with difficulty persuaded aside while it was opened. His cat occupied the place. Clay power to the amount of 90 cents per pound by the wisdom of Gen. Jackson's "tachment to the Supreme Court, and the legimate powers and was with difficulty persuaded aside while it was opened. His cat occupied the place. Clay power to the amount of 90 cents per pound by the wisdom of Gen. Jackson's "tachment to the Supreme Court, and the legimate powers and was with difficulty persuaded aside while it was opened. His cat occupied the place. appropriated as his bed. His guitar, his violin, and flutes, and music books were scattered around in confusion. There was a port folio, and the leaves of a large book: but not a word,

Many spots on Iris Island are consecrated to the memory of Francis Abbot. On the upwalk; and at one place it has become hard trod and well beaten, like that on which a sentinel performs his tour of duty. Between Iris Island and Moss Isle there is embowered in seclusion and shade, one of the most charming waterfalls or cascades imaginable. This was his favorite retreat for bathing. Here he resorted at all seasons of the year. In the coldest weather, eyen when there was soow on the ground and ice in the river, he continued to bathe in the Niegara.

At the lower extremity of the Island is bridge leading to what is called the Terrapin nocks; from this bridge extends a single piece of timber some twelve or fifteen feet over the precipice. On this bridge it was his daily practice to walk; with a quick step he would pass the bridge, advance on the timber to the extreme point, turn quickly on his heel and walk back; and continue thus to walk for hours together. Sometimes he would let himself down at the end of the timber, and hang under it by his hands and feet, over the terrific precipice for fifteen minutes at a time. To the inquiry why he would thus expose himself, he would reply, that in crossing the ocean he had frequently seen the sea boy per form far more perilous acts, and as he should probably again pass the sca himself, he wished to innure himself to such dangers. If the nerves of others were disturbed, his were not. In the wildest hours of the night, he was of ten found walking alone and unfearing in the most dangerous places near the Falls; and at such times he would shun approach, as if he had a dread of man. He had a stipend allowed him of about \$5 a-week. He always attended to the state of his accounts very carefully; was econominal in the expenditure of generous in paying for all favors and services, never receiving any thing without making immediate payment. He had a deep and abiding sense of religious duty and decorum; was mild in his behavior, and inoffensive in his conduct. Religion was a subject he well understood and highly appreciated. The charity he asked from others, he extended to all

What, it will be asked, could have broken and destroyed such a mind as Francis Ab-bot's? What could have driven him from the society he was so well qualified to adorn-and. what transformed him noble in person and intellect, into an isolated anchorite, shunning the association of his fellow men? The history of his misfortunes is not known, and the cause of his unhappiness and sectusion, will, undoubtedly, to us, be ever a mystery. He treats of Iris Island.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Ed for of the Enstern Store Whig. Queen Ann's County August 13th, 1851. -My reply to M., Chambers' spe ch has

tion, than I at first supposed would be necesshall, however conclude my remarkaupon that

most extraordinary dinner production. Not satisfied with calumniating Gen. Jackson for particular measures of the Government, administration are abundant, but unhappily watch cannot fail to destroy it utterly." for the interests of this nation, they are of a character to sieken the patriot and the lover of his country; to produce disease in the heretofore healthful action of the Government, and and destruction to the vital interests of the Has he any claims to that consistency, the nation." This is a sweeping denunciation for one who ought to be acquainted with the acts the executive authority of his country.— have any talents or even common sense, fall-Can Mr. Chambers presume, that the effu-ing into so many political blunders and abacts the executive authority of his country .sions of mere partizan abuse will be countenanced by the sober and reflecting portion of the community? Does he believe, that the talents and respectability of a statesman are tariff measures ever proposed in Congress.—
to be estimated by the violence of his invec- Oa February 28th, 1827, The Bill imposing tive, and the grossness of his misrepresentations. If his conscience have the power of reproving for the comission of error, must he ent Administration? He surpassed even Bar ton and Holmes in wanton abuse. The false charges of these men were confined to a part Senator, to tell las kind neighbors, that the abundant fruits of this Administration are of a character to "sicken the lover of his country, and to end in death and destruction to the vital interests of the nation." If the gentleman had given a correct account of these "abundant truits" the people, whom he addressed, would scarcely think them so sickening as he has represented. An enumeration of some of the principal measures of Gen. Jackson's Adistration, will shew how much credit is due t, Mr. Chambers's assertions.

The first wholesome fruit, produced by the accuse others of violating the dictates of their election of that great patriot, was a saving of thousands of dollars, by the institution of a conscience, and of evincing an inconsistency in regard to this measure. Ought any confi rigid system of accountability in all the Dedence to be placed in the political statements partments of the Government. It is impossible to calculate exactly the amount gained by and opinions of a man who would thus at tempt to deceive and mislead the public? Mr. the country in consequence of the regulations, Washington. It may, however, be stated with safety, that during Gen. Jackson's term, at least one million of dollars will be preserved by removals and the present strict mode of transacting the business of the Government.

The second wholesome fruit of the presen administration, has proceeded from a reduction of the duties upon several of the necessa ries of life. During Mr. Adams' admistration. 12 cents were paid upon the importation of every pound of Bohea Tea. Since Gen. Jackson was elected, the duty has, by his recommendation, been reduced to & cents. The duties upon Southong Yea, during Mr. Adams' ad-

troyed all his compositions as fast almost as | cents per pound, while Mr. Adams was Presi | the two systems is best calculate

and was with difficulty personnel. His cat occupied the place Clay power, to the amount of 20 cents per appropriated as his hed. His guitar, his violin, bushel, Gen. Jackson has had this tax reduced to 15 cents per bushel. He has also reduced the duties on Coffee to 3 cents per pound, and on Cocoa to 1 cent per pound. and the leaves of a large book. But not a word, mot even his name was written in any of dections, the people have got rid of paying about three millions, five hundred thousand dollars annually for consuming Tea, Molasses, Salt, Coffee and Cocoa. Is it not astonishing that such fruit as this should make our Sena-

The third wholesome fruit of Gen. Jackson's election, has been the payment of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars by Denmark, for spoliations upon our Commerce, during the years 1808, 1809, 1810 and 1811. This claim had, for several years, been a subject of contention. The efforts of the preceeding Administration, to recover it, were unavailing. The wisdom and energy of A. Jackson were required to obtain our just demands. -

The fourth wholesome fauit, produced the present Administration, is our treaty with Turkey, by which we have secured a trade with the Inland Asiatic Seas. This business was undertaken by Messrs. Adams and Clay They were, however, unable to obtain this trade, which has been estimated to be worth about five hundred thousand dollars annually to our country.

'The fifth wholesome fruit of Gen. Jackson's election is the recovery of the West India Trade, which was lost by the fast administration, while they were travelling through the country, for the purpose of making dinner speeches. This trade is supposed to be worth at least three millions of dollars annually to

the peeple of the United States. It would occupy too much time to mention every important act of the present Adminis-That industry and economy have been introduced into all the operations of the Government, cannot be questioned by any person, who has taken the trouble to examine the official records of the country. The single item of expenditures for our foreign intercourse, is about \$300,000 less per annum, than it was during Mr. Adams' administration. Notwithstanding this fact, and the advantages deestablished, upon terms of reciprocity with several nations, our Senator has boldly charged the present administration with wasting the treasures of the Government in the "outfits and extras" for our ministers. Does the gentleman suppose, that such "abundant fruits," as have been already noticed, are calculated to "sicken the patriot, and end in death and destruction to the vital iterests of the nation"? Is it not disgraceful to any man, publicly to denounce measures, which he must be satisfied, will necessarily promote the interests of his country? I have no doubt that the "fruits of this administration" have diseased our Senafor and many other patriots like himself. They have become frantick at the prosperity of the nation, because they know it will be the means of continuing Oen Jackson in ofwas about twenty-eight years of, age at the time of his death. He was perfectly infatuated with the scenery of the Falls, and express by shown be discussed in a similar manner, if ed himself in exactes with the romanue rethey had no better sources of information, delivered by Barton, Holmes and Chambers

Our Senator observes, that "time has been ween in parts of this Union it would have been

as fatal to the hopes of a politician to proclaim himself opposed to the tariff, internal improvement and the United States Bank, as to have been already extended to a greater length than openly avowed hostility to the fundamental ar-I naticipated, when my first number was writ-ticles of republican government or a preference ten. The multiplicity of his mesrepresentations for a monarchy. How is now the case? Why zeal, he has enforced it with his acqustomed has forced me into a more minute investiga- they scarcely cause a stumbling block worth eloquence, but according to the best judgment the expenditure of a paragraph to remove .that God has given me, I must say he has not "protestation' suodues all murmurs of conscience or consistency. The tauff question is satisfactorily adjusted by a cold recognition of the constitutionality of the system, and by our Senator remarks, that "the fruits of tons advising in regard to it a mode of proceeding should like to be informed, how long the tleman has been an advocate of the tariff.-Does he suppose, that his Eastern Shore brethren have never heard of his votes upon if some remedy be not applied, to end in death this subject, in the Senate of the United States? want of which he condemns in others? It is amazing to behold a man, who professes to surdities. It appears from the Journal of proceedings in the Senate, that Mr. Chambers has voted against some of the most important additional duties on imports, commonly calle the Woolen's Bill, was presented to the Senate for their consideration and final decision. proving for the comission of error, must be ate for their consideration and and additional not feel mortified, while reflecting upon the statements, which he has published to the table. The year and nays were called world in regard to the measures of the prescasting vote in the affirmative, by which the Bill was laid on the table. Mr. Chambers' vote is recorded among the geas upon this motion only of the official conduct of Gen. Jackson He had it in his power to decide the fate of this and his cabinet. But it was reserved for our interesting Bill, and he did so by effectually opposing its passage. On the 12th of May 1828, Mr. Chambers voted, in the Senate of the United States, against engressing or passing to a third reading as amended, the Bill from the House of Representatives, imposing duties on imports, commonly called the Pariff Bill, on the succeeding day, he voted for postponing said Bill indefinitely, and after wards voted against its final passage. Notwithstanding these facts, the gentleman professes in his dinner speech, to be a warm friend

> condemned by those who are acquainted with the affairs of their country. The gentleman expresses woeful lamenta tions, in consequence of Gen. Jackson's opposition to rechartering the United States Bank This is a question, however, upon which men of all parties differ. Many, who are now advocating Mr. Clay's election to the Presidency, have openly contended, in Congress, a gainst the constitutionality and expedience of the United States Bank. Gen. Jackson has recommended in place of the present institu-

> of the Tariff. He has even the effrontery to

Chambers may obtain credence from a few ig-

norant partizans, but his assertions will 6

amined Gen. Jackson's message and can find no sentiment, whice an be con-strued into an opposition to the each organ-ization of that judicial tribunal. It will there trued into an opposition to the paers organization of that judicial tribunal. It will therefore be necessary for Mr. Chapters to propinions or assertions, to induce a to believ that Gen. Jackson has any wis to dimini that Gen. Jackson was of the streme Court-He may be in favour of certai of the principles, upon which the Court is es-tablished, but I do not believe, but he is op-posed to any constituent, which is necessary

posed to any constituent, which is necessary for its independence.

Our Senator seems to think astonishing, that Tariff and Uultra anti-tart men, that the advocates and opponents of infernal improvement, "that politicians of all norts and descriptions of opinions," should be friendly to the re election of Gen. Jacker, This circumstance is, however, easily applained.—These different parties have derived, that the measures generally of the parties against the measures generally of the present administration have caused busines of a kinds to increase and flourish. They know, that the it has been for many years. The are aware they can elect no man to the Presidency whose political sentiments will corespond with their own, upon every topick a present dis-cussed in the nation, and about which nearly every person entertains an opinini. General are not disposed to take another upon trial, until the old hero has served aslong as either Washington or Jefferson or Majson or Mon-

roe or the two Adams together. After informing his entertaines of the differ ence between Gen. Jackson and fr. Calhoun our Senator observes, "Mr. Trewell, in a speech which you have no doubt sen, declares he President to have been guiltyof gross and palpable usurpation of power. His colleague Mr. Tyler was not behind him it his denunciations." The gentleman allides to the speeches of these Senators upon the Turkish mission. They contended, that the President should not have appointed agents to negotiate with Turkey, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and that as he did not consult the Senate upon this subject, he has violated the constitution. The opinions of Mr. Tazewell and Mr. Tyler are certainly entitled to great respect. But other gentlemen in the Senite, whose talents and reputation are not inferior to those o any statesmen in the country, contended and proved from public records that similar missions had been sanctioned by the acts of all Gen. Jackson's predecessors During the administration of Mr. Adams, Commodore Crane and Mr. Offley were sent to Turkey, without the advice and consent of the Senate, to negotiate a treaty for the same purposes, which have been secured by the wisdom and diplomacy of the present administraspeech, upon the Turkish mission, in reply to Mr. Tazewell, with the following remarkable and energetic language, "I have endeavored lawless usurpation be tried by a fair construcraneous exposition, by the example of the last and wiscast and most prudent men, who have directed the affairs of the country or by the uniform practice of every President, sanctioned by the acts or acquiescence of every Senate, and every House of Representatives since the institution of our Government-if these are to weigh against the denunciation of the Senater from Virginia, then the accusation

"Last not least," our Senator continues what says the ex-organ -he who it was said laimed to rule the President-what says the J. S. Telegraph-why that this President is on the brink of a precipice .- deceived -impos ed upon-in leading strings, surrounded and moved by the very personification of evil and mischief." At a public meeting in Chestertown, on the 19th of July, 1828, what said Mr Chambers about the U. S. Telegraph-why that he "would not touch that paper with a pair of tongs." It seems, ho vever, that the gentleman, thinks Duff and his paper a little cleaner since he turned a political somerset.-He can now venture not only to touch the paper, but to read and quote it for good authoriy. I suppose that Dui'h s forgiven him for is abuse, and no doubt they will hereafter be very warm friends-par nobile fratrum.

falls. He has urged it with vehemence and

With a few general remarks, I will dismiss Mr. Chambers speech. I may have given able as most others to protect myself. But more importance to this dinner production than was necessary. But when I reflected that would be read by persons, who have not the opportunities of informing themselves of the measures of the Administration, when oo, I recollected that most persons preume a Senator of the United States is arquainted with these measures, and that his the United States, even after the principal nigh and dignified station would at least compel him to make correct statements, I deternined to answer, in detail, such of our senator's misrepresentations as I believed were most plaint, in your additional effort to divert the exiculated to injure the Jackson party. If my public mind from the primary and real ques-writings have given office to any person, my tion before you, to the consideration of a colwritings have given office to any person, my tion before you, to the consideration of a col-apology is the suppression of falsehood and the dissemination of truth. It is the policy of the companions of Eaton and Handelith, ertain leaders of the opposition party in differ ent sections of the Country, to procure dinner meetings for the purpose of inflaming the minds of the public by misrepresenting the acts of the present Administration. The press s polluted by the publication of their abomis kept in a state of continual ferment and disputation, Of this fact Mr, Chambers' din-ner speech in Kent is a notable proof. Notwith standing his misrepresentations have been exposed in several of the most distinguished papers in our State and County, there are persons, who have the means of becoming ac-quainted with the official documents of the Gov-ly and subsequently thrown in the way. every assertion in our Senator's speech. I have my; but this is given in a form which they mixed in the crowd and have witnessed with will regard as a threat, rather than an assurastonishment, the ignorance of some, and the deception of others, in regard to the subjects embraced in that digraceful speech. Even in one year, as I have shown in previous communicatious, Mr. Chambers has made a misstatement of \$1,355,746,22, on account of the payment of the public debt. This can be seen by any one, who will take the trouble to exam-

to characterise our country, his dinner speech in Kent will remain a monument of his ignorance, deception and folly.

A JACKSONIAN.

MR. INGHAM'S REPLY TO MR. TRIST'S LETTER.

I now take leave of your expose, and pro reed to reply to your letter by Mr. Trist, al ready referred to. I cannot but regret to find the same apparent misapprehension of the nature and object of my letter of the 21st ultimo still existing, which had prevaded your previ us proceedings on this subject. The repreentation I made to you of the transactions o Mai. Eaton and others was not induced by any alleged injury done to me. This was disdisclaimed. The object was simply to bring to your notice a meditated outrage against the majesty of the law, which I redeemd discreditable to the Government, and conidered it to be my duty to lay before you, In terior to that date. furtherance of this object, I suggested such prominent facts as I thought necessary to enale you to give a direction to any investigation you might order, which would most readily isclose the whole truth.

The facts presented by me for your consid eration, were, that Major Eaton and Mr. sault, you informed him of the controversy Bandolph had resolved to assault me; that, between Major Eaton and myself, and said for effecting their object, they occupied, as a that, "if there was to be any more writing, it rendezvous, certain lower rooms in the Pecar would be in "red ink." Your course, on this sury building, near, which as the head of the subject, is the more extraordinary, and the Department, I must necessarily pass in the more worthy to be specially remarked, inas-discharge of my official duties; that the officers much as the persons principally interested are discharge of my official duties; that the officers occupying these rooms, with one other, were known to be of your most confidential friends, in the Company of Major Eaton and Randolph whilst they were thus awaiting an apportunity to make the intended assault. I further, stated that the intended assault. I further, stated that the intended assault is intercourse and consultation with you, and whose devotion to your wishes authorized the beset my of Nahlas the intended assault force, beset my of Nahlas the intended assault force, beset my of Nahlas the intended assault offender no notice is taken, as if there was no hostic and the intended assault and the principal offender no notice is taken, as if there was no such person on the stage of action. All the rest engaged, or supposed to have been engaged in the intended assault, are completely to the designs of the principal, were guilty of exculpated, and a virtual amnesty given them, to the designs of the principal, were guilty of exculpated, and a virtual amnesty given them, a high effence against the laws of the country, while the words of your letter appear guard The matter for investigation under this state-mept of facts, were simply as follows: "the penalties of the law," and disnission

them, arm and lie in wait for the purpose at my defence. leged, or for any other criminal purpose? 2. Did they use the rooms of the Treasury building as places of rendezvous for such a

purpose? 3. Were the officers who occupied these rooms present while they were so employed y Eaton and Randolph, or either of them? 4. Did Eaton and Randolph, with a recruited armed force, threaten an assault on my iwelling, for two successive nights, till a late

If so, then is all I have stated true to the etter. I am sure it will not be contended that it while I carry on a public prosecution, in which did not concern the character of the Government, to have a severe scrutiny made to ascer- with the privation of the means of subsistence tain the truth of such allegations; and, if found to be true, to know especially how it of the penalties of the law, as a punishment had happened that any persons, much more those in your particular confidence, should have dared to occupy the rooms in the Tres- as expressing a desire for a free, impartial, sury Department, in order to make an assault on the life of its chief officer; and to what ex- fore a tribunal of justice. It is any thing else tent, if at all, the officers accompanying them, rather than this If it had been your sole into shew, that if the evil which is denounced as thad any knowledge of, or given aid or counter nance to so disgraceful an outrage. The facts which then had come to my knowledge were embodied in a letter addressed to you, on the ment; (the only moment at my disposal for that purpose,) believing that you would con-ceive it your duty to cause the subject to be investigated in such manner as the long experience of the most enlightened comm had found best calculated to elicit truth and promote justice. - But you have not though proper to do so. You have contented your with drawing out and spreading before the public, the excuses and denials of a portion of the persons referred to, without taking the dightest notice of the prin

> An examination might very possibly have mplicated persons before thought of, or resulted in the acquital of others who were sus-I have alleged will be substantially proved; the investigation; I have no right to do so, more you and me. tuan any other citizen of the United States: You are responsible for the due execution of the laws of the District; and when these had to ane matter to which you have not invited pubafford personal protection, I hope to he as he affention in your letter of the 7th instant, think I have a just ground for complaint, it your effort to transfer from yourself and your ges therein made. I have therefore left : for an offence committed exclusively against

offender had confessed more than chough to one of those stered reserved rights which, it justity a public prosecution.

But I find a still more serious cause of comwhilst at their rendezvous, whereby you might ostensibly impeach my veracity, without contradicting one of my assertions. Not content with framing such an issue, thus calculated to do me injury, and to defeat every purpo a of jus-tice, I find in your letter, and with deep re-gret feel myself obliged to expose it, indubitaole evidence of a deplorable biasin your mind. As an apparent cause for the embarrassment interposed, you have made a gratulious offer of your protection to me if I should engage in those prosecutions. But not having in any other case, and if station can be conper-egught such protection, nor deemed it desira-strued to confer privileges of this nature, those ac-ble it removes none of the difficulties previous-who claim ought to remember that the estabernment still insisting that all his statements are comet. I have been astoniahed to hear professional gentlemen declare, that they believed from injury in consequence of giving testimo

ance of protection.

As no witness would be required to in culpate himself by his own testimony, the condition annexed to your assurance, that "it must not be construed as affording impunity for their own misconduct, which the investigation might unfold," could have no meaning

you prejudge and promulgate the acquittal of the "Acting Secretary of War, and others" (sileged to have been charged by me) of any S. D. INC offence whatever, having previously justified the officers whose rooms were occupied for a rendezvous, on the ground that "it was their futy to be there; and that any body else had s right to come there."-If a free and untrammelled investigation had been gone into, as I requested, I had determined to call upon you as the first witness. Notwithstanding you say in your letter to Messrs. Campbell, Smith, Lewis, and Randolph, that "Mr. Ingham's letter," (received by you at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 22d of June) "gave (you) the first information that (you) had on the subject of his difficulties," yet I risk nothing in say-ing, that your examination, with the other testimony in my power, would have afforded am ple proof of the extraordinary fact that you were well apprised of what was going on an-

The feelings which governed you on occasion may be understood from the fact that you have justified Major Euton's meditated assault upon me, and from the declaration of one of your devoted friends, that, in a conversation he had with you before the intended as sault, you informed him of the controversy 1 Did Eaton and Randolph, or either of from office, against those who were armed in

It should be observed that your denunciation of the penalties of the law, and your-judgment of acquittal in the District of Columbia, are not idle words. All the juries who might be called to try such offences, must be selected under your own eye, and by an officer who holds his office at your will; in addition to this, you hold the pardoning power in your own hands. Whoever has paid attention State trials, cannot be insensible to the effect of these powers. I am, therefore, now met with an unsought offer of personal protection, the witnesses I might offer are threatened for their families, and some with the addition for their generous services in my defence. How can I understand such a communication and untrammelled investigation of truth, betention, in writing this letter to deter the

tention, in writing this letter to deter the scrutiny it purports to acquiesce in, it could not have been more effectually framed for its object; for you had judged rightly in supposing that I would not have a lightly in supposing that I would not have a lightly in supposing that I would not have a lightly in the detriment arising from the imputation east upon me by your proceeding, than expose to injury men who had offered to risk their lives for mine. But you have left me no choice in an appeal to a tribunal of criminal jurisdiction. At the same moment in which you seemingly invited public attention to see ' what proofs (1) should be able to bring in support of the charges, you closed the door as well against the witnesses as against the effect of their testimony. fender, rejecting all offers to adduce additional of justice, you have proclaimed the acquittal testimony. but to aid you in the arraignment and punishment of the innocent. To give the more effect to your purpose, you alledge that you pected. But that the facts should have been have already made inquiries (secretly of investigated, will not be denied by any one course) and from the information thus receiv who duly appreciates the sacred duty of re- ed, declare my statements to be unfounded pressing, among the officers of the Government in fact;' and not only denounce the evidence within the walls of the public edifices, all dis- on which I relied as 'vague and false,' with-

dispositions to violence. I have only to add that, when such a scrutiny shall be made, all course of proceeding in a manner most injutous to my character and teeling, you have subsequent prevarications of the minor coad even descended from your high station to of jutors to the contrary notwithstanding. I do fer me a personal taunt. Such is the close of The President of the Council impressed on not complain that you have not instituted on the last scene of the political relation between You will perceive that I have carefully ab stained-from introducing into this discussion

(and your document of the 11th, and which is not necessary to my defence against the charofficers, who, are constituted for that service, wed feed a talk mexplored, all of which was to me, a private citizen, at a distance, and without special interest, the labor and responsibility of carrying on a criminal, prosecution at a constant of the constant of th stances of my are to do new thing which might June, contains his reply to the Belgian Depresembly an agreeme controversy with the Chief Magistrate. Self defence is however. is conceded in all communities, man has never submitted to the entire control of society; it is this right alone I claim to have exerted in the foregoing remarks. If I have used it part with what any one may consider an undue freedom, it will be cause of regret to me, but having, from the beginning of my official connexion until it was dissolved by you, devoted all the faculties of my mind to the public service with no other view than to promote the public interest and the character of the Government, and consequently, the fame of its chief officer, I have considered myself as la-boring under obligations which could not be paid, nor you as having any right to inflict in . uries by way of adjusting such a balance. With the exception of station therefore, I felt no restraint which would not be required ished courfesies of republican society, at least, protect the inferior members from the unjust effects of such a privilege, by imposing cor-responding restraints on the superior. But it should always be kept in view, wherever the correspondence may lead to. that it has bee forced upon me in a manner which has left me no choice but to suffer the effects of your cruel injustice, or to use some of the means which crowd into my service, to avert the intended wrongs. I have already adverted to the manner in which our official connexion has been maintained on my part. The docu-

to promote | that while intelligence and patriotiem continue | public service;" and in the next paragraph | only hope of bequest. I have the honor to be

S. D. INGHAM

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.
THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
By the packet ship Manchester, Captain
Watkinson, we have received London papers
to June 30th, and Liverpool to the 1st of July. both inclusive. They came to hand about 8 o'clock this morning. For a Liverpool paper to the latest date, we are indebted to Capt Watkinson.

Warsaw dates are to the 17th. No new battle had been fought, although the Poles are represented to have left their encampment at Praga on the 14th, in order to go out to meet

The degree of Doctor of Civil Law has hear conferred by the University of Oxford, upon Capt: Basil Hall. This honor was given at the same moment with a similar compliment to Washington Irving.

The report of the Cholera Morbus in Ham-

burgh, and the burning of Antwerp, were pre-Don Pedro, Ex-Emperor of Brazil, has an

rived in London. On the 29th June, the Rt. Hon. Charles Richard Vaughan, British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the U.

States of America, was presented to the King

FRANCE. It has been stated in London by a person of high rank, who is known to possess the best means of information, that the French elections will go much against the Ministers, and that M. Cassimir Perrier, and his colleagues must either give way to the liberal party or re-tire from office. The liberal party demands: 1st. The full execution of the plans of July, as promised by M. Lafayette. 2d. The diminuion by one third, at least, of the enormous civil list appropriated to the King .- Sd. A dec. laration in favor of the Poles, and a cordial alliance with Belgium.

Baron Paul de Bourgoing has set out as Minister Plenipotentiary from France to St. Petersburg.

The capital has been perfectly tranquil throughout the whole of the week.

London, June 29—The Paris papers of Sunday sufficiently explain the object of the rench Government in advancing the period of convoking the Chambers from the 9th of August, as it stood originally, to the 25d of next mouth. The former day is the anniversary of the King's accession, and therefore was an appropriate occasion for his first meeting with the new representatives of the nation; but to reach the 9th of Aug. the country had to pass through "the glorious days" of July.

when a state of feeling might be displayed by the people calculated to render necessary for the support of order all the practical wisdom and salutary influence which the ministry can derive from the presence and assistance of a popular legislature.

The Royal speech will be delivered on the 23d, and as the question of the hereditary

peerage will be practically settled by the result of the elections, which take place on the 5th. his Majesty may satisfy the movement party by some hint of his disposition to yield to their wishes on that topic. His own proposed civil fist, the magnificence of which has been a subject of inflammatory addresses and even seditious barrangues, may easily be reduced before the speech to such a scale as to remore all ground of complaint or disaffection.—The Royal sitting may thus be made a practical commentary on the result of the "glorious week" of last July, which will prepare the people to hail its anniversary with gratitude and to celebrate its triumphs without danger or confusion.

At present, it must be confessed that the political horizon of the French monarchy is rather gloomy. The press of the capital which tien for a month, has now began to fly at higher game, and to attack the Sovereign himself. The republican party proclaim that they raised Louis Philip to the throne when they might have placed Lafayette in the President's chair, and accuse his Majesty of ingratitude and bad faith for not surrounding it with republican in-stitutions—in other words, for not making the monarchy a repullic.

From the Moniteur of Monday, June 27. The Moniteur contains a long circular of M. assimir Perier, dated the 26th of June, to the prefects, relative to the conduct which they are to observe with respect to the elections the Prefects the necessity of preventing the people from being misled by false reports and srepresentations of scenes of disorder which have in fact only tended to show the strength of the Government and the impotence of the

agitelors.

BELGIUM. Acceptance of Prince Loopold .- As we apnauroed this morning, by intelligence received Via Bermuda, Price - Loopold has actually accepted the crown of Bolgium, under certain conditions. The London Times of the 28th

utation as follows : GENTLEMEN :- I entertain a deep sense of the wish of which the Belgic Congress has

made you the interpreters. "This mark of confidence is to me the more flattering, that it was not sought for on my

"Human dustinies do not present a more noble and more useful task than that of being called to maintain the independence and consolidate the liberties of a nation: A mission of such high importance can alone determine me to abandon an independent position, and to separate myself from a country to which have been attached by ties and recollections the most sacred, and which has given me se many proofs of its benerolence and sympa-

" I accept then, gentlemen, the offer which you make me, it being understood that it will belong to the Congress of the National Representatives to adopt the measures which can alone, constitute the new state, and thus secure for it the recognition of the European Powers. It is thus that the Congress will give me the power of devoting myself entirely to Belgium, and of consecrating to its well being and prosperity the relations which I have formed in countries whose friendship is essential to it; and to secure it, as much as depende upon my co-operation, an independent and happy existence.

June 26, 1831."

What's the use in spending time and wasting words to refute every calumny against Gen. Jackson and his friends, which is started by the federal party? The people believe no thing they say, nor care what they assert, 50 dation, poen reduced to a cents. The dates and person Southoney Tea, during Mr. Adams' administration, were 25 cents per pound. They have been reduced to 10 cents per pound by the influence and advice of Gen. Jackson the duties up on Old Hyson and Young thyson Tea were 40 cents per pound. They duties any person with the presence of the preference which 40 cents per pound. The duties an Imperial Tea were 50 the second in having them reduced to 18 cents per pound. The duties an Imperial Tea were 50 the second in having them reduced to 18 cents per pound. The duties an Imperial Tea were 50 the second in having them reduced to 18 cents per pound. The duties an Imperial Tea were 50 the second in having them reduced to 18 cents per pound. The duties an Imperial Tea were 50 the second in having them reduced to 18 cents per pound. The duties an Imperial Tea were 50 the second in having them reduced to 18 cents per pound. The duties an Imperial Tea were 50 the second in having them reduced to 18 cents per pound. The duties an Imperial Tea were 50 the second in the subject, from an honest conviction of the Commissioners of the District. It is stated by you that, in the report of the Commissioners of the District. It is stated by you that, the restrained hostility; was marked near is supplied to the proposition have defined to the proposition have the formed and despensation on the proposition have the formed and the proposition have the formed and the proposition have the formed and individual and reduced to the proposition have a degree unparalleled. It is stated by you that, the restrained hostility; was marked near is supplied to the proposition have a degree unparalleled in supplied to the proposition have a degree unparalleled to a proposition have the formed and the proposition have the formed and the proposition have the restrained hostility; and the proposition have the restrained hostility; and the restrained

BASTERN SHO PEOPLE'S AL

EASTOA TUESDAY MORNING On the first page of this day

a very valuable article, on th taken from the New York Es siderations therein proposed cient weight to arrest the merican. The time has arriv ed voice, the friends of free man; the opponents of mon privileges, should declare to ments, and make a firm stand ject Many, who are in prin a tariff, and look upon it as who admit its constitutionali sent rate of duties as opprestill found giving their sup pledged to go all lengths to yoke on our necks, under the name of the American System reflect on the consequences o the name of Henry Clay, nor let not the infatuation of pa rights and liberties of your duce you to lose sight of yo a plain principle of justice, of any individual. Althou a moderate tariff, one limited cessity, and the exigencies kope the Free Trade Conve city of Philadelphia, on the largely attended. The frier ties, and of reciprocal trac way with them. 'Can' we n from this Congressional Di "A Jacksonian" is comp

After the able exposition h Chambers' misstatements, at matters, it is to be more tha honor and dignity of the St ed by such a Senator. What hereafter say to his enterta sake of the high station h permit it to be published. Our peculiar circumsta

prevent us from giving t of the Republican Meeti ty. We give the follow CAROLINE REPUBLICA For Electors

Shadrach Lyden, V For Delegates to James M. Stanton, St John Thrawley, . Anda committee of meet at Hillsborough, gentlemen from Talbot nominating a Candidate committee proposes to r instant, of which, the other counties will pleas

The foreign news cont low is of considerable imp France, Mr. Rives, has st long standing claims aga spoliations on our comme Milan decrees. Although made at a considerable ab our citizens, yet we think ! will not rejoice at even The account, it will be see per, and not being official

We suppose the enemies say it would be better to l have the whole loaf. From the Baltimore .

EIGHT DAYS LA The packet ship St from Liverpool brings 7th and Liverpool to the

sive.

On the subject of o the London Courier paragraph: -- American Claims on readers will recollect, t vessels, the property o States, were seized by or condemed as prizes, and 1819. These out ernment, through Mi General in France, de the French Governme the energetic perserv Napoleon protracted town downfall. The

on the accession of L ued to be pressed of Charles X., and again Louis Phillippe. This tion has at length The French Government an indemnity to the States, for their loss of tioned, 25,000,000 fra sterling. The origins 400,000 france \$2,400 After a debate of th ed on with unusual ve play of talant, the Rel

second reading, by a being 367votes in its ! The bill was to be co on the following Tues terations had been the details of the Bill, which they retracted beral part of the pre cided disapprobation ment contemplated w rent more frequently should not be allowed In relation to the

don paper of the 2d at als enough for combi and the train, if we n hid speedily."
The London Albi have good authority died at Guy's hospite tion of every syptom

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EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 16, 1831. On the first page of this day's Whig will be found a very valuable article, on the subject of the tariff, taken from the New York Evening Post. The considerations therein proposed, we hope, are of sufficient weight to arrest the attention of every American. The time has arrived, when, with a unitmerican. The time has arrived and the rights of lately been appointed.

ed voice, the friends of freedom and the rights of lately been appointed.

A private letter from Berlin states that are privileges, should declare to the world their sentiments, and make a firm stand in regard to this subject. Many, who are in principle wholly opposed to tariff, and look upon it as unconstitutional, others who admit its constitutionality, but object to the present rate of duties as oppressive and unjust, are still found giving their support to men who stand pledged to go all lengths to bind more firmly this yoke on our necks, under the imposing yet doubtful name of the American System. We call on such to Gielgud is at the head of 40,000 men; and is reflect on the consequences of this course. Let not proceeding towards Wilna and the sea coust. the name of Henry Clay, nor that of any other man: In Samogitia, 20,000 insurgents are under the name of Henry Clay, nor that or any other mant.

let not the infatuation of party zeal blind you to the rights and liberties of your fellow citizens, and induce you to lose sight of your interests, and violate a plain principle of justice, for the aggraphizement aplain principle of justice, for the aggraphizement of the Province of Volhynia.

GREECE.—The Augsburg Gazette conof any individual. Although ourselves friendly to a moderate tariff, one limited to articles of prime nemy account of the general dissatisfaction that cessity, and the exigencies of the country, yet we prevails in Greece against the President Cahope the Free Trade Convention, to be held in the largely attended. The friends of a reduction of duties, and of reciprocal trade, can go much of the way with them. 'Can'we not send a representative from this Congressional District?

"A Jacksonian" is completed in this day's Whig After the able exposition he has given of Senator Chambers' misstatements, and ignorance of political matters, it is to be more than ever lamented that the konor and dignity of the State should be represented by such a Senator. Whatever Mr. Chambers may hereafter say to his entertainers, we hope, for the sake of the high station he occupies, he will not et prevailed by a vote of nearly two to one permit it to be published.

Our peculiar circumstances (all hands sick.) prevent us from giving the entire proceedings of the Republican Meeting of Caroline county. We give the following: CAROLINE COUNTY.

REPUBLICAN TICKET. For Electors of Senate. Shadrach Lyden, William Turner, Esqs. For Delegates to the Assembly.

James M. Stanton, Shadrach Lyden, John Thrawley, . Samuel Crawford, Esqs. Anda committee of fifteen gentlemen to meet at Hillsborough, to associate with the Sanders 443 | Crittenden gentlemen from Talbot and Queen Anns in nominating a Candidate for Congress. ['This committee proposes to meet on Monday, 22d instant, of which, the gentlemon from the other counties will please take notice.

The foreign news contained in the extract be-France, Mr. Rives, has succeeded in adjusting the long standing claims against that government for majority of 200 votes in Danville—and Adair lew is of considerable importance. Our minister in spoliations on our commerce under the Berlin and Milan decrees. Although this adjustment has been made at a considerable abatement of the claims of doubt, therefore, that the Jackson candidates our citizens, yet we think there are few of them who will not rejoice at even this partial remuneration. ington county has, therefore, given Jackson

We suppose the enemies of the administration will say it would be better to have no bread than not to

From the Baltimore American of Saturday. EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENG-

LAND.
The packet ship Sheffield, at New York from Liverpool brings London papers to the 7th and Liverpool to the 8th July, both inclu-

On the subject of our claims on France, the London Courier contains the following

paragraph: -- American Claims on France Adjusted .- Our American Claims on France Adjusted.—Our readers will recollect, that under Napoleon's ridiculous Berlin and Milan Decrees, several vessels, the property of subjects of the United States, were seized by the French, and burnt or condemed asprizes, between the years 1806 and 1812. These outrages the American Government, through Mr. Warden, its Consultance of the Consultance General in France, demanded reparation of the French Government, but, not withstanding the energetic perserverance of Mr. Warden. Napoleon protracted the negotiation until his own downfall. The application was renewed on the accession of Louis XVIII. and continued to be pressed on the Government of Charles K., and again renewed under that of Louis Phillippe. This long pending negotia-tion has at length been brought to a close. The French overnment has agreed to pay as an indemnity to the subjects of the United States, for their loss of property above mentioned, 25,000,000 francs, exactly one million sterling. The original sum claimed was 60,-400,000 francs £2,400,000 sterling.

After a debate of three days duration, earnight the manner of the state of

After a debate of three days duration, earried on with unusual vehemance & a great display-of taladt, the Reform Bill passed the British House of Commons on the 6th July on ity
second reading, by a majority of 136,—their
being 367votes in its favour and 231 against it.
The bill was to be considered in Committee
on the following Tuesday the 12th. Some alterations had been proposed by ministers in
the details of the Bill—the most important of
which they retracted, public opinion and the
liberal part of the press having expressed decided disapprobation of them. The amendment contemplated was, the persons who paid
rent more fraguently than every half July
In relation to the affairs of Europe, a London paper of the 2d says:—"There are materidon paper of the 2d says:—"There are materi
ment contemplated was, the persons who paid
rent more fraguently than every half July
works and thus demonstrate that we are not to
be awed out of the right of suffrage.

To confirmed in this city we have only to
say: "To the Polls." As men, we owe it to
ourselves and to sur principles to record our
votes and thus demonstrate that we are not to
be awed out of the right of suffrage.

White clever when it is very full of juice; and
changing the food is the proper preventive.
A batting of hay or oats in common cases will
answer, or in extreme ones change the
passing of hay or oats in common cases will
answer, or in extreme ones change the
passing of hay or oats in common cases will
answer, or in extreme ones change the
passing of hay or oats in common cases will
answer, or in extreme ones change the
passing of harding of her for influence.

CHARLES M. THRUSTON.

Our country friends have not been influence
the materially, and cannot be materially influence
as to the result of the election in this city.
We are pursuaded, that Mr. Guthrie is ahead
in the Senatorial district, and we are confident
that the election of C. A. Wickliffe, Esq.

leaths, 1,312, in progress of recovery, 120, still

contending armies, but no battle had been ought. As usuel there are different rumour from the theatre of war, one account is favorable to the Poles, another states that they are in a very critical situation. Field Marshal Count Paskewitch passed through Willing-burg, in East Prussia, and proceeded first to Chorzellen, to the head quarters of the Grand Duke Michael. He is no doubt on his way to take command of the army, to which he had

engagement had taken place between the Russian and Prussian troops, in consequence of an attempt made by the Russians to force the quarantine orders, in order to escape from a strong Polish army. It however wants confir-

The insurrection in the Russo-Polish provinces is extending with great rapidity. Li-thuania and Samogitia will soon be able to es-tablish their Independence, and to send Dep-uties to the National Diet at Warsaw. Gen

hope the Free Trade Convention, to be held in the the convocation of a National Assembly, and eity of Philadelphia, on the 30th September, may be will promise obedience to its decisions alone.

From the Globe of this Norning. KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.

The Mails do not bring us news of the fina result of the Kentucky elections in any of the

Counties,
Our information renders certain the success of the Clay candidates in Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington. These places may b considered close boroughs of the Bank. In Louisville, the Bank Debtors and tenants vo-ted with the Bank livery and badges on their hats. In the city of Louisville, the Clay tick-

In the county, the Louisville Advertiser says, the Jackson ticket will prevail, although, as far as heard from, the Clay ticket is four or five votes ahead.

The Advertiser says, "we are persuaded that Mr. Guthrie (Jackson) is ahead in the Senatorial District, and we are confident that the election of C. A. Wickliffe, Esq. is safe. From Lecompte's District we have the fol-

AMDERSON-COUNTY. Lecompte (J) 220 | White (J) 188
Ford (C) 87 | Carlisle (C) 153
In Franklin County. Lecompte FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

The Frankfort Argus of the 3d August, says, ' we believe Lecompte will be elected. In Jessamine, a county adjoining Fayette, (the place of Mr. Clay's residence,) the Jack-son Candidate was ahead, at the last advices,

15 votes. In Scott, another county adjoining Poyette the Clay candidates, according to the account of the Reporter, was behind 76 votes.

precincts of Perryville and Salvisa, have always given strong Majorities, and there is no

of Marshal, the Clay candidate.

Partial returns from the district represented

by Daniel (Jackson) in the last Congress, inelines us, from our knowledge of the counties, to belive that he is re-elected.

Extract of a letter dated "Louisville, August 2d, 1831. "Sir: This is the 2d day of our election, and must say, to the disgrace of a free people. the Bank did array its whole influence on the present canvass. Although this has been done with all its power, yet Wickliffe will be elected. The Clay party had THE BANK pasted on their hats at the polls."

From the Louisville Advertiser of Aug. 2.
At the close of the polls in this city, last evening, the vote stood as follows:

Wickliffe Middletown polls, at half past 4 o'clock: Thruston Wickliffe, Lower Ponns:

Thruston The foregoing are all the returns that had reached us when our paper was put to press. In this city the Bank has run much better than we anticipated. Here the influence of the Bank controlled the election of yesterday. The cry was: "Hurra for the Bank."—Hurra for Thruston and the Bank." We copy the ticket used by the opposition.

"Protection to home industry, internal im-

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The piracy of the trig Vineyard.—John From Poland we find nothing of any moment yarious movements had been made by the ren Island, Gibbs and Wansley, and the other pirates of the brig Vineyard slept the night af-ter they had reached the shore, has been arested and committed to Bridewell. He is charged by his brother, with having taken the gold which was buried in the sand by the pirates, before they went to the house.

> It is a curious fact that the Pope is, at this moment, the only Monarch in Europe who without a national debt to liquidate, has a sur-

Smith Crowel, the person who was arrested about a month since in Philadelphia, on a about a month since in Philadelphia, on a charge of having killed a pedlar, named Barker in 1828, has been permitted to go at large, of having given bail in the sum of 3,000 for his appearance, to answer to the charge.—
Crowell was arrested at the instance of a woman calling herself Barker's wile, who stated that her dead husband appeared to her in a saily admitted. Let the enemies of aristocravision or a dream a short time since and described the person who had murdered him. A man who is said to have been an accom-Man who is said to have been an accomplice with Crowell, is at present in N. York States Prison.

Among all the appointments which the Preslident has made since he has been in office, we believe that of Gov. Cass, the present Secretary of War, is the first and only one which the federal party have not condemned. We regret to see them speaking of the appointment of Gov. Cass in terms of commendation for that gentleman may well exclaim with JEFFERSON: "Lord, what has thy servant done that the wicked should praise him.—N. H. Pa-

SINGULAR DEATH .- The Gardiner, (Me.) Chronicle says,-We regret to learn that a son of Rev. Thomas Dolloff, of Jay, aged about 20 years, died on Friday last in consequence of having manaled through his nostrils into his lungs a portion of the contents of a "puff ball," to check bleeding at the nose. He was a young man of excellent character and much promise.

Death of David Williams, the last of the Captors of Andre .- A correspondent of the Albany Argus, at Rensselærville, says-" David Williams, the last of the captors of Major Andre, died on Tuesday of this week, at sundown His remains were interred on Thursday with military honors, at Livingstonville, Scoharie

This venerable patriot (says the Argus) was in the 79th year of his age. Although infirm, his general health, down to a very recent period, was good. The great action in which hewas a participator, will associate his name among the brave and faithful of an era in which it was his good fortune not only to live and toact, but to perform services, under the strongest adverse temptations, of incalculable value to his country. There is no event more strikingly characteristic of our revolution, its objects and agents; than the refusal of three obscure men, suffering all the deprivations of war and poverty, and gaining a precarious subsistence by occasional labor on their half deserted farms, and by occasional service in the army, to accept of great wealth and afflu-ence at the expense of the cause in which they were segaged.

It is stated in the New York Standard, that MR. VAN BUREN, our new Minister to Englaid, will sail for Liverpool in the packet ship President, on the 19th inst.

A NEW COMPLAINT.

The opponents of Gen. Jackson are in a great rage because he has appointed Mr. Taney to the office of Attorney General of the United States, who, it seems, is a Roman Ca-The account, it will be seen, is from an English pareaccount, it will be seen, is from an angusa pa-con reasonably be calculated on in favor of dent says every sincere papist is disqualified, Kinesid in Lincoln and Jessamine. Our impression is, that the late Clay incumbent is defeated in this district.

The accounts from the district represented in the last Congress by Colemn, (Jackson,) leaves no doubt of his defeat, and the election try. It was not the business of the President to ask to what religious denomination Mr. Tancy belonged. The Catholics are entitled to all the privileges that are enjoyed by every other class of citizens, and sorry should we be to see the President paying any regard to such considerations in his selections of persons to hold office under him. These Church and State men have quite mistaken their ground in supposing that persons belonging to any denomination are to be proscribed in this country. Such notions cannot find root in our Del. Gaz.

HORSES SLABBERING.

At this season of the year, when the weather is warm, and the earth moist, horses feeding in pastures are often salivated to that extent that renders it very disagreeable being near them, and instead of gaining flesh they loose it very fast. The cause of this salivation has been ascribed to their eating a plant which grows in moist ground, called lobelis. We conclude this is not the cause of this complaint, as we do not know of any animals but quacks who are fond of it. If this was the true cause of it, why do not horses slabber in dry cool weather, when the grasses are not growcool weather, when the grasses are not growing as rapidly, or even in damp weather, when feeding in pastures newly stocked down with timothy grass. If a horse, which is troubled with this complaint, is turned into such pasturage, the complaint is soon stopped. The salivation is undoubtedly produced by eating white clover when it is very full of juice; and changing the food is the proper preventive. A baiting of hay or oats in common cases will answer, or in extreme ones change the pasture as mentioned before, and it will soon cease.

The London Albion of the 5th says:—We have good authority for stating a patient has died at Guy's hospital under a decided exition of every syptem peculiar to the cholera the Cholera had broken out in Humburgh—that Soult had succeeded Perier, and that Soult had succeeded Perier, and that Soult had succeeded Perier, and that The Cholera has however broken out at Archangel. Biga dates of 16th June state

To one friends in this city we have only to any: "To the Polls." As men, we owe it to ourselves and to sur principles to record our said lays—"Taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot; taxes upon every thing which is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell and taste; taxes good authority for stating a patient has died at Guy's hospital under a decided exition of every syptem peculiar to the cholera that Soult had succeeded Perier, and the same that Soult had succeeded Perier, and the succeeded Perier and the succeeded Perier and the succeeded Perier and the succeeded Perier and

"the sickness we are happy to say continues | Monday in October. The other States have top, the beardless youth manages his taxed to leave us. Total attacked 2678; cured 936; already voted. the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine which has paid 7-pes cent., into a spoon which paid 15 per cent., throws himself back upon his chintz bed which has paid 22 per cent., makes his will on an £8 stamp, and expires in him well performs the last sad office of recording the same of an anothecary who was paid £100 virtues of this excellent and valuable man. In so the arms of an apothecary who was paid £100 for the privilege of patting him to death. His whole property is then taxed from 2 to 10 per Besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel; his wirtues are handed down to prosperity on tax-ed marble, and he is then gathered to his fathere, to be taxed no more

How long before the American System would accomplish for us all these things?-This is a question worthy our consideration.

The voters of this city and county are re-

Movements of large Bodies.—The Fredonian says, 'Mr. Van Buren and Webster were together at Saratoga Springs, a few days since, and Mr. Buchanau the New Minister to Russia is on his way thither—and then significantly asks—'another coalition brewing?' Three Nationals, notwithstanding their devotion to Chay and Webster, hold them as suspicious cnaracters: If mischief ean be done, they are sensible the sastern orator and western enter are ready to do it. We'll watch tern enter are ready to do it. We'll watch with you, Baron. - Frenton Emp.

Stephen Simpson and some half a dozen o-thers have recently published, in Philadelphia, a manifesto, announcing their departure from the Jackson cause. They had been in our camp too long. As for Simpson, we thank him for going, and would have been more o-bliged if he had never come. Better late than never-however-like Ahithopel of old, perceiving his counsel was not taken, he has saddled his ass and got himself home. We wish the Clay men good luck of him, if they should ever catch him.—ib.

The Clay papers say "Mr. Clay is minding his corn, mending his fences, and feeding his cattle" in Kentucky. He has been "mending his fences" a good while—but we suspect Messrs. Ingham and Berrien are pulling them down a good deal faster. As to his 'corn,' it is time he looked out for it at home, since he is not likely to get his nose in the People's crib very soon—and his "cattle" are bellow-ing and bawling all over the country, as tho they had little hope that he would have it in his power to "feed" them, after all -ib.

A Sign.—The Albany Evening Journal, N. York Whig, and Boston Free Press, papers which have hitherto fought side and side with the national aristogracy, have openly declared that they cannot suport Clay through the coming contest. How the prospects of the

The Ohio Sun informs us that Wirt and each, \$10,000 for legal services rendered in the late proceedings before the Supreme Court. Golden philanthropy! The Cherokee Phesis had better patient the atory of Franklin's "paying too much for the whistle," it will be, to the tribe, an edifying commentary on the foregoing with " foregoing .- ib.

If any one will take the trouble candidly to examine all the charges made against the Pre-sident, since he has been in office, by the Olay that they are hard pushed to find matter o accusation. The charges are rung from one end of the country to the other, about Mrs. Eaton, and the resignation of the Cabinet; and hat, pray, have these to do with the interests of the country—Mrs. Eaton has gone to Tennessee—the old Cabinet has been replaced by one that is acknowledged on all hands y, even by the Clay men themselves, to be much more efficient in point of talent. Do a ny believe now, that such matters as these would be made grave subjects of accusation, if any thing else could be brought against the old General? Does it not prove, that his measures are invulnerable to attack? And is not this proving every thing-for the people will judge the administra of by its measures, as they ought -ibid.

Canora's Statue.—Mr. Bull Hughes, now of this city, but lately from London, has address-ed a letter to a gentleman in Fayetteville, in which he offers his services to the State of North Carolina for the repairing the injury sus-tained by Canova's Statue of Washing in the recent fire.—Mr. Hughes says, whatever may be the condition of it, it can be restored, as those parts entirely destroyed can be re-carved, and united so as to render the joints imperceptible, at an expense unimportant, when compared to the actual value of the work. This letter has been communicated to Governor Stokes, who will doubtless present it to the con-

Baltimore Produce Market. [Corrected from the Baltimore American of Saturday; in whose statement of prices the ut-most rellance may be placed.]

Howard street

(City mills, standard 5 124 ho extra. 5 374a5 50 Rye Flour 1st and 2d 4 50 a 4 00 Corn Meal, kiln dried, bbl. 3 50 5 374a5 50 GRAIN-Wheat, white,

"best red,
"ord to good (Md.)

Corn, white and
"yellow are
Rye, 110a120 105a110 90a105 5 64a65 Ryo,

DIED,

In this town, on Friday morning, 12th instant, at 1 o'clock, WILLIAM B. MULLIKIN, in the 30th year of his age.

It is with heartfelt sorrow that a friend who knew

doing, he merely echoes the feelings and opinions of all who knew him. The citizens of Easton testified by unusual sympathy, their esteem for his character and respect for his great worth.

As a son he was most dutiful, as a brother affec-

As a son he was most dutiful, as a brother affectionate, as a friend steady and warm-hearted; and in the discharge of the duties of his vocation, prompt, intelligent and aecommodating. Surmounting by his uncommon assiduity and habits of deep thought, many of the disadvantages of a very imperfect education, he had stored his mind with a fund of useful knowledge, that imparted to his judgment unusual strength and perspicuity.

He thought much on the relation between himself and his great Creator; it was a favorite topic of his conversation, and he never failed to submit with patient and becoming resignation to the dipensations of Divine Wisdom. Having regarded his last sore affliction as the furnace of purification, merefully appointed by his Redcemer, he bowed with joyful submission, and died confiding in His merits, and in the confident expectation of happiness hereafter.

Peace to his gentle spirit.

In Delaware, on Monday the 1st inst. Col. Jabez

Peace to his gentle spirit.

In Delaware, on Monday the 1st inst. Col. Jabez Caldwell, of this county.

In Careline on Thursday last, Rebecca E. daughter of Daniel Chezum, aged 9 years and 12 days.

At Locust Grove, the residence of Thomas Hayward, Esq. on Saturday, the 13th inst. George Hobins, infant son of Wm. H. Hayward, Esq.

"Happy Infant, early bleat,
Rest, in peaceful alumbers rest."

Early rescu'd from the gares

Whick increase with growing years."

We frequently see in party newspapers re-proaches and fault-finding expressions, with reference to the Post Office arrangements throughout the country, as I have always thought it curious that we should be excepted from all the difficulties, miscarriages, failures, &c. of which so many of our contemporaries complain. Since the commencement of this publication we have not met with a single publication we have not met with a single miscarriage, either of a letter or paper; and not being identified with, or having any interest in the success of either of the promi-nent parties of the day, we may be permitted to pay an humble tribute to the present or ganization of the Post Office Department, when we state our firm conviction of its ad mirable management under its present head, as well as of the prompt fidelity which the Deputy Post Masters, throughout the country, attend to their various duties. Certain we are, that if the other departments of the government are equally well managed, there should be less cause for opposition to the pre-sent administration of the national government.—Bicknells Reporter.

A negro moman, about 27 years of age, a slave for life, a good cook, washer and irone r sold for no fault. She will not be sold to go out of the State.

Inquirer at the Whig Office. August 19th

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE A LL that valuable tract of land, called Vic-let Hill, lying in Kent county, Maryland, containing six hundred acres more or less, situated about three miles from Chestertown, on the mail road to Rock Hall. The soil is good and well adapted to Clover, and plas-ter, and has a large proportion of excellent woodland; a mill stream of uncommon resour-ces with a fine situation for mill-hollse, fulling & carding machines &c. flows thro the meadow-land, of which there is a valuable postion, each field being sufficiently watered. The im-provements consist of a large commedicus dwelling house, and kitchen, on a command-ing eminence, combining healthiness and beau-ty—out, buildings—a large yard and garden, paled in;—fine orchard—a choice collection of fruit, and excellent water.—Possessien will be given on the first of January next ensuing,

when a crop will be left seeded if required.

The terms; that a part of the purchase monev be cash. the residue in three several if stalments of one, two, and three years, with interest on each unpaid balance, until all the payments are complied with; when an indisputable title will be given.—For further pareing and competent assistants will be advisedly engaged. The discipline of the School will ticulars enquire of Alphonsa Blake residing on have for its basis the eliciting of a laudable the premises, or Doct. Thomas Willson, Eas-emulation. Penalties will consist in the impotern Neck, near Rock Hall.

aug. 16, 1831. N. B. If not sold previous to the last of

TO THE PUBLIC. JOHN J. HARROD, Publisher, Baltimore has in the press and will publish in a few

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

This work in the judgment of those who have perused it in manuscript, is considered well worthy the attentive perusal of the christain public, as well for the obtainment of a knowa sculptor of great merit; he has executed many excellent busts of our citizens, and is now engaged on the Statue of Hamilton, intended to be placed in the large room of the Merchant's Exchange.—N. Y. Mercantile. men, were prompted to unite to effect the ex-pulsion of their brethren of unquestionable moral and religious worth, for expatiating on and arguing out in a periodical paper the right of the members of the Church to be sepresen-

ted in her legislative counsels.

The work will embrace about 250 pages,
8 vo. of closely printed long primer matter, on superfine medium paper—the price will be
874 cents in boards, or \$1.25 bound and lettered, per copy. 20 per cent discount on 1
dozen copies, 25 per ct. on 50 copies or up-5 124 wards. August 16

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

10a 120
105a 110
105a Oats

Date

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

EDWARD N. HAMEBLION. August 16 Talbot County, To WIT:

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

Aug. 16

NEW GOODS.

Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of Summer Goods.

which, added to their Spring's purchase, gives them much the largest and best assortment, they ever had at this season. They have added to their stock, a large sup-

ply of fresh imported.

Hardware and Cutlery, Embracing a good choice of the most approve Carpenter's and Shoe-maker's Also just opened, a few boxes of rice

CHAMPAIGN A FEW DOZEN BOTTLES OF SUPERIOR CYDER AND ALLES and on hand some OLD PORT PERSONAL PRESENTA

THE FEMALE CLASSIC AGADEMY

AT EASTON,
lately relinquished by Mr. Hart, will, in future
be conducted by the Subscriber. Tis contemplated to pursue the same extended, thorough course of instruction practised by his predecessor, and so well calculated to give expansion to intellect, dignity, to sentiment, and a consequent polish to manners. The Principal can promise largely as to his assiduity, at-tention, and conscientious desire to be usefulus a Teacher. And should the number of puemulation. Penalties will consist in the impo-sition of intellectual tasks, the performance of which will be enforced, if necessary by confinement at-play-time. Should this prove ineffectu-August next, it will be rented to a good Ten- al, appeal will be made to parental admonitions prior to expulsion—the dernier resort. The charges will be as follows.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, per Spelling, Reading, Writing, per Quarter \$4 00
Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic 5 00
History, use of Globes, Astronomy,
Rhetoric, Composition 6 00
Logic, Chemistry, Nat. & Fxp. Philosophy, Mor. Ditt. French, Latin, 7 00
Drawing, Painting, 5 Dol. Extra.
'Twas designed to open the school immediately, but as the usual time of vacation is now at hand, business will not commence. till the

at hand, business will not commence, till the 1st. Monday in September unless ten or twelve should make known to him a wish to dispense with the vacation, in which event the Acade-

my will be opened.—The subscriber would take into his family several pupils as boarders, upon terms customary in this place.

EDW. H. WORRELL, South St. Easton, July 26

MARYLANDo Talbot County Orphans' Court ON application of William Bullen, Admin-

istrator of Thomas Bullen, late of Taibot 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 two of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-pied from the minutes of procee-dings of Talbot County Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 18th day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one.
Test, JAS: PRICE Regr.
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

OR carrying the Mails of the United State for four years, from January 1, 1832, to December 31, 1835, on the following Post Routes in Delaware and Maryland, constituting part of the middle division, will be re-ceived at this Office until the 20th day of September next, inclusive; to be decided on the

4th October. IN DELAWARE. 1351. From Wilmington by New Castle, St. George's, Summit Bridge, Middletown, Warwich Md. Head of Sassafras, Georgetown Kanada, Millington, Union House, Chestertown, Sudler's × Roads, Church Hill, Centreville, and Wye Mills, to Easton, 87 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches; the office at Cecilton to be supplied regularly with the mail, each trip, both ways, from Warwich:

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

Leave Easton every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a m arrive at St. Georges same days, and at Wilmington next days by 10 a m. 1352. From St. Georges by Cantwell's Bridge, Smyrna, Dover, Camden, Canterbuyr, Frederica, Milford, and Milton, to George town, 72 miles and back, three times a week

ni 4 horse post coaches. Leave St. Georges every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 a m arrive at George town same days by 7 p m.

Leave Georgtown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 5 a m arrive at St Georges same days by 8 p m. 1353. From St Georges by Delaware City

to Port Penn, 8 miles and back three times a Leave St Georges every Tuesday, Thurs

day and Saturday at 6 a m arrive at Port Penn by 8 a m. Leave Port Penn same days at 18 a m arrive at St. Georges by noon.

1354. From Wilmington to New Castle, miles daily in covered carriages. Leave Wilmington every day at 1 p m, or after the arrivals of the mail from Philadel-

phia, arrive at New Castle in 1 hour. Leave New Castle daily at 6 a m arrive a Wilmington by 7 a m.

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

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

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

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

Leave Georgetown every Wednesday at 6 a m arrive at Salisbury same day by 4 p m. Leave Salisbury every Thursday at 6 a r arrive at Georgetown same day by 5 p m.
1357. From Georgetown by Bridgeville

Federalsburgh, Md. and East New Market to Cambridge, 49 miles and back, ouce a week. Leave Georgetown every Wednesday at a m arrive at Cambridge same day by 8 p m Leave Cambridge every I hursday at 4 a m arrive at Georgetown same day by Bp m.

1958. From Georgetown by Milisoorough, Dagsoorough, St Martins, Md. Berlin, Pop. lartown, Newark, Snow Hill, Sandy Hill, Horntown, Va. miodesitown, Accomack C. H.

Leave Georgetown every Monday and Thursday at 5 a m arrive at Snow Hill same days by 8 p m and at Eastville every Wed-

nesday and Saturday by 6 p m.

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

1371 From Philadelphia, Pa. by Darby, Leiperville, Chester, Marcus Hook, Wilmington, Del: Newport, Staunton, Christiana. Newark, Cooch's Bridge, Elkton, Md North East, Charlestown, Chesapeake, Havre de Grace, Halls M Roads, Harford and Little Gun Powder to Baltimore, 98 miles and back, daily, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Philadelphia every day at 6 a m ar

rive at Baltimore the next day by 5 a m. Leave Baltimore every day at 1 p m arriv at Philadelphia the next day by 11 a m.

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

1372. From Baltimore by Elk Ridge Landing, Waterloo, Vansville and Bladensburgh to Washington, D C 38 miles and back, daily in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Baltimore daily at 6 a m arrive at

Washington by 11 a m. Leave Washington daily at 7 a m arrive

Baltimore Ly noon. 1373. From Washington, D C to George-

town, 2 miles, twice a day. The first mail to leave Georgetown so ear ly in the morning as to ar ive at Washington be-

fore the departure of the northern mail, and return to Georgetown by 6 a m or as soon as the southern mail can be received. The second mail to leave Washington im-

mediately after the arrival of the northern mail. and return to Washington within forty-five minutes. 1374. From Queenstown by Wye Mills

Hillsborough, Denton, Burrsville, Vernon Del. Williamsville and Milford to Frederica 50 miles and back, twice a week; one trip to run as above, and the other go and return via Greensborough and Whiteleysburgh between Denton and Williamsville, increasing the se cond trip to 60 Miles and back.

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

Leave Frederica ever Wednesday and Sa turday at 1 p m arrive at Queenstown next

1375. From Easton by Federalsburgh, Cannon's Ferry, Del. and Seaferd & Laurel, 41 miles and back, once a week. Leave Caston every Wednesday at 5 a arrive at Laurel ceme day by! D.

Leave Laurel every Thursday at 5 a m arriveat Easton same day by 7 p m.
1576. From Cambridge by Big Mills, Vienna, Barren Creek Springs, Salisbury, Princess Anne and Kingston to Snow Hill, 80 miles

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

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

1377. From Barren Creek Springs by Quan tico and White Haven to Princess Anne, 29

miles and back, twice a week. Leave Barren Creek Springs every Sunday and Wednesday immediately after the arrival of the mail from Cambridge, arrive at Princess Anne same days by the time of the arrival of the mail from Cambridge by Salis-

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

cess Anne by way of Salisbury. 1378. From Easton to St. Michaels, 11 niles and back, twice a week. Leave Easton every Tuesday and Thursday after the arrival of the mail from Queenstown, say 3 p m arrive at St. Michaels same

day by 6 pm. Leave St. Micheals every Tuesday & Thurs day at 11 a m and arrive at Easton same days by 11 p m in time to meet the mail from

Queenstown for Cambridge. 1379. From Annapolis by Broad Creek, Queenstown, Wye Mills, Easten and Trapp to Cambridge 54 miles and back, twice a week

in stages.
Leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturm; leave Queenstown at 1 p m arrive at Cam-

bridge same days by 7 p m. Leave Cambridge every Wednesday and Monday at 3 a m arrive at Easton by 64 a m from Gettysburgh, for Baltimore. it Queenstown 11 a m and at Annapolis same

1380. From Annapolis by West River. Pig Point, Traceys Landing Friendship, Lower Marlborough, Huntingtown and Prince Fredericktown to St. Leonards' 75 miles and

ack, once a week. Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 10 a m arrive at St. Leonards the next Monday by

Leave St. Leonards every Monday at 2 p m, arrive at Annapolis the next Wednesday

1381. From Baltimore to Queenstown, 30 miles and back, twice a week, in packets or steamboats; the preference will be given to steamboats

Leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Satur-day at 5 a m, arrive at Queenstown same day by 11 a m. Leave Queenstown every Wednesday and

Monday at 12 noon, arrive at Baltimore same lays by 7 p m. 1382 From Baltimore, by Sweetzer's bridge and Brotherton, to Annapolis, thirty miles and

Leave Baltimere every day at 6 a m, arrive t Annapolis by 12 noon. Leave Annapolis every day at 5 a m, arrive at Baltimore same day by 11 a m

1383. From Port Deposit by Rowlandsville to Conewingo, 8 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Conewingo every Monday, Wednesday, and I riday at 6 a m, arrive at Port De-

posit same days by 8 a m. Leave Port Deposit every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a m. arrive at Conewingo same days by 12 noon.

1584. From Hartord by Spestutia to Michaelvile, 9 miles and back, once a week. Leave Harford every Saturday at 9 a m arrive at Michaelville same day by 11 a m. Leave Michaelville every Saturday at 11 1 2 a m, arrive at Harford same day by 1 1-2

Onancock, Pungoteague, and Belle Haven, Chestertown, 43 miles and back, three times to Eastville, 131 miles and back twice a week

Leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Chestertown same days by Sp m. Leave Chestertown every Monday, Wed-

esday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Baltimore same days by 6 p m. 1386. From Baltimore by Randallstown reedom, Dennings, Sam's Creek and New

Vindsor, to Uniontown, 41 miles and back wice a week. Leave Baltimere every Tuesda and Fri -day at 6 a m, arrive at Uniontown same days

by 7 p m. Leave Uniontown every Monday and Thurs day at 5 a m, arrive at Baltimore same days

by 6 p m. 1397 From Baltimore by Golden, Hereford, Weisesburgh, Shrewsbury, Pa. Logansville, York, Wrightsville, Columbia and Mount

ville to Lancaster, 70 miles and back, daily, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Baltimore every day at 2 a m, arrive at York by 2 p m, and at Lancaster same day by 6 pm.

Leave Lancaster every day at 6 a m, arrive at York by 10 a m, and at Baltimore same day by 8 p m. 1398. From Baltimore by Pikesville, Reis

tertown, Westminster, Union Mills, Petersburgh, Gettysburgh, & Fayetteville to Chamersburgh, 77 miles and back, daily, in four herse post coaches.

Leave Baltimore every day at 4 a m, ar

ive at Chambersburgh same day by 9 p. m. Leave Chamsbersburgh every day at 2 a m, arrive at Baltimore same day by 8 p m. 1389. From Baltimore by Catonsville, Elicat's Mills, Brown's Tavern, West Friendship, Cooksville, Lisbon, Poplar Spring, Pansville, N. Market; Fredericktown, Middletown, Boonsboro', Funkstown, Hagerstown, Clear Spring, Park Head, Hancock, Bevansville and

Flint Stone to Cumberland, 137 miles and back, daily. in 4 borse post coaches. Leave Baltimore every day at 5 a m, arrive at Fredericktown by 2 p m, at Hagerstown same day by 7 p m, and at Cumberland next day 6 p m.

Leave Cumberland every day at 5 a m, ar rive at Hagerstown same day by 8 p m, at Fre dericktown next day by 6 a m, and at Balti

more same day by 4 1-2p m. 1390. From Washington, D. C. by George-town, Rockville, Md. Middlebrook, Clarksburgh and Hyatstown to Frederick, 43 miles and back, daily, in 4 horse post cooches. Leave Washington City every day at 2 a

arrive at Frederick same day by 1 p m.

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

1391. From Westminster by Uniontown, Taneytown, Emmitsburgh, Waynesborough tPa. Quincy and Jackson Hall to Chambersburgh, 54 miles and back, fwice a week, in

horse stages. Leave Westminister every Tuesday and Friday at 11 a m, arrive Emmitsburgh same days by 7 p m; leave Emmitsburgh every Weddays by 7 p m; leave Emmitsburgh every Wed-days by 7 p m; leave Emmitsburgh every Wed-mesday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at day and Friday at 7 a m arrive at Annapolis Chambersburgh same days by 4 p mc

Leave Chambersburgh every Monday and Thursday at8 a marrive at Emmittsburgh same days by 6 p m, leave same next days at 5 a m and arrive at Chambersburgh same days by

1392. From Bel-Air to Harford, 8 mile and back, twice a week.
Leave Bel-Air every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Harford same days

by 8 a m. Leave Harford every Wednesday and Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at Bel-Air same days by 11 a m. 1393. From Herbert's X Roads by Dar-

ington and Conewingo to little Britain, Pa. 19 nules and back, once a week. Leave Herbert's X Roads every Tuesday after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore say 2 p m, arrive at Little. Britain same day

Leave Little Britian every Tuesday a a m, arrive at Herbert's X Roads, by 11 a

1394. From Wiesburgh to Union Mee-

ting House, 6 miles, once a week.

Leave Wicsesburgh every Wednesday after
the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, arrive and once a week between Leonardtown and at Union Meeting House in 11-2 hours, and re- the Ridge, 32 miles. turn to Wieseburgh the same day within 2

1395. From Reistertown by Hampstead, Manchester, Hanover Pa. Abbottstown East Berlin, York Sulpher Springs and Papertown to Carlisle, 58 miles and back, daily, in stages from June 15 to October 1 in each year, and twice a week in stages the remainder of the 6 a m arrive at the Ridge same day by 4 p to the whole, if discontinued—an allowance of

vear. Leave Reistertown every Monday and Thursday at 8 a m the mail from Baltimore having arrived, arrive at York Sulpher Springs same days by 8 p m, and at Carlisle next days

Leave Carlisle every Tuesday and Friday day at 5 a m arrived at Queenstown by 11 a at 2 p m, arrive at York Sulpher Springs same days by 6 p m. Leave same next days at 5 a m and arrive

at Reistertown same days in time for the stage 1396. From Hagerstown by Cavetown, Smithsburgh, Brownsville Sabillesville and Mechanicstown, to Graceham, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday at 4 a m, arrive at Graceham, same day by 11 a Leave Graceham every Wednesday at 1

m, arrive at Hagerstown same day by 8 p 1397. From Uniontown by Middleburgh and Double Pipe Creek to Graceham, 15 miles

and back, once a week. Leave Uniontown every Wednesday at 7 m, arrive at Graceham, same day by 11 a m. Leave Graceham every Wednesday at 12 oon, arrive at Uniontown same day by 4 p

1398. From Frederick by Libertytown, Unionville, Sam's Creek, McKinstry's Mills and Union Bridge to Uniontown, 30 miles and back once a week Leave Frederick every Friday at 6 a m. ar

Leave Uniontown same day by 4 p m.
Leave Uniontown every Saturday at 6 a
m, arrive at Frederick same day by 4 p m.
1899. From Frederick by Walkersville, Woodsboro', Middleburgh, Bruceville, Taney-town, Petersburgh, Pa. Hanover and Pigeon Hill to York, 62 miles and back, twice a week in two horse stages.

Leave Frederick every Monday and Thurs ay at 6 a m, arrive at York next days by 12

Leave York every Tuesday and Friday at p m, arrive at Frederick next days by 7 p m. 1400. From Frederick by Newtown Trap, Petersville, Knoxville, Harper's Ferry, Va. and Charlestown, Middleway and Brucetown to Winchester, 50 miles and back 3 times a week, in 4 horse post coaches. Leave Fredericktown every Tuesday Thurs-

day and Saturday at 5 pm, arrive at Winchester the next days by 12 noon.

1401. From Frederick by Buckeyestown, Cotocton and Noland's Ferry to Leesburgh, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Frederick every Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Leesburg same day by 8 p m. Leave Leesburgh every Friday at 4 a m arrive at Frederick same day by 12 noon. 1402. From Frederick to Wolfsville, 17

niles and back once a week.

Leave Frederick every Wednesday at 6 a marrive at Wolfsville by 11 a m. Leave Wolfsville every Wednesday oon, arrive at Frederick same day by 5 p m. 1403. From Cumberland by Cresapstown and Dawsons to Westernport, 24 miles and

once a week. Leave Cumberland every Wednesday at 5

1404. From Cumberland to Old town, 15 iles and back, once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Wednesday at 6 m arrive at Old Town by 10 a m. Leave Old Town every Wednesday at 11 m arrive at Cumberland same day by 3 p will be duly considered.

1405. From Hagerstown to Williamsport miles and back three times a week. Leave Hagerstown every Munday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 a m arrive at Wiliamsport same days by 12 1-2 p m. Leave Williamsport same days at 1 p m

arrive at Hagerstown by 3 p m. 1406. From Newtown Trap, by Burkettsville and Crampton's Gap to Sharpsburgh, 15 miles and back once a week. Leave Newtown Trap every Thursday at 6 a m arrive at Sharpsburgh same day by 11

Leave Sharpsburgh every Thursday at 1 p m arrive at Newtown Trap same day by 6

1407. From Rockville by Darnestown, Dawsonville, Poolsville, Barnesville and Conrad's Ferry to Leesburgh, Va. 38 miles and back,

once a week. Leave Rockville every Thursday at 4 a in arrive at Leesburgh same day by 6 p m.
Leave Leesburgh every Friday at 4 a m
arrive at Rockville same day by 6 p m.
1408 From Washington, D. C. by Simp-

onsville, Md. Brownsboro', Colesville, Sandy spring, Mechanicsville, Brookville, Triadel-hia, Unity and Goshen Mills to New Market, 4 miles and back, once a week.

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

1409. From Washington, D C by Long Old Fields, Md. Upper Marlboro', Queen Anne and Davidsonville to Annapolis, 38 miles and back, three times a week, and during the session of the Legislature, six times a week, in 4 horse post ceaches.

same days by 5 p m.

1410. From West River to Queen Anne miles, twice a week Leave West River every Tuesday and

Chursday at 6 1-2 arrive at Queen Anne same days by 8 a m. Leave Queen Anne every Tuesday and any person refuse to take a contract at his bid

Thursday after the arrival of the mail from he shall for feit all other contracts that he may Annapolis, say 10 a m arrive at West River have with the Department, and be held res-1411. From Bladensburgh to Magruder's 9

miles and back, twice a week Leave Bladensburgh every Monday and Thursday 9 a m arrive at Magruder's by 11 Leave Magrader's same days at 11 1-2 a

m arrive at Bladensburgh by 2 p m 1412. From Georgetown, D C by Wash-ington, Piscataway, Md. Pleasant Hill, Port Tobacco, Allen's Fresh, Newport, Chaptico, St. Clement's Bay, Leonardtown, Great Mills and St. Inigoes to the Ridge, 99 miles and and in all cases, when a contractor shall run a

the Ridge, 32 miles.

Leave Georgetown every Monday and the Post Master General shall otherwise di-Thursday 6 am arrive at Leonardtown next rect,) and without increase of compensation.

days by noon. Leave Leonardtown every Toesday and Friday at 2 p m arrive at Georgetown next days by 7 p m. Leave Leonardtown every Wednesday at

Leave the Ridge every Thursday at 6 a m arrive at Leonardtown same day by 5 p m.

1413. From Port Tobacco to Nanjemoy 5 miles and back, once a week. Leave Port Tobacco every Tuesday at 6 m arrive at Nanjemoy same day by 10 a m. Leave Nanjemoy every Tuesday at 11 a m rrive at Port Tobacco same day by 3 p m. 1414. From Allen's Fresh to Harris' Lot miles and back, once a week. Leave Allen's Fresh every Tuesday at 7 m arrive at Harris' Lot by 9 a m.

Leave Harris' Lot every Tuesday at 10 m arrive at Allen's Fresh same day by 12 1415. Frem Upper Marlboro' by Notting-bam, Horschead, Aquasce, Benedict, Char-lotte Hall, Chaptico, Somerset and Fenwick's Tavern to Allstan's 67 miles and back, twice week between Upper Marlboro' and Nottingham, 9 miles, and once a week the remain

der of the route. Leave Upper Marlboro'every Monday and Thursday at 1 p m arrive at Nottingham by 3, at Chaptico, on Tuesday by S p m and at Allstans on Wednesday by S a m.

Leave Allstanns every Wednesday at 9 a m arrive at Chaptico by 2 p m, at Nottingham

on Thursday by 2 p m and at Upper Marl-bore on Monday and Thursday by 6 p m. 1416. From Port Tobacco by Bryantown o Benedict, 22 miles and back, once a week. Leave Port Tobacco every Tuesday at 5 m arrive at Benedict the same day by 11 a

Leave Benedict every Tuesday at 1 pm arrive at Port Tobacco same day by 7 pm. NOTES:

The Postmaster General reserves the right to expedite the mails, and to alter the times of their arrival and departure, at any time during the continuance of the contract by giving an adequate compensation, never exceeding a pro rata allowance, for any extra expense which such alteration may require. 2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for

opening and closing the mail at each office, where no particular time shall be specified, but the Postmaster General reserves to himself the right of extending the time.

3. For every ten minutes delay in arriving If it be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident, of which the Postmaster General shall be the judge, the forfeiture may be reduced to the amount of pay for a trip; but in no case can that amount be remitted. The forfeitures are otherwise unconditional, and will in all cases be enforc-

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

expiration of each quarter. 5. None but a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.

6. Proposals should state whether the per-

Leave Cumberland every Wednesday at 5 son proposes to carry the mail in a 4 horse a m arrive at Westernport same day by 12 coach, a 2 horse stage, or otherwise.

7. If the person offering proposals wishes

he cannot enjoy that privilege. 8. Proposition for any improvements in transporting the mail, as to the manner of carrving sucrease of expedition, extension of routes frequency of trips, or any other improvements, are invited to be stated in the proposals, and

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

Office of Mail Contracts;" and superscribed Proposals."
The following is a proper form for a propo-

"I will convey the mail, agreeably to advertise ment, on route No. for the yearly compensation of dollars.

He must state the place of his residence

and if not a contractor, he must accompany his bid with satisfactory recommendations. 10. The distances, as stated, are believed to be substantially correct; but if any mistakes have occurred in relation to them, no increase of compensation will be allowed on that ac count. The contractor will inform himself

on that point. 11. The Postmaster General reserves the right of annulling any contract whenever repeated failures to arrive within the contract time shall occur; or whenever one failure shall happen amounting to the loss of a trip; or whenever any direction which he may give

shall not be promptly obeyed. 12. In every case where the mail is transported in stages and the present contractor shall be underbid, and the underbidder shall Leave Washington every Thursday at 6 a shall be underbid, and the underbidder shall not have such stage property as may be no arrive at New Market every Friday by 10 cessary for the performance of the contract he shall purchase from the present contractor, at a reasonable valuation, the whole or any part of the stage property, including horses that may be suitable for the service, and make payment for the same by reasonable instal ments. Should they not agree as to the suitableness of the property, its value, the terms of payment, and its security, each may choose a person, who may appoint an umpire, and their decision shall be final; or if the underhidder declines to do this, the Postmaster American office. General will name the umpire. This will be Baltimore, June 3-14

Leave Annapolis every Tuesday, Thursday | made the condition of any bid under that of and Saturday at 5 a m arrive at Washington a present contractor; and should the under-same days by 3 p m to the present contractor; but should he de cline it, the proposal of the underbidder will

be accepted unconditionally.

13. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time for receiving it has expired; and should ponsible for all damage that may result from

his failure to comply.

14. No contract nor bid can be transferred without the special and written approbation of at the same time, that it is found to preserve the Postmaster General; and an assignment of a contract, or bid, without his consent, first obtained in writing, shalf forfeit it. This rule will never be departed from.

15. If a contractor or his agent shall violate the Post Office Law, or shall transmit com mercial intelligence by express more rapidly stage, or other vehicle, more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increas-

16. The Post Master General reserves the right of curtailing or of discontinuing anr route when, in his opinion, the public interest shall require it: and in such case the contract shall cease, so far as relates to the part curtailed, or one month's extra pay being made the con-

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

Decisions on bids will be made known on the

th day of October next. WM. T. BARRY. Post Master General GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, ¿ June 23, 183h lawSept. 25

EASTON PACKET.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of inform ing the public that he has taken the Granary and wharf of Messrs. Kerr and Goldsborough, as also that new substantial and fast

The Schooner ARIER which he intends running as a regular packet from this place to Baltimore. The ARIEL will leave Easton Point every Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, A. M. returning will leave Baltimore on every Saturday morning at the same hour. The Ariel is now in complete order for thereception of freights and passengers, and can go to and from Baltimore as quick as any sail boat that sails our bay; as I have been empleyed for the la ; six years in the packeting business from this place, I flatter myself has therefore for sale in the same scheme, that it will be in my power to give general sa-tisfaction to all freighters that may entrust The schooner Ariel will their freights to me. be commanded by Capt. Thomas P. Townsend, who is well known for his industry and sebriety, and with whom I have no doubt the public will be pleased. All orders given to my distant Patrons wishing to adventure 5, the subscriber, or left at Doctor Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store,in Easton, will be faith-

fully attended to, by

The public's obedient servant, SAMUEL H. BENNY.



at any point after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forseit five dollars. If the delay shall continue beyond the he has removed from Cambridge, Dorchester 2 a m, arrive at Harford same day by 1 1-2
m.
Leave Winchester every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Frederick From Baltimore by Rock Hall to ricktown next days by 10 a m.

Leave Winchester every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Frederick for carrying the mail one trip. amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip. has the gratifying assurance of his friends and customers in that place, as well as those travelling through, who favoured him with a call that heretofore he has given general satisfaction. ouse in Easton, Talbot county, so well known as the Union Tovern, on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, in the most fashionable and easant part of the town, within a few steps of the Court House, and immediately adjoining the office of the Hen. John Leeds Kerr

and nearly opposite to that of the Hon. Wil liam Hayward, Jun. He is still further gratified in assuring the public that he has many advantages that he never before had, viz: A much more splen did house, and a market equal to any like population, in the world, and with his knowledge of his business, and a disposition Leave Westernport every Wednesday at 1 the privilege of carrying newspapers, out of to please, he flatters himself he shall receive m arrive at Cumberland same day by 8 p the mail, he must state it in his bid; otherwise, a liberal share of the patronage of the public. Private parties can always be accommoda ted, and every exertion will be made to make all comfortable that give him a call.

The public's obedient and humble servant,



W. C. R's STAGES will run to the whar egularly for the accommodation of passen gers from and to the Steamboat Maryland .assengers carried to any part of the adjacent country at a moments' notice.

The Star and Gazette, Easton; Village Herald, Princes Anne; Messenger, Snow Hill; Pimes, Centerville; American, Baltimore; and Caroline Intelligencer, Denton, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars end forward their bills to the subscriber. march 28

REMOVAL.

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

Also, several tons of CANNON BALLS assorted from 3 to 32 lb. each, will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to please. Ships supplied with Muskets, Cutlasses, Boarding

Wool & Sheep-Skins.

D HODES, KENNARD & LOVEDAY, are wishing to purchase the above articles to some extent, and will give the highest market

prices, either in goods or money.

They have just received, and offer for sale, a very superior paste-blacking; its application is said to produce fine and permanent gloss, and ender all kinds of leather completely water-proof. June 7 tf

A SPECULATION.

as-Something curious, and worthy attention -From the great success attending the last Club, S. J. SYLVESTER, Licensed Lottery Broker, 130 Broadwar, New-York, respectfully submits the following plan to his friends in this section of the country: The NEW YORK, Extra Class, No. 18.

will be drawn 21st SEPTEMBER. 36 Numbers f drawn Ballots. The chief Prizes are \$50,000, \$40,000, \$30,000, \$20,000, \$10,000, \$5,880, &c. &c. It is the intention of S. J. Sylvester

to club

Halves 420 210 do. Quarters 480 120 Tickets 630at\$16\$10 680 100 Shares, at \$100 80 100 Shares, at \$100 So . . \$10,080 630 Tickets must draw \$4280.

100 Shares, each \$42 80, 4280.

25 Pack's. Whole tick's, 300 300

Deducting \$4280 from \$10,080, leaves \$5500, divided into 100 shares, the greatest ossible loss will be \$58 each share. It is certain the Ticktes will draw more than the above named sum, but this amount is mentioned as they cannot bring less. To those who remit \$58 in Notes or Prizes, a regular certificate of each Package and Combination Numbers will be forwarded. The Tickets will be lodged in the Bank 'till after the drawing, and the Prize money immediately divided among the Shareholders. Such a chance seldom occurs to obtain the splendid Capitals. The plan has met with so much approbation in New-York and Philadelphia, that already

43 shares have been taken. Messrs. Yates & M Intyre, the Managers will, with each Certificate, give a guarantee for the payment of all the prizes.
S. J. SYLVESTER begs to remark to those who do not know him, that he has permission to refer to the Managers, Messra. Yates & M'Intyre; and also, if required, can give the names of the first houses throughout the United States and the Canadas. Many will not wish to risk so much, S. J. Sylvester Whole Tickets, \$16. Halves \$8, Quarters \$4. All Letters by Mail, meet same attention as

on personal application, if addressed
S. J. SYLVESTER, New-York. N. B. There are good Schemes drawing every Wednesday, in New York. Those of 10, 20 dollars, or upwards, may depend on having tickets remitted by forwarding their

orders by mail. Address as above.

Sylvester's Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and New York Price Current, published every Wednesday evening, will be sent gratis for 12 months all who deal with Sylvester. In addition to the above, it contains Prices of Stocks, Shares, List of Broken Banks, Bank Note Table, Official Schemes and Drawings, together with a variety of miscellaneous mat-

july 26

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

Come on! Come on!! ye who want

Cheap Goods! have just returned from the foreign markets with one of the BEST ASSORT-MENT OF GOODS ever opened in this town -which will be disposed of LOWER than can be had at any other Store in Easton. I do not think it necessary to enumerate articles and prices, as those who consult their own interest, will certainly give me a call.

JOHN W. JENKINS.

N. B. FLOUR, of the best quality for family use, lower than it can be had of any house in Easton. july 5

Feathers and other country produce. aken on the best terms.

INTELLIGENCE & AGENCY

OFFICE. No 48 Baltimore street, Baltimore. THE SUBSCRIBER can at all times obtain the highest prices for SLAVES without being sent out of the State - Also, those for a erm of years, such as house servants of good character, can find ready sale. Any com-mands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to-charges moderate. JOHN BUSK

The Steamboat



MARLAND. Will continue the same routes as last year, until further notice, viz: leaving Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday morn-ings at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis

and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday mornings at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, by Corsica landing, and return the same day .-Passage and fare the same as last year. All baggage, packages, parcels, &c. at the risk of the owneror owners thereof. LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.

CASH.

march 23

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY

NEGROES,

Pikes, and Cartridges at the shortest notice.

The Independent Citizen, Bel-Air; Republican, Annapolis; Whig, Easton; Press, Elkton; Telegraph, Chestertown; Village Herald, Princess Ann, will publish the above to the amount of two dollars each, and charge tention.

Those was a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate at tention.

THOS. W. OVERLEY. from ten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices

VOL. III.

EVERY TUESD EDWARD PUBLISHER OF T

Are Two Doll Annum payable hal VERTISEMENTSARE I DOLLAR; and conti FIVE CENTS per squ

THE FEMALE AT lately relinquished l plated to pursue th course of instructio cessor, and so well sion to intellect, di pal can promise la tention, and consci a Teacher. And pils, or the branch own peronal effor and competent ass engaged. The di have for its basis th emulation. Penal sition of intellectua which will be enfor ment at-play-time. al, appeal will be r prior to expulsion-

> Spelling, Readi Quarter Grammar, Geogr History, use of Rhetoric, Cor Logic, Chemistr losophy, Mor. Drawing, Paint Twas designed ately, but as the u at band, business 1st. Monday in Ser should make know with the vacation my will be opene take into his family upon terms custon EDW. H Easton, July 26 Talbot

ON application the Justices of

charges will be as

county aforesaid,b ion, and praying Assemb'y, passed teen hundred and vent Debtors, an thereto, on the ter acts; and the said complied with the by the Acts of As adjurge that the he be and appea county Court, on ber Term next. and times as the time is appointed Oakely Haddawa if any they have, way should not h acts of Assembly 9th day of May EDW August 16 Talb

ON application the Justices county aforesai execution, and act of Assembly eighteen hundre vent Debtors. thereto, on the acts; and the sa complied with t and adjudge the be discharged f he be and appe and times as th time is appoint Cloudsberry K if any they ha Kirby should n acts of Assemb 23d day of Jul

> IF TAKEN \$40 IF T Renegr ticoat, a larg a red waist ri collected, she tall and spar she has a lon

Aug. 16

large heel; sh who will arre jail at Dento the above re Wool

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at the same and render ter-proof. June 7 t Skins.

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t this amount is less. To those rizes, a regular d Combination The Tickets after the drawmediately divi-Such a chance lendid Capitals. ch approbation ia, that already tyre, the Mana-

te, give a guar. ne prizes. that he has pernagers, Messrs. f required, can uses throughout anadas. Many S. J. Sylvester e same scheme. 8, Quarters \$4. me attention as ressed R, NEW-YORK. hemes drawing

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tains Prices of en Banks, Bank and Drawings, iscellaneous mat-

GOODS. ye who want ods!

the foreign mar-EST ASSORTened in this town re in Easton. I numerate articles onsult their own ne a call. V. JENKINS. est quality for fa-had of any house

& AGENCY eet, Baltimore.

J. W. J.

n at all times ob-Also, those for a servants of good sale. Any comerate. JOHN BUSK.

iboat

ND. outes as last year. ving Baltimore on ngs at 7 o'clock nd Easton; leave Saturday mornridge, Annapolis nore on Monday Chestertown, by s last year.

es, parcels, &c. at LOR, Captain.

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s of age, of both st market prices ply to the subscri-ter left with Mr. irected to the subv. everLEY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY EDWARD MULLIKIN.

PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

VOL. III .-- NO. 50.

THE TERMS

Are Two Dellars and FIFTY CENTS per servant, Annum payable half yearly in advance. Ap-VERTISEMENTS are inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and continued weekly for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per square.

THE FEMALE CLASSIC ACADEMY

AT EASTON,
lately relinquished by Mr. Hart, will, in future
be conducted by the Subscriber. 'Tis contemplated to pursue the same extended, therough course of instruction practised by his predecessor, and so well calculated to give expanown peronal efforts to do justice, discreet and competent assistants will be advisedly sition of intellectual tasks, the performance of which will be enforced, if necessary by confinement at-play-time. Should this prove ineffectual, appeal will be made to parental admonitions prior to expulsion-the dernier resort. The charges will be as follows.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, per Quarter Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic History, use of Globes, Astronomy, Rhetoric, Composition Logic, Chemistry, Nat. & Fxp. Phi-

losophy, Mor. Ditt. French, Latin, 7 00 Drawing, Painting, 3 Dol. Extra.

'Twas designed to open the school immediately, but as the usual time of vacation is now at hand, business will not commence, till the 1st, Monday in September unless ten or twelve according to him declarations which he never the school immediately. The september unless ten or twelve according to him declarations which he never the school immediately and in the public journals as a dum our conversation, would it not have given according to him declarations which he never the school immediately and in the public journals as a dum our conversation, would it not have given according to him declarations which he never the school immediately according to him declarations which he never the school immediately according to the school immediately. Drawing, Painting, 3 Dol. Extra. with the vacation, in which event the Acadetake into his family several pupils as boarders, upon terms customary in this place.

EDW. H. WORRELL, South St.

Easton, July 26

Talbot County, TO WIT: by Haddaway, stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of
this date I have considered my corresponthe hundred and five, for the relief of Insolteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolteen the benefit of the said
acts; and the said Oakely Haddaway, having
teen states and the said Oakely Haddaway, having
to the teer on the terms mentioned in the said
adjurge that he said Oakely Haddaway be
the the said Oakely Haddaway be
discharged from his imprisonment, and appear before the judges of Talbot
the best and appear before the judges of Talbot
to the said of this date I have considered my corresponthat the said of the country by arraying sections, he would become entitled to a
single class and that favored class the monies
to this date I have considered my corresponthat the Principle of the country brain is opposition; and in this you will
and perjury, and partial and oppressive in its
friends here should be a general shuting up of
the control of the country by arraying sections
and perjury, and partial and oppressive in
the said oakely Haddaway, having
complied with the several requisites required
by the Acts of Assembly—I hereby order and
adjurge that the said Oakely Haddaway be
discharged from his imprisonment, and appear before the judges of Talbot
to the date I have considered my corresponthat the President requested me,
to this date I have considered my corresponthat the President requested me,
to the the the the the the whole people for the kenefit of a
single class and that favored class the monies
informed you that the President requested me,
to the the control of the control of the control on the terms and therefore necessance may provisions and arranging out-door colleagues. It
was my own proposition; and in this you will
have been taken by the consultant object of my first letter to you was to declare
the ranks, when that the special my occupance of intellithe ranks, when the the said of the whole people for the tennity requested me,
the control of ber Term next, and at such other days character or lessen your reputation to consider between your families, whether cards lever federacy, and involve us in the misery, conber Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Oakely Haddaway to attend; and show cause, if any they have, why the said Oakely Hadda- if any they have, why the said Oakely Hadda- is and such other or not; and sure I am, that the President and myself never had any contribute or not; and sure I am, that the President and myself never had any contribute or not; and sure I am, that the President and myself never had any contribute or not; and sure I am, that the President and myself never had any contribute or not; and sure I am, that the President and myself never had any contribute or not; and sure I am, that the President and myself never had any contribute or not; and sure I am, that the President and myself never had any contribute or not; and sure I am, that the President and myself never had any contribute or not; and sure I am, that the President and myself never had any contribute or not; and sure I am, that the President and myself never had any contribute or not; and sure I am, that the President and myself never had any contribute or not; and sure I am, that the President and myself never had any contribute or not; and sure I am, that the President and myself never had any contribute or not; and sure I am, that the President and myself never had any contribute or not; and sure I am, that the President and sure I am, that the President and myself never had any contribute or not; and sure I am, that the President and myself never had any contribute or not; and sure I am, that the President and myself never had any contribute or not; and sure I am, that the President and myself never had any contribute or not; and sure I am, that the President and myself never had any contribute or not; and sure I am, that the President and myself never had any contribute or not; and the President and myself never had any contribute or not; and the President and the President and the President and the P

the Justices of the Orphan's Court, of the country aforesaid, by petition in writing of country aforesaid, by petition in writing of Cloudsberry Kirby, stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the execution, and praying for the benefit of Assembly, passed at November Session, act of Assembly passed at November Session act of Assembly passed at November Ses Cloudsberry Kirby, stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said vent Debtors, and the several supplements the rest of the several supplements the rest of the rest of the several supplements the rest of complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Cloudsberry Kirby and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Cloudsherry Kirby to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Cloudsberry Kirby should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 23d day of July 1831.

LAMBERT W SPENCER.

IF TAKEN OUT OF THE STATE, OR \$40 IF TAKEN IN THE STATE. Panaway from the subscriber on Wednesday the 13th of July a negro woman called HANNAH, she took with her the following articles of clothing, a white satin bonnet, a red stamp cot'en dress, a muslin pet-ticoat, a large red cotten shawl with some white flowers in it, a lace jacket of bedticking, a red waist ribbond, herotherclothing not recollected, she is about 25 or 26 years old, she is tall and spare, her colour is that of a mulato she has a long face end nose, large under lip. her teeth some affected; she rubs snuff and chews tobacco, she has a long hollow foot, large heel; she has a loud speech, any person who will arrest and secure her in either the jail at Denton, Easton, Georgetown, or Phila-delphia or will deliver her to the subscriber,

ANDERTON BREEDING. Caroline County.

Wool & Sheep-Skins.

prices, either in goods or money.

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

To the Editors of National Inteligencer.

BLUE SPRING, 2d August, 1831.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: After having finished the within letter, I discovered in your paper of the 23rd ult. that Mr. Ingham had published his letter to me, as well as his state. ment. You will please, therefore to publish this letter as my reply, and oblige your o'bt.

R'H. M. JOHNSON.

BLUE SPRING, July 31, 1831. sations, with the President and myself relative under the penalty of being dismissed from ofsion to intellect, dignity to sentiment, and a sice. You refer to two articles in the Globe that consequent polish to manners. The Principal can promise largely as to his assiduity, attention, and conscientious desire to be usefulas a Teacher. And should the number of pupils, or the branches to be taught exceed his of this accusation against General Jackson, pils, or the branches to be taught exceed his of this accusation against General Jackson, and conscientious desire to be usefulas that I had denied the above allegation, if it had any allusion to me. After the publication of this accusation against General Jackson, The President informed me that when the run. that I was the member of Congress to whom been opened to him by Doctor Ely, he had engaged. The discipline of the School will have for its basis the eliciting of a laudable emulation. Penalties will consist in the impoand which is attributable to yourself, and most gain you say I called at your house about 6, o'ted, and now repeat, I did inform you, in each great importance, except to show how easily and every interview, that the President dis- we forget. If we thus differ in matters of fact, 5 00 claimed any right or intention to interfere in how much more liable to differ as to words; 6 00 your private or social intercourse.

to serve you and other friends, in a matter meaning the speaker wishes to convey to the of delicate and highly confidental nature, and hearer! should make known to him a wish to dispense made; and placed in that attitude by you, self-justice to me, to have furnished me with the vacation, in which event the Acaderespect and self-defence called upon me to (so far as I was concerned,) that I might have my will be opened.—The subscriber would correct that erroneous statement. I cannot corrected, if necessary, any erroneous imprestherefore, agree with you, that I did in any sions which my conversations may have made degree change my view of the subject in condegree change my view of the subject in con-sidering it improper in any of the parties to understood by lawyers and jury, and is often come before the public without the opportuni- called upon to correct the mistake and to ex- turing capitalists and ambitious politiciansty of comparing our different recollections. plain his meaning; and you have gained little But if you feel under any obligations of a per in your desire to be accurate, so far as I am Talbot County, To WIT:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Oake-ly Haddaway, stating that he is under execulty which such a course may produce. Up to this date I have considered my corresponding for the henefit of the act of the county aforesaid or the henefit of the act of the county aforesaid or the henefit of the act of the county aforesaid or the henefit of the act of the county aforesaid or the henefit of the act of the county aforesaid or the henefit of the act of the county aforesaid or the henefit of the act of the county aforesaid or the henefit of the act of the county aforesaid or the henefit of the act of the county aforesaid or the henefit of the act of the county aforesaid or the

be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court, on the first Saturday of existed, would it not have been magnanimous on Tuesday evening the ninth of August, at November Term next, and at such other days I now come to the material point in controver- and Resolutions were unanimously adopted: sy-whether Gen. Jackson through me, required of you to invite Maj. Eaton and his land, to be made by the Electoral College, is family to your large parties. This suggestion of the highest importance to the character was made upon my own responsibility, with an anxious desire more effectually to reconcile the then existing difficulties. But Gen. Jack-timore should be represented in the Electoral son never did make such a requisition, in any manner whatever, directly or indirectly; College by a proper well qualified person, and who will do credit the station, the City, and nor did I ever intimate to you that he had made such a demand. The complaint made by Gen. Jackson against this part of his cabinet was specific, that he had been informed, knowledge of the laws, constitution and interpart was induced to believe that they were and was induced to believe, that they were using their influence to have Maj. Eaton and a firm adherence to the federal constitu-

He proposed no mode of accommodation or satisfaction, but declared expressly that if such was the fact he would dismiss them from of fice. He then read to me a paper containing the principles upon which he intended to act, which disclaimed the right to interfere with the social relations of his cabinet. Acting in the capacity of a mutual friend and obeying the impulse of my own mind, can it be supposed, that I would have misrepsented any of the pardelphia or will deliver her to the subscriber, near Denton, Caroline county, shall receive the above reward.

ANDERTON BREEDING.

Interval and thus defeat the object I had in view? I should have considered it a gross violation of the ties of that friendship which then existed between us, to have carried to you such a message, as that you should invite Maj. Eaton large or small parties, under a menace of dismissal from office. When the President SON, the republican voters of the city of Baltimore, be and they are hereby earnestly invicented and the hereby earnestly invicented and they are hereby earne cated you against it. I gave it as my opinion that he was misinformed. To prevent a rup-RHODES, KENNARD & LOVEDAY, are ture I requested the President to postpone ture I requested the President to postpone ous and successful effort at the approaching election.

Saturday that I might have the opportunity of Saturday that I might have the op

two days to converse with them.

When I made my report to the President
I informed him that I was cofirmed in my o pinion previously expressed, that he had been misinformed as to the combination and conspiracy. I informed him of your unequivocal and positive denial of the fact, and communicated every thing which transpired between

us, calculated to satisfy his mind on the subject. It was this report of mine that gave him satis-faction, and changed his feelings and determination—not his ground as you have supposed; with me he had no ground to change. He had assumed none except that which I have stated; nor did I ever make use of such an expression to you that he had changed his ground. It is true I informed you that the President was very much excited, but I do not recollect the precise language used to convey my idea of that excitement. I presume you had the Dear Sir:—Yours of the 16th instant was this day received, accompanied by a statement, which, it seems you have prepared for the Public, purporting to contain seperate conversions. It is a calcilement. It presume you have the advantage of your private memoranda, when you say I compared, him to a roaring Lion.

You attribute to me another declaration which I never made—that on our way to Mr. Berrien's I stated that the President had informto an allegation made in the public Journals that General Jackson had authorized a Member of Congress to require of Messrs. Berrien, and yourself, to meet him on the next bernen, and yourself, and your families, to mination in the presence of Doctor Ely. I associate with Major Eaton, and his family, never received or communicated such an idea. The paragraph is substantially correct when that part in reference to Doctor Ely is expung-

I received a letter from a friend, intimating mours against Maj. Eaton and his family had sation thus publicly made against the President, which Dr. Ely's name was mentioned. A- millions of the people's money and relieve the unequivecally denied that General Jackson clock, when we walked to Mr. Berrien's. The tion inseparable from a system of indiscrimias positively denied having ever made such at about that time, by a previous appointment statement to you .- On the contrary, I asser- This is a mistake in a matter of fact of no any manner whatever with the regulation of and still more is to the time, manner and circumstances in which these words have been Thus, in a matter in which I was engaged introduced, and still more as to the precise

R'H. M. JOHNSON.

Whereas the election of the Senate of Mary his family excluded from all respectable circles, for the purpose of degrading him, and
thus drive him from office; and that the attempt
had been made even apon the foreign ministers, and in one case had produced the desired
effect.

and a firm adherence to the lederal constitution, in its right reading;—and one who by
his elevated character and known views, is
above the suspicion of employing the trust for
any selfish purpose;—and whereas this Convention has un imited confidence in their fellow citizen, UPTON S. HEATH, as emi-

Resolved unanimously, That UPTON S. HEATH, be recommended to our fellow citizens of Baltimore, as a proper and well qualified person to serve them as Elector of Sen-

Resolved unanimously. That the members of this Convention pledge themselves to each oth-er and to their fellow citizens, to use all fair and ionorable means to secure his election on the

efficiently aiding in the triumphant re-election of the People's President, ANDREW JACKtimore, be and they are hereby earnestly invi-ted and requested to hold Ward Meetings forthwith, in their respective Wards, and

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by the officers of this Convention, and published in the several newspapers of

the city of Beltimore.

JOEL VICKERS, President.

WM. KREBS, Vice President. P. LAURENSON, McCLINTOCK YOUNG, Secretaries.

The "Star in the East."—The Eastern Argus furnishes the proceedings of a Convention of the friends of the administration, recently held in the "Cumberland" district.—Among other resolutions, relating to State affairs, the following were unanimously adopted:

ety of making a Rail-road, instead of a turn-pike, west of Hebron. His opinion is, that the expense of a Rail-road would not much (if any thing) exceed that of a turnpike, over this part of Ohio, the ground being well adapted to the purpose.

Resolved, That the Administration of Prefare of the country imperiously demand his services as President through the same period as his illustrious predecessors Washington and Jefferson consented to serve the Republic.

Resolved, That the economical Reforms commenced and followed up by this Administration-in the detection and expulsion from office of corrupt and peculating functionaries, and in the correction of inveterate and expensive abuses, constitute an unshrinking performance of the high duties for which it was called into power, and are every way worthy an administration above by the people and one and in the correction of inveterate and expen-

Resolved. That the Veto Message contains an admirable vindication of the true spirit of the Constitution, and is to be regarded as a Bos. Trans. Resolved, That the Veto Message contains measure of moral heroism and profound political wisdom, which will, in its operation, save ments.

Resolved, That the recovery of the British West India Trade-which was lost by the mismausgement and carelessness of Messrs.

Adams and Clay—is one of the most splendid triumphs of diplomacy that ever crowned the honor of Criminal Law. A man was indicted for the no'clock, at a little distance from Pierpont. particularly the liquidation of our claims upon Denmark and Colombia and the Turkish Treaty which secures to us the valuable trade of the Black Sea-is, at once, a proof of the ability, of the administration, and the confidence which Foreign Nations repose in its

Reselved, That the assaults which have been Office Department, have recoiled upon themselves-that the vindication of the Postmaster General is a complete and triumphant refutation of the charges wantonly preferred against him, and that his judicious and economical conduct of the intricate and difficult concerns

and had we less confidence in the intelligence and virtue of the American people we should view with alarm, the factious and systemized profligacy of the opposition press, abounding in the most groundless accusations and shameless calumnies, and employing every art to vilify and degrade the government of the country, and render it distrusted at home and con temptible in the eyes of Foreign States. We regard in astonishment and with disgust, the course of the opposition letter writers and Editors, are shocked at the hardihood of guilt with which they forge their shameless slanders, and the brutal impudence with which they in vade the domestic circle, and drag into the arena of politics that hopeless sex which it is the daty and pride of men of honor to shield and protect from outrage. We daily see exhibitel in this corps of mercenary scribblers a settled determination to hunt down and load nently possessed of all those high qualifications with sbuse the characters of all those citizens who yeld their support to the constituted authorites of the land; and have in more than one instance witnessed these infuriated partizans fiolating the sanctity of the grave itself. In this band of angry malcontents we behold the former enemies of the Republic-the Federalits of the last war-those, who threatened the illustrious Madison with the scaffoldwho thought it unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice in the victories of their first Monday of September next.

Resolved, That for the purpose of securing the election of our Electoral Candidate, the triumph of our Republican principles and of Unior, and build up a Northern Confederacy under the shadow and protection of the Brit ish Tirone. We view this ancient and per fidiou party, as still in existence with their disloyal feelings unchastened, and now in active concert with discontented, ambitious men for the overthrow of the present Republican Administration. With the most undoubting configure do we look to the American peo ple toagain detect the insidious machinations of thi aspiring and corrupt party.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser states that the revenue secured at the Custom House in that city, in the quarter which ended on the 30th of June, exceeds five millions of dollars. The two first quarters of the year have therefore produced about nine millions.

"Gentlemen," said a member of our legisgenerality -of mankind in general; and another member who sat near him, and observing his distress, gave him a pinch on the knee, saying

Nicety of the Law .- At the Lancaster Assipublic councils from the intrigue and corruption inseparable from a system of indiscriminate and obtained £100 upon a forged check, alleged in the indictment to be made in the found the jewels which were seized on Thursname of Towned because the name appeared day by the Collector, has not been able long decided the variance to be fatal, and the felous search of him, and whose zeal, in this instance. were acquitted.

the honest efforts of a patriotic administration, stealing a cow. It appeared in evidence that and that we already feel the importance of the the animal had never had a calf, and several committed to Bridewell, under the warrant acquisition in the increased and increasing witnesses testified that until such an event should take place, the creature was a heifer whole conduct of our Foreign Relations—more should take place, the creature was a heifer not a cow. The court considering this a fatal variance, directed the Jury to acquit the Prisoner and he was accordingly discharged.

The Restan Records contains to have assisted with a many is to be de-

arrangements for a few weeks quarantine.

Mr. Timothy Upham, the defeated candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, settled accounts lately with the people of that State, by beating Isaac Hill as he was coming out of the State House. For a brave man like Col. Upham, to attack a lame and feeble man, like Mr. Hill, bespeaks great falling off in the world, or rather a very bad cause.

An action was tried in Philadelphia a short time since in which the Judge laid down his Law that when an article of dangerous nature is shipped, the person who ships it, is bound o give notice of what the articles is; and if he does not, and it is received in ignorance of its character, the shipper is responsible for whatever damage may issue from it.

Narrow Escape. The residents of a house in Sixth st. below Lombard, made a narrow escape with their lives on Friday morning last. They were roused from their slumber by hearing the walls of the dwelling, which was a three story brick building crackiling around them, and made their escape in nakedness and with the utmost precipitation only in time to behold the entire front of the building from the ground to the roof with a portion of the sides thereof, full with a tremendous crash into ru-

in. The appearance of the house at present is as if it had been suddenly rent asunder by an earthquake. On the North side of the

Indian Department .- Elbert Herring, Esq. of this city has been appointed to the Indian Bureau of the War Department at Washing ton, a situation of considerable importance and delicacy; particularly in the interesting state of affairs with our red brethren. Mr. Herring is well known as a man of education, great industry, and good feelings—persever ing and active in the discharge of any public duties. He filled several public stations with credit under Governor Clinton, whose friendship and confidence he entirely possessed .-The appointment altogether is a good one. N. Y. Enquirer.

Portable Gas.-We were invited last evening to witness the exhibition of an entire new mode of arriving at this great desideraof thi aspiring and corrupt party.

It i stated in the Zanesville (Ohio) Messenge that Lieutenant Tuttle, of the U.S.

While it reflects credit upon him and the information of the protesters, sent to Washington and decount of the protesters and the protesters are the protesters and the protesters are the protesters Engineer Corps, now superintending the constructed of the Cumberland road in Ohio, has suggested to the War Department the proprision of the War Department the proprision of the War Department the proprision of the Cumberland road in Ohio, has suggested to the War Department the proprision of the Cumberland road in Ohio, has suggested to the War Department the proprision of the Cumberland road in Ohio, has suggested to the War Department the proprision of the Cumberland road in Ohio, has suggested to the War Department the proprision of the Cumberland road in Ohio, has suggested to the War Department the proprision of the Cumberland road in Ohio, has suggested to the War Department the proprision of the Cumberland road in Ohio, has suggested to the War Department the proprision of the Cumberland road in Ohio, has suggested to the War Department the proprision of the Cumberland road in Ohio, has suggested to the War Department the proprision of the Cumberland road in Ohio, has suggested to the War Department the proprision of the Cumberland road in Ohio, has suggested to the War Department the proprision of the Cumberland road in Ohio, has suggested to the War Department the proprision of the Cumberland road in Ohio, has suggested to the War Department the proprision of the Cumberland road in Ohio, has suggested to the War Department the proprision of the Cumberland road in Ohio, has suggested to the War Department the proprision of the Cumberland road in Ohio, has suggested to the War Department the proprision of the Cumberland road in Ohio, has suggested to the War Department the proprision of the Cumberland road in Ohio, has suggested to the War Department the proprision of the Cumberland road in Ohio, has suggested to the War Department the proprision of the Cumberland road in Ohio, has suggested to the War Department the proprision of the Cumberland road in Ohio, has suggested to the War Department the proprision of the Cumberland road in Ohio, has suggested to the War Department the proprision of the Cumbe

Gum Camphor is recommended in the Bos-Resolved, That the Administration of President Jackson has, in the most signal and distinguished manner, disappointed the predictions and refuted the calumnies of his enemies, and more than realized the hopes of his most sanguine friends—and that, in our opinion, the interests of the Republican Party and the welfare of the country imperiously demand his the interior of the cylinder being filled with copper wire, it follows of course, that the op-plication of heat will immediately generate Gas. Five drops of spirits of wine are, then placed in a reservoir below the cylinder and lighted. The heat from this generates gas. which escapes through the apertures at the bottom surrounding the cylinder, and ignites. The blaze of course constantly surrounds the cylinder and will continue to furnish gas until the oil is exhausted! Thus by this beautifully simple operation can every family be sup-plied with this desirable light at half the ex-pense of oil, and without any danger, or the east offensive smell .- There is no danger whatever to be apprehended from it, as the gas is burnt as fast as generated and no per-son can detect the difference between it and oil in the ordinary astral lamp except by the brilliancy of its light.—N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

The Princess Orange's Jewels .- As was anticipated, the fugitive in whose possession were to the Jury to be written Townend, the Judge to elude the vigilance of those who were in of the old adage, we suppose, that might

The plague.—The Boston Recorder contains by whatever other alias the man is to be dea letter from Mr. Brewer, dated Smyrna, May signated, in smuggling the jewels into France 25, 1831, from which it appears that this ter- from Brussels. He first gave the information dence which Foreign Nations repose in its stability and justice.

Repubed, That the Tariff of 1828 owed its origin to a corrupt bargain between manufacturing capitalists and ambitious politicians—that its provisions are contradictory to each other, and to their ostensible object of protecting domestic manufactures—that it imposes heavy burdens upon Commerce and Agriculture for the benefit of Manufactures, taxing the whole people for the kenefit of a taxing the taxin provisions and arranging out door concerns. moiety of the property seized. Whatever Should the very judicious precautions which was the man's motive, it seems that he was

had become general, that the schools were been ascertained that the prisoner was in the suspended, and that they were completing their building at the time, but made his escape by arrangements for a few weeks quarantine.

LAFAYETTE LETTER.—"O. P. Q." the celebrated Correspondent of the London Mornself, and that you could make the public way should not have the benefit of the said and that you could make the public way should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the other acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the other acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the other acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the other acts of Assembly. August 16

Talbot County, To WIT:

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court, think that it will be course adopted by prefetch, and taxtion diminished; and that you could make the public of confidence and five concerned; they were for the tims being the course dame and politic concerned; they were for the tims being the course that the extended that protocolled the political relations which have since been some to all.

Self, and that you could make the public of confidence and politic concerned; they were for the tims being the confidence and protocolled they were for the tims being the confidence and protocolled they were for the tims being the confidence and politic concerned; they were for the tims being Chronicle, speaks of this document as follows:

THREE MILLIONS OF TAXES, before the public of the protocolled the political relations which have since been and protocolled the political relations which have since been successful. I have never claimed any merit for what I did: I felt happy, however, that I did: I felt happy, however, the protocological the political relations which have since been in protocological the political relations which have since been in protocological the political relations of the United Course of the United Course of the and brought to the city. The following addi tional paragraphs on this subject are from the Standard of this morning.

'This man is a tanner and an ignorant but

desperate fellow. He must have had accomplices, or have been entrusted with the jewelby those who purloined them. There is little doubt that other and far more valuable jewels than those already found will be discovered.

'This affair is one which cannot but give great satisfaction to the King of the Nether lands and the Prince of Orange, for the jew els were a nuptial present by the Emperor of Russia to the Princess on her marriage to the Prince of Orange, and calumny had whispered that the Prince knew more about their ab straction than he should have known.' It is said, we know not on what authority

that in searching Carrari's lodgings in this ci-ty, nearly \$85,000 were found.-N. Y. Jour.

Mr. Earl has sent to M. Pendicton, the celebrated Artist of Boston, a full length likeness of the President, to be lithographed, Mr Earl has executed the painting admirably. The Artists of Boston pronounce it " a first rate work," and the intimate friends of the President consider it the most perfect likeness ever taken of him. It is not only recommended by this circumstance, but it is rendered doubly interesting as a sort of historical picture, in which the taste and talent of the de signer is, in a high degree, manifested. The President stands alone in the solitude of the building a cellar was "being" dug which it is supposed loosened the foundation of the falen building, and led to the catastophe.—Philadelphia Inq.

President stands alone in the solution of the falineated. The scene is most accurately de lineated. The kouse and the surrounding grounds, although thrown somewhat in the adelphia Inq. the spot, by its most striking features. The structure; erected over the grave of Mrs. Jack son, is seen near the mansion, once rendered cheerful and animated by her liberal and a fectionate hospitalities.

The attitude, the manner, the dress and fig ure of Gen. Jackson, as given in this painting. is so characteristic, that one familiar with him would recognize his person, were the face concealed. If the lithographic drawing should be executed with the usual skill of the person to whose hands it is committed, the friends of the President will have it in their power to procure a most perfect likeness of him at very inconsiderable price.

The size of the engraving will be 17 by 21

inches .- Globe.

Six disappointed office-seekers, in Philadel

TO THE ED. OF THE LONDON MORN. CHRON PARIS, July 3, 1831.

Sig-I have just quitted an intimate friend of Casimir Perier's, and, in a state bordering upon ecstacy, he has assured me that "all is settled!" I asked him what was settled? Why, first of all, the affairs of Belgium are settled; for he declares, that the government has re erived a telegraphic despatch, announcing that the congress had adopted all the articles of the late protocol by a large majority. I doubted the accuracy of this information; but when he said I might rely on the truth, I felt bound to believe him, and presume that the Moniteur of to-morrow will repeat after M. Casimir Perier, that "all is settled," And next I asked him what else was settled? He told me that the question of Poland was 'ar-ranged'—that England, France, and Austria, were perfectly agreed upon the conduct to be pursued immediately after the arrangement of the Belgian question-that the indepenwould yield some points to the Poles, whilst the Poles would make concessions to the Russian emperor. "In fine (said my informant) you may calculate as a matter of certainty, that all is settled as to Poland, & what remains to be done will be arranged diplomatically!'-He would not hear one word I had to say about the refusal of the Poles to compromise the revolutions in Lithuania, Volhynia, &c. and evidently repeated the lesson he had just learned from his instructor, Casimir, "that all is settled!" I ventured to ask him two questions-the first was, whether the Austrian troops had yet left Italy? He answered, 'Oh. no, but they will leave so soon as the Pope has organized his own army. It cannot be expected they should leave before, for that would be to encourage another revolution. They will very speedily retire, and the report which will be made to the chambers in August, will show that 'all is settled.' The other question Lasked him was this-"Will the minister have a majority in the new chamber?" His answer was, 'Most certainly, a majority of 80 or 90' He admitted that the elections in Paris would possibly be antiministerial; but he was full of hope, that M. Casimir Perier would be elected for the first arrondissement. He grounded this opinion, on the fact M. Mathieu Dumas, his opponent, had not given any pledge on the question of the hereditary peerage—and that the other candidate, who belonged to the war and movement party, was not sufficiently known to oppose himself to the 'long-tried servant of the public, M. Casimir Perier.' He told me that the minister laughed at the idea of any serious troubles in Paris during this month-that be was determined to stand his ground, and face the chamber, and that if he had a majority in favor of this system, he would not yield. He begged me to read an article in this day's loniteur, and took his leave of me by repeating, with an air of confidence amounting to triumph. 'All is settled!' I obeyed the wishes of my informant, and

read the Moniteur. It contains a ministerial article, denouncing the anti-ministerialists as makers and propagators of false news-says they have sent emissaries into the departments to terrify the electors-declares that the Prefects have received orders to contradict all rumors which may reach them of an unpleasant graphs are to be kept constantly at work to inform the departments during the elections of any news which may be of interest or moment; and, finally, declares that tie minister is sure of a majority-that the opposition are aware they must be defeated—that the opposition are enemies to order, liberty, and the Throne; and that the new chamber will at once put an end to the hopes and designs of these agitators and

And now then you have the system hopes, the expectations, and the plans of the government before you. It agrees to a bandon the hereditary peerage to its fate. It a grees to diminish the number of its political prosecutions. It agrees to present to the chambers a more moderate civil list. It agrees no longer to attack the ftree of liberty, planted in the departments; and, finally, it s extent of the original revolution made in the Duchy of Warsaw, but not about the revolution in Lithuania, Volhynia, or the Ukraine It proposes to celebrate with great pomp the anniversary of the July revolution; to abide by the result of a majority for or against the contend that it was not the interest of France to encourage the Union of Belgium to this of France would be injured, and the manufactures of Belgium benefitted. You have now the ministerial system before you, with all its hopes and intentions; and if you had conversed with M. Casimir Perier and M Sebastiani for hours together, you would not know more or more accurately what they mean or hope to do, than you will by the faith ful recital I have now supplied you. Well, then, what do you think of this system? Will it last? I tell you a thousand times, no; and

I will give you my reasons for saying so. Let us begin with Belgium Does the a-doption by the majority of the Belgian Congrees, of the eighteen articles contained in the last protocol, settle the Belgian question? By no means. The men who now vote for a settlement, by means of negotiation between the sovereigns of Belgium and Holland, of this war, should these negotiations not lead to the possession by Belgium of Luxembourg, Limbourg, and the left bank of the Scheldt. The congress threw upon prince Leopold the arrangement of the question of territory.- The prince threw it back again upon the congress, by accepting the crown, subject to the eigh teen articles; and now, if the rumours of this day be well founded, the congress has thrown back upon the prince the task of arranging, by adopting the 18 articles. This is all very silly, though it may be very commercial. It may suit produce a rise in the French funds to morrow; the limi.s of Holland shall comprise all the terri ei devant republic of the United Provinces of the Low Countries, in the year 1790? Do you believe, that if this article shall remain unqual ified and unaltered-and that if even the prin cipal shall not be destroyed by the negotiations which are to take place between king Leopold and King William, I say, do you imagine that in that case the Belgains will remain satisfied, and sink down into the small and incapuble state of existence to which this article would reduce it? You must know better that this! Belgium, if merely constituted of all the rest of the territories that received the denonination of the kingdom of the Netherlands in the treaties of 1815, could never maintain well as money, have been applied for by the

To ruin the Belgians would not submit, and not be made in vain. therefore the arrangement is but provisional; and the first and second articles must be alter- side all their ornaments. A large capital ed by negotiations. And then what says the third article? Why, that the five powers will employ their good offices for the maintenance | go on forever. There must be an end of sacof the stata quo in the grand duchy of Luxenbourg, during the course of separate negotiation to be opened by the sovereign of Belgium with the king of the Netherlands, and the Germanic confederation, on the subject of the said grand duchy-a negotiation which is totally distinct from the question of the fimits between Belgium and Holland; it being understood, that the fortress of Luxembourg shall preserve a free communication with Germany. Now I ask you how can this be called a settle ment? 1st. The statu quo is to be preserved -2d. Negotiations are to be opened between Holland and Belgium-2d. The fortress of Luxembourg is to be placed on a distinct foot-ing; and 4th. These negociations, are to be kept distinct from those relating to Holland and Belgium. Do you believe that the inhabitants of the grand duchy will ever consent to be united with Holland? Certainly not. Do knowledged—that the other revolutions would you believe that the Belgians will consent to be put down—and that the emperor of Russia pay a large sum of money for the purchase of the duchy, when by every principle of justice, and national sovereignty, Belgium is already entitled to the annexation of that duchy to her country? Certainly not. And on the other hand, do you imagine that the king of Holland will consent to relinquish that duchy, and no longer to hold it as an appendage to the crown His previous conduct and character in no way justify such a presumption. On the contrary, we have every ground for

out my fears, though I endeavour to hope. Your obedient servant, O. P. Q believing that he will not voluntarily abandon a claim upon which he professes to set s nuch value. Nor does the 4th article at all assist the satisfactory settlement of the ques tion. It says, "If it be established that the Republic of the United Provinces of the Low ountries did not in the year 1790 exercise an exclusive authority over the town of Maestricht, the two parties should take measures between themselves to come to a suitable arrangement in that respect." Never was any thing so vague,—so unsatisfactory, and so To whose satisfaction is it to be absurd. proved that the Bishop of Liege did exercise in the year 1790, a joint jurisdiction in the town of Maestricht? To the satisfaction of Holland, or of the Conference of London? either case I should despair, as a Belgian, of convincing my antagonists. For as to Holland being convinced, that she would never be; and us to the Conference being convinced, the Ambassadors of Prussia and Austria will never derived from their intemperance, could be an be convinced, of any proposition which should tend to place Maestricht in the hands of Belgium. And, on the other hand, can any one suppose, that the Belgians will be satisfied with an arrangement which shall give Maestricht to Holland? Oh, no! Why, when even the proposal was made to the Belgian Congress, allowing a mixed garrison to occupy Maestricht, the proposition received the support but of one deputy. And yet we are told, in the face of these difficulties-of these questionsof these vast and important matters of disagreement, "that all is settled." I tell you nothing is settled!"-I tell you, that if it be true the majority of the Congress has adhered to these conditions, that the majority of the Belgians have not, and will not give their con-

I tell you, that if the Congress has acquiesc ed for the moment, it is only because it expects to obtain Luxembourg, Limbourg, and the tion; and that should it fail in obtaining that result, still war must be resorted to in order to is, that it would be better for the revenue, as compel the King of Holland to listen to the voice of justice and reason. I go further than ry art of making them was unknown, for then even this, and say, that the election of the the working classes would consume the whole-Prince Leopold is but conditional-that his some beverages of coffee, tea &c. and would continuance in Belgium, even though he should beable to purchase other domestic articles of those who devote themselves to their country, ascend the throne, must depend on the result of his negotiation with Holland; and that it ary duty, and which are now beyond the reach combat disease with most consummate skill. Belgium is to remain deprived of Luxembourg of themselves and their families.

and the left bank of the Scheldt as the result.

In theevent of the suppression of her involuntary of protocoling, that the Belgians will again revolt, and that Belgium will never close her revolution, until she has obtained the territo ry to which she is entitled, upon the best and first of all principles, namely—the sovereignty of the people. In Luxembourg and Lim-bourg, the inhabitants have as much revolted against the dynasty of Nassau as Brussels and he at once seen what a dreadful policy it is grees to interfere in behalf of the Poles, to the Ghent, and it is therefore no longer of use to attempt to re-establish the arbitrary Jesuits of 1790 or 1815, but those provinces which are determined on forming part of the new state of Belgium, will so act and so defend their ights and will, that even the Austrian ambasador will be compelled to yield his objections minister in the new chamber; and it means to to the 'dangerous doctrine' of popular sovereignty. There is another of the articles of his last and famous protocol to which I cannot country, because by such union the commerce but refer. It is the 9th, which states that the five powers do not intend to interfere in the interior government of Belgium.' This is a very necessary declaration, after the late proceedings of the London conference. It prohibited a republic-prohibibited a re-union to France-prohibited the election of the son of Beauharnois-and prohibited the accept tance of the crown by the Duke of Nemours. The Prince Leopold is their own candidate. that choice the ave powers have approved um! and it is to go down, I suppose, to histo ry as a fact, that this settlement of the Belgi an is a national one, and will be durable an

The Belgian congress has adopted him, and Yet this is not to be designated as an interference in the interior government of Belgicomplete. In a few years time, and perhaps sooner than that, we shall find, however, that the settlement was but momentary, and that Belgian question, would be the first to demand Belgium will re-demand her re-union with France. In this discussion I have kept out of view the wishes of the French nation. have said nothing of the heart-burnings and cident. The whole number of patients for jealousies which this 'settlement' creates a- the balance of the quarter, from the 14th of it. She showed me several pounds of excelmong us; nor of that unpleasant feeling which engenders towards British policy and British interests I deeply regret this. Nothing which has occurred to me for months past has given me so much pain. The hearty and sincere union of France with Great Britian I most earnestly desire .- They ought to act, think and feel together; but to effect this dethe speculators for the end of the month, and sirable object, there must be mutual conces sions and mutual sacrifices The formation out it settles just nothing at all. For what is to of an English colony in Belgium is not, I subhe done with the first article, which settels that mit, the best means to obtain this result; and it is, therefore, I lament, that France and En turies, towns, and places that belonged to the gland have not endeavored to make some permanent and rational settlement of the Belgic question. In conclusion, I, however repeat hat M. Perier and his friends are wrong, and

that all is not settled. The news from Poland is not consoling or a tisfactory. The forces of the Poles are neessarily divided, and for the want of arms, a arge portion of the population cannot aid is he defence of their common country. Besides the want of guns, there is also a want of

The Government has been obliged to require the prompt assistance of all classes, and cessor Dr. Sproston; and it is almos unneces-gold and silver articles of wear and use, as sary for me to say, it was thoroughly execut-

moment be more than supplied, but this cannot rifices when there is no more to give. Poland is poor. She was rendered yet more so by the

nimical and cruel goverment of Russia during the last fifteen years; and there will be an end of her resources, as well of wealth as of soldiers. Battle after battle and campaign after campaign may ruin her, whilst Europe trembles before the force of the monarch whom the Poles so bravely oppose .- And yet if Poland were to ask for a loan in the Paris or London markets, who would subscribe Who would come to her aid? What secu-

rity can you give that Russia will not be suc essful would be the first question; and this suppose, would stop all negotiations. The lender mercies of capitalists and rentires are indeed cruel. The Polish government would however, be delighted to receive the aid of hose who sympathize for the cause of liberty and identify themselves with the fate of Poland. Can you do nothing more for these brave men of Poland. Can you do nothing more fo these brave men than send them tears of sympathy, pity and praise? Can nothing be done in the shape of a loan to aid the national government of Poland? Pray try, and stimulate ill the true lovers of constitutional freedom to take the lead. The moments are precious; and a month hence it may be too late. We may then ask where is Poland? I am not with-

From the London Morning Herald.

Your obedient servant,

Temperance Societies in England .- While our criminal laws, with all their inhuman severity, fail to interpose an effectual obstacle to the fearful increase of crime, the preventive progress of legislation is altogether disregardd-or, rather, the Government itself holds out inducement to crime, while sanguinary laws are wielded for its punishment. rears ago government lowered the duty on gin, upon the avowed principle that lowering the duty would increase the consumption! In other words, the Covernment thought it right that the morals of the people should be sacrificed to a sordid notion of revenue as if the comfort and morality of a people were not the best wealth of the State --- as if a gin drinking besotted population were not a greater burden to the State by their impoverished condition and disorderly habits than any revenue advantage.

We are glad to see that a London "Tem perance Society," under the patronage of the Bishop of London and other dignitaries of the Church, has been formed on the principle of abolishing the use of distilled spirits as a customary beverage, and of discountenancing the causes and practice of intemperance. We observe that at their recent meeting at Exeter Hall, William Allan, so well known for his philanthropic exertions among the So ciety of Friends, alluded to the example of America, and anticipated equally beneficial countenance, the ulmost good will prevails results from the adoution of similar means of reformation in this country. The Solicitor General for Ireland, in his able speech on the occasion, attributed the greater portion of the riots, tumults, and even the periodical visitations of famine in Ireland, to the use of ardent spirits, which had been of tate years rapidly on the increase. It is a mistake to supdistilled spirits was discouraged. The fact well as for the morals of the people, if the ve-

comfort, which pay an excisable and custom- render more essential service than those wh In theevent of the suppression of the use of submission to this system andent spirits, what a saving there would

be to the State with regard to the prosecution of crimes. We should like to see an acurate calculation made of the number of crimes prosecuted in one year, which have had their origin in a propensity for ardent spirits and the amount of the expenses of their prosecution. From such a calculation it would which endeavors to amass revenue by destroyng the sobriety of the people-

-ten thousand casks, For ever dribbling out their base contents. Touched by the Midas finger of the State.

Bleed gold for Ministers to fling away? We recollect that some time ago, at a meet ng of the "New-York Temperance Society," Mr. Maxwell, district attorney for that city tated that he had assisted at twenty trials for murder, and was satisfied that every one of the offenders committed their crimes under the influence of intoxicating Liquors. He also observed, that having been brought in the discharge of his official duties, into constant connexion with the Courts, he had ascertained that the number of complaints presented in the city for criminal offences were five thousand yearly, three fourths of which had their or igin in intemperance! America is getting rid of this curse-and shall moral agency in England be less efficacious to deliver the and from its pestilent influence?

> From the Washington Globe. U. S. ship ERIE, at Sei,

June 30th, \$\$31 \$ Sir: I have the satisfaction to make my quarterly return of the sick of the U.S. ship Eric, without recording a single death, and case of Tetanus) which was the roult of acdical Department, has amounted to but fiftynine, and chiefly trifling cases, originating it the unavoidable exposure of the service.

When it is considered that we have been actively employed during the whole of the time embraced by this report, under a troucal heat, and in that part of the Gulph of Mexico, where disease is as much to be apprehented as in any part of the world, this ship will afford an example of exemption from disease thich may challenge a parallel: and I trust it till not be viewed by the Department as superrogatory in me to notice the causes which have com-

bined to produce so desirable a result. The grand object has been prevention; and the officers, under two successive commanders, have not only been impressed with is impor tance, but have actively and cordialy entered into all measures necessary to effectiate it.

The first and most essential operation, with this view, was that of breaking out cleansing and purifying the hold, which was performed in March last, under the direction and superintendence of the then 1st. lieuteant, now the commander, and my enlightered prede

Independence, its neutrality, its happiness, ho representatives of the nation to be deposited. Every species of filth was exposed and nor or wealth. It must be ruined. ted in the central treasury. The appeal will removed, and, after a variety of fumigations, not be made in vain. The nobleman will use-his iron utensils, and the women will throw a-subjected to the powerful effects of chloring gas. In re-stowing the hold, spirit room, &c. care would thus be raised, and the wants of the was taken to exclude filth in every article that came on board.

This vessel had thus the advantage of con taining a pure atmosphere, and being without any materials for generating foul air; and this state of things has been preserved by the internal regulations and police to which the officers have been unremittingly devoted .-The department of the men has been kept in a high state of cleanliness, and regularly and freely ventilated. Their clothes and hammocks have been kept constantly clean, and their bodies frequently inspected to ensure the removal of dirt and secretion from the

skin by bathing.
The Chloride of Lime has been used as en as twice or three times a week, in the quantity of 14 to 2 lbs. each time, either sprinkled between the water casks, or dissolved and poured about the hold and spirit room, or brown into the pump well in solution. The most appreciable effect of this article

the only perceptible odour aboard,) is that which follows its exhibition by sprinkling, in he form of the powder, about the main hold. It has been observed to remove all smell in a few minutes-an effect readily explained, I to pay promptly. think, upon philosophical principles. It here exposed, under circumstances favorable to its decemposition, by contact with those gases, for which Chlorine has so strong an athnity. Whereas, when thrown into the pump well, it is immediately embodied in a state of mixture with the mass of water, containing various salts, and while its prevention of the disengagement of deleterious effluvia, from that source, is questionable, it is not left free to come in contact with those which emanate from other sources. Its agency in decomposing putrid miasmata has been sensibly and happily felt in the West India station which will, I have no doubt, recommend it to the continued attention of the Navy Department. I have had but little experience in its effica cy in restoring deteriorated water, and those

who have experimented with it do not report favorably of its properties for this purpose. I would respectfully suggest the impropriety of too secure a reliance upon this justly celebrated and truly valuable article; the tendency of it would be to occasion a relaxation in the employment of other means for the preservation of health in the Navy. This ship has a bellows fitted on the Birth

Deck with an exhausting tube terminating under the timbers, which is worked several times a day; its efficiency in exchanging the air of the lower parts of the vessel for a superincumbent and purer portion is proved, so far as it discharges offensive air, only at the commencement of its operation.

The last, though not the least source of health, is to be found in moral agency. An accurate discipline has been maintained by vigilance rather than coercion; occupation has prevented the commission of offences, and punishments are scarcely known. An air of contentment and happiness is visible in every and duty and exposure are on all occasions

encountered with alacrity.

In conclusion, I will take the liberty to express my convictions, that with such precauions as those I have enumerated, the tropi cal climates, may be disarmed of their horrors No malignant diseases, under any exposure o heat, would originate on board-and if insome of the ship's company, they would be confined to their original subjects. It is therefore apparent, that the preventive system is consistent with sound policy as well as humanity, and the officers of the Navy, who, upon such enlightened principles, guard the health of

I have the honor, &c. (Signed) ISAAC HULSE, Surgeon. To the Hon. Levi WOODBURY, Secretary of the Navy,

Washington.

Extract from a letter from Commodore DAVID PORTER, United States Consul General to the Barbary states, to John S. Skinner, Esq.

MAHON, June 8, 1831. I am now packing up for Naples, to join my rother-in-law, Dr. Heap, who is there with my sister, and dangerously ill. Thence I proceed to Constantinople, where I shall endeavor to get you a pair of "key hole cats," and perhaps some other strange things. I now send you some seeds of a nut-hearing pine tree. We conve have nothing of the kind in the United States. It Clay. is a beautiful and useful tree, and furnishes a luxury for the table. I shall have a parcel of the apples put up, and deliver them to Capt. Stevens, of the Ontario, who will be home in about a month after this reaches you. You can cultivate the tree as you would cultivate corn only a little further apart. There are some beautiful groves of them near Algeziras, opposite Gibraltar, as well as in Italy. You eat the nut raw or slightly roasted, and you will find it a real delicacy. The slight turpenine taste it has, is a refinement on luxury. I tope they may arrive safely. If Mrs. S. wants pretty ornaments for the tester of her bed, or window curtains; and for various other purpos es she has only to send the pine apples to the ters worthy our consideration. gilder, and he will return them more beautiful y perfect than if they had been made by the ands of the best carver.

I shall try and send you a very simple mode of cultivating the silk worm, preparing the silk, adapted, in the most simple form, to the use of families. I shall get it from a poor plain with only one instance of serious disease (a Mahonese woman, who for her amusement raises the worm, seperates the silk from the cocoon, spins and manufactures and sells April, the time when I took charge of the Me- lent sewing silk, of the remains of what she had last year. I shall send you a sample. You will be supprised at the simplicity of all the means of obtaining silk, and of the little trouble attending it.

This is written in haste, as the vessel sail immediately, (this afternoon,) but to-morrow, if I can possibly spare time, I will give my attention to the subject and be more particular. The cultivation of silk is not as troublesome as the cultivation of flax, and infinitely more certain and profitable. The simple mode, which hope to be able to describe, will I expect, induce our good housewives to give some attention to the subject and, a gradual introduction of its culture among us, save, in the end, mil ions of money, which finds it way to this side of the Atlantic. For silk is an indispensable article, and is one of the first necessity, as much so as tea and sugar. For no man or woman can put on a coat, shawl, hat, glove or dress himself, in any way without it.

Excuse haste-more anon. Yours truly, DAVID PORTER. J. S. Skinner, Esq.

The sehr George, at Boston, from Buenos Ayres has no board two Patogonian lions.

EASTERN SHORE WHIC PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD. TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 23, 1831.

Our patrons will bear in mind that more than a year has transpired since we undertook the publication of the Whig. The expense of conducting our business is necessarily very considerable: to meet which we have ne other alternative than to call on those who have received the benefit of our labour .-The amount due from each subscriber and advertiser is small, and to them of not much moment, while to us it is of the utmost importance as forming part of the aggregate recompense for our toils. Such as are in arrears with us, are respectfully requested to transmit us the amount of our claim. Subscribers to correct the odour of bilge water (which is at a distance can remit by mail at our risk.

Persons indebted for postage are expected to pay their accounts. In no case will accounts be kept with those who neglect to

The caucus of "trusty and firm" friends of the Adams and Clay party, met at Hillsboro', on Thursday last, "for the purpose of nominaling an Anti-Jackson candidate for Congress, of tried fidelity and distinguished character." The Gazette of Saturday says "WE UNDERSTAND John Leeds Kerr, Esq. was selected as the candidate for Congress, and Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. was chosen to meet the Convention" (at Baltimore, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.)

We have been confident, ever since the publication of the resolutions of the Clay caucus of this county, that it was the desire of that party to exclude Mr. Kerr from the nomination; but with all their drilling and manœuvring, he has shown himself the better general. We apprehend, from hints we have heard dropped, that the firmness of the caucus was put to a severer test than was probably

to their fears.

The Western Elections .- As the accounts come to hand from the west, they exhibit the undiminished strength of the Administration in that quarter. Mr. Clay, it will be seen is defeated in his own State, and may possibly now be withdrawn. We have no apprehensions for the success of Jackson, come who may, but still some are inclined to think Clay would have been our weakest opponent. The convention which meets in Baltimore the coming winter, if Clay declines, must be troutled to get a candidate. Webster, they must know, stands no chance; Calhoun's recent publication, (however it may exalt him for firmness in declaring sentiments so evidently unpopular,) will destroy any hopes he might before have entertained; Rush is entirely out of the question; and Adams, who has been broadly hinted at as the candidate, must certainly have too much good sense, to consent to measure popularity with General Jackson again. They cannot obtain Judge McLean: this gentleman, apart from the inflexibility of his principles, knows too well where his strength as a rallying point of opposition, without any hope of ultimate success.

But after all, the question is, can Clay be withdrawn? Is he not so clearly before the people, and so intimately identified with the American system, upon which that party is succeed, the next delegation to Congress from contending, that no other man could at present Kentuckey-will stand Eight for JACKSON, be substituted? Besides, a great majority of the members appointed to the Baltimore victory in Kentucky.

This complexion of the Legislature, which convention, are pledged to the support of Mr.

The result of the Western elections, should not be without its influence upon the United States generally. If Mr. Clay cannot carry his own State-if his immediate negighbours, men with whom he is in the habit of daily association, cannot repose confidence in himhow can it be expected of us; and more especially, when it is recollected that the principles he advocates, the system he upholds. are calculated to advance the interests of the West, while they oppress us? These are mat-

We give to-day an address from a working man of Dorchester County to his fellow-laborers, on the benefits that class have reaped from the administration of General Jackson. The arguments and facts adduced by our correspondent, we conceive applicable to every part of the Eastern-Shore; and consequently invite attention to them.

We have received the Exposition of the views of John C. Calhoun, Esq. Vice Presideat of the United States, in regard to the doctrine of Nullificaton, in which he shows himself more intimately connected with this principle than had been believed or expected of him. We shall endeavour to give the article in our next, or at least a large part of it.

John M. Forbes, Esq. Charge d'Affrires of the United States at Buenos Ayres, died on the 14th June. The citizens of the United States resident in Buenos Ayres, met and adopted measures for testifying their respect for the memory of the deceased.

Hydrophobia. - Great excitement prevails in Baltimore at the present time, on account of the number of dogs running at large in that city. Reports have been current that several persons had been bitten by mad dogs.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS Electors of the Senate of Maryland St. Mary's county .-Charles county .- Stoddert,

Prince George's county .- Thomas T. Sum nerville. — - Peach. Anne Arundel county .-

Annapolis city. ---Montgomery county.—Dr. Washington Du vall, John P. C. Peter. Frederick county .- Wm. M. Beall, Rode

D. McGill. Allegany county .- Wm. McMahon, George

Baltimore county .- Thomas E. Stansbury. ohn T. H. Worthington. Baltimore city.-Upton S. Heath.

Harford county.-Thomas Hope, William derman Stump.

Cecil county -John Evans, John W. The

Kent county.-Joseph Redue, John M. Queen Ann's county.—Wm. Grayson, Geo. N. Newnam.

Caroline county.—Shadrach Liden, Wm Talbot county .-Dorchester county .- Dr. Handy, Thomas

Breerwood. Somerset county.-James Polk, Robert Stewart. Worcester county.-E. K. Wilson, Dr. Chessed Purnell.

KENT COUNTY.

Jackson Nomination in Kent County.-In pursuance of previous notice, the friends of he administration of the General Government, in this County, assembled in the several election districts, on Saturday the thirtcenth ultimo, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate in each district, to represent the County, in the next General Assembly of the State, and to appoint committees for the purpose of meeting in convention in Chester Town, and nominating a fourth person to be run on the Delegate Ticket, and two suitable Candidates for Electors of the Senate of the

Mr. Albert G. Miller was the candidate choen in the 1st election district-Mr. Robert Usleton, in the second-and Mr. Henry Hurt, in the third .- Committees were regularly appointed in each district pursuant to notice.

On Tuesday the sixteenth, the Committees appointed by the friends of the General Gov. anticipated, and that it was forced to give way ernment, in the several election districts of thi-County, convened in Chester Town for the purpose of performing the duties delegated to them-The meeting was organized by calling Doctor Thomas Wilson to the chair, and appointing George Gale, Secretary.

Doctor Edward Scott, was then suggested, and unanimously approved of by the meetings as a suitable fourth candidate for the Legisla,

Messrs. Joseph Redue, and John M. Comegys, were unanimously selected as candidates for Electors of Senate. The following Resolutions were then adop-

ted with the approbation of the whole convention:

1st. Resolved, That we approve of the political course of the Hon. George E. Mitchell. our representative in Congress, and that we will use all fair and honorable means to promote his re-election.
2d. Resolved, That the Secretary shall

published in the Baltimore Republican, and Eastern Shore Whig, and that the district nominations and proceedings of the district meetings, so far as they relate to this conven-THOMAS WILSON, President.

GEORGE GALE, Secretary.

WESTERN ELECTIONS.

KENTUCKEY. 'The Frankfort Argus of the 10th, and the Louisville Advertiser of the 9th, ceived vesterday, confirm the aclies, to permit himself to be drawn to the em- lished yesterday of the election of seven Jackbraces of a party, who would only take him | sonians ascertained-viz:-Wickliffe, Johnson, Daniel, Adair, Lecompte, Gaither and Lyon. The contest in Chilton's district has been remarkably close .- The Louisville Advertiser has a report that Hawes is elected by a majority of thirty-seven votes. A contest se close must necessarily be doubtful, until the result is officially ascertained Should Haues and four for Clay. In no event can Mr. Clay

vas also so much vaunted of by the Clay men egins also to assume another aspect. Two days ago there was a tremenduous shouting over the immense Clay majority in the House of Representatives. Thirty or forty was the least claim. The tone is getting lower and lower every day. The fiercest Clay editor in Kentucky scarcely ventures to claim more than twelve or fifteen, and it is by no means certain that there will be any. The issue is practically a DEFEAT for Mr. Clay which will

consign him to political oblivion forever. The Frankfort Argus furnishes the following returns of the legislature, so far as ascertained .- It will be perceived that it gives-49 for Clay, and 40 for Jackson.-The final result cannot possibly carry the majority for Clay, up to the number claimed last year, and the year before.

The Argus adds the following Sign, as a warning to political traitors: We have not heard of the election of a

single one of the pledged members of the last egislature,nor do we believe one of them will be re elected, unless it be Mr. Dyer of Ohio county. Russell of Nicholas, Chiles of Bath, Grigsby of Bullit, Anderson of Butler, Fowler of Livingston, Haynes of Caldwell and Grilon of Washington, are all left at home."

Now that the election is over and the result so unsatisfactory to the Clayites, it may be useful to recall to their memories, their stipulations and prophecies before it took place.in order to compare their future course with their promises and undertakings.

Just before the election the following bulle-

tin of expected victory went the rounds of the Clay press: Extract of a letter from Louisville, (Ky.) of 4th

"Aware of the anxity felt in other states with regard to Mr. Clay's prospects in this state, it may be well to assure you, that his friends here very confidently anticipate a majority of 30 or 40 in the next Legislature; and although the Jacksonians have for some time had 8 out of 12 members of Congress, it is utterly impossible for them to have more than one after next August. From the present appearances, we, doubt whether there will be a more serious opposition to Mr. Clay in this State at the Presidential election, than there will be to the "Hero" in Tennessee!"

So much for the prophecy-now for the alternative. The Cincinnati American, a paper established especially to aid Mr. Clay's election, warned, the "Nationals" of Kentucky,

of consequenses of not Let the people of this---for at this crisis keep back any part of a bare victory will be The National Repub Kentucky, an honor rent. If a SIGNAL TR Kentucky, THE NOMIN WILL SURELY BE WITH Jackson will be re-elthe times cannot be r fails to give a triump at the August elections before the people, will Let Kentuck ians this accordingly."
Well--it is reduced

Clay has not triumpher On the contrary his pa-istence. So let him be to pledge and let us s

MISSOURI.—The the 6th contains the and some of the neig been distanced. In St. Clay majority of last y dred -- Barton's majori Louis county, his major In the town of St. C

ton, 95. In Jefferson county, Pettis has a majority ton about the same nu In Franklin county votes, were polled, out Barton obtained forty. The Beacon sums lowing terms:
"The late election tion of all America.

was an easy thing; it he is done with; neit find him in their way throw of the Clay and which he rode and death him and them portant consideration whole Union .- Next popularity which it pr events, as proclaimed dough-faces in the cou stronger than ever: the Jackson party; and President, in Novemb much larger majorit that can be started a now gets over Barton In this place Mr. Ba Mr. Pettis 398. From Ferdinand and Bahom

ton's majority in the c INDIANA has ele Congress friendly to The first district wa Ratliff Boon,-It cons ties, from which the have been received fr gmi,-Boon (J.) and dates The vote in I and S24 for Law.

tic information, but ar

The second district for re-election, Gov (C.) and Gen. John dates. The struggle the last two. The d twenty counties. Th confidently that Carr The third district w Judge Test, a rantin been beaten by Gen. by a large vote.

The Indiana paper bability all the Jack gress are elected.

Fellow Labourers:

The election is fas will be called upon previlege belonging voting; and there ca you will endeavour blic servants, wh necessaries of life ha the weight of our g ceived. The reduc lasses, Coffee, Choco they ever were be to a mere trifle, the classes,immense sur standing this, there are opposed to Gen done these things; stormy days of war of our liberties, an battles of his countr yond measure; and monstrous tales hav the community in c the U. States mig candidly ask you, terest in the time o elevated to office fellow citizens, sho opposed? It is 1 hunters, who have for their had conditions.-It is not the Most of you have which they endeas ter of the Methodi the President; an and upright men, and their resp it was falsely said all, intended to ele violent partizans. written letters to t visited him becau

> but he is saving putting a check sury, for approp trade, which Mr. upon vessels has determined to ta vessel owners, a In the mean t dains men beer er in this state? and practice and opposed to tur

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iomas T. Sum ashington Du

Beall, Rode. Wason, Wm dahon, George

E. Stansbury. eath. lope, William

John W. Thedue, John M. Grayson, Geo. Liden, Wm.

indy, Thomas Polk, Robert Wilson, Dr.

t County.-In the friends of al Government. he several electhirtcenth ultiting a suitable o represent the Assembly of the ees for the purion in Chester th person to be nd two suitable e Senate of the

e candidate cho ct-Mr. Robert Mr. Henry Hurt, re regularly apant to notice. the Committees ie General Gov. n districts of thi r Town for the lies delegated to anized by callthe chair, and etary.

then suggested, by the meetings for the Legisla, John M. Com. ected as candiwere then adonthe whole con-

prove of the porge E. Mitchell. le means to pro-Secretary shall is meeting to be Republican, and that the district of the district to this conven-

hem. N, President. TIONS. ort Argus of the ertiser of the 9th, he account pub-Wickliffe, Johnte, Gaither and ton's district has e Louisville Adwes is elected by es. A contest so ubtful, until the Should Harces

o Congress from r for JACKSON, nt can Mr. Clay the "great Clay" egislature, which by the Clay men er aspect. Two ity in the House or forty was the est Clay editor es to claim more y. The issue is Clay which will ion forever. ishes the followso far as ascer-

.-The final rebe majority for ed last year, and ving Sign,—as a he election of a nbers of the last one of them will Dyer of Ohio Chiles of Bath, f Butler, Fauler

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home." er and the result vites, it may be ries, their stipe it took place.in course with their following bulle-

dwell and Griton

the rounds of the wille, (Ky.) of 4th

in other states rospects in this e you, that his Legislature; and Congress, it is uthave more than the present ap-

there will be a r. Clay in this ion, than there ow for the alter-

ican, a paper es-Mr. Clay's elec-" of Kentucky,

rent. If a SIGNAL TRIUMPH be not gained in Kentucky, THE NOMINATION OF HENRY CLAY WILL SURELY BE WITHDRAWN. Not that Gen. Jackson will be re-elected." "The signs of the times cannot be mistaken. If Kentucky fails to give a triumphant majority for Clay at the August elections, an individual not now before the people, will be our next President. Let Kentuck ians think well of this, and act accordingly."
Well-it is reduced to a certainty that Mr.

Clay has not triumphed in Kentucky signally. On the contrary his party is struggling for existence. So let him be withdrawn according to pledge and let us see your other "individ-

and some of the neighbouring counties, by

In Jefferson county, we are informed, Mr. Pettis has a majority of 100; and in Washington about the same number. votes, were polled, out of which number Mr.

Barton obtained forty.

The Beacon sums up the issue, in the fol-"The late election is entitled to the atten-

tion of all America. The overthrow of Barton was an easy thing; it cost us no effort at all; breaking up every mechanic, farmer and ves-he is done with; neither friends nor focs will sel owner in the county, if possible. You will find him in their way hereafter; but the overthrow of the Clay and Webster hobbies, upon which he rode and to which he clung, till death him and them did part, is the most important consideration. That concerns the whole Union.—Next to this is the increasing to our interest, and not squander our money nonularity which it proves in President Jack- in schemes that will infallibly prostrate us all son Instead of being destroyed by recent events, as proclaimed by all the blue lights and dough-faces in the country, he is proved to be stronger than ever: for Pettis is elected by the Jackson party; and Jackson himself, for President, in November, 1532, will receive a much larger majority, over any candidate that can be started against him, than Pettis

now gets over Batton.
In this place Mr. Barton received 473 votes; Mr. Pettis 398. From the township of St. l'erdinand and Bahomme, we have no authentic information, but are assured that Mr Barton's majority in the county of St. Louis does not exceed eighty three votes!"

INDIANA has elected two members of Congress friendly to Jackson-probably all

The first district was lately represented by Ratliff Boon .- It consists of thirty two counties, from which the congressional returns have been received from but one, viz : Morgmi,-Boon (J.) and Law (C.) are the candidates The vote in Morgan is 440 for Boon, and S24 for Law.

The second district was lately represented Jonathan Jennings (J.) He is a candidate re-election, Governor Ray—Mr. Wick, (C.) and Gen. John Carr, (J.) are the candidates. The struggle appears to be between the last two. The district consists of about twenty counties. The Indiana Democrat says confidently that Carr is elected.

The third district was lately represented by Judge Test, a ranting Clay man. He has been beaten by Gen. McCarty a Jacksonian, The Indiana papers affirm that in all pro-

bability all the JACKSON candidates to Congress are elected.

TEREST.

Fellow Labourers: will be called upon to exercise the greatest timate such an expectation. He informed me previlege belonging to freemen—the right of that he had been induced to believe that a part voting; and there cannot be a doubt, but that of his cabinet had enternd into a combination you will endeavour to select those men for to drive Maj. Eaton from it, by excluding him public servants, who will most faithfully attend to the promotion of your interest. The also informed that the successive parties to necessaries of life have become so cheap, that which you allude was a link in the chain: that the weight of our government is hardly per ceived. The reduction of duties upon Mo-Ministers to exclude Maj. Eaton and his famlasses, Coffee, Chocolate, Ten &c. have caused ily from their parties; that such a state of those articles to be much lower in price than things gave him great distress: that he was they ever were before-and the opening of determined at all hazards to have harmony the West India trade has brought sugar down in his cabinet. He then read a paper contain to a mere trifle, thereby saving to the lower ing the principles upon which he intended to classes,immense sums of money; and notwithstanding this, there are those amongst us, who to this paper. No doubt it is now in existence, are opposed to Gen. Jackson, because he has It disclaimed all intentions, on the part of the done these things; yer, the man, who in the stormy days of war, shed his blood, in defence or, the private or social intercourse of the of our liberties, and successfully fought the members of his cabinet. battles of his country, has been persecuted be-yond measure; and a thousand slanders and as a peace maker, my object was to make the monstrous tales have been circulated through above communication in the most delicate the community in order that the President of manner possible. During our conversation, the U. States might be disgraced. Now we in the anxiety of my heart to serve my friend candidly ask you, if he who protects your interest in the time of peace, and who has been responsibility, who made the suggestion or successions in due time; meanwhile, clevated to office by a large majority of his fellow citizens, should be thus unreasonably opposed? It is principally a set of office parties, invite Maj. Eaton and his family. hunters, who have been turned out by him. From the total social non-intercourse of the for their had conduct, who start such fabrications .- It is not the great body of the people. was inferred, more than from any other cir tions.—It is not the great body of the people. was inferred, more than from any other cirMost of you have heard of the manner, in cumstance; and my desire was to remedy that
and the strong out of the field like a detecwhich they endeavoured to injure the charac-ter of the Methodist ministers who went to see It would have been an absolute; unqualified, the President; and although they were pure and upright men, and merely wished to call had represented the President as making any their respects to the old General, yet it was falsely said of them, that they, one and provided the president as making any their respects to the old General, yet it was falsely said of them, that they, one and that you have fallen into the mistake of support of the president as making any such demand. You will therefore perceive that you have fallen into the mistake of support of the president of the best of my judgment of the all, intended to electioneer for him, and were posing that I attributed to him what was the violent partizans. They have come out and written letters to the public, and said they only visited him because he was Chief Magistrate, and they honoured him as such — From this and they honoured him as such — From this content of the public. I am happy in the recollection you may see, to what extremities they will that my voluntary exertions to restore harmocurry their charges. For if they were mean ny to succent friendship, for the time being, enough to attempt to injure an innocent prea- was not unavailing, by conversations and mucher, what will they not do? It is wrong to act thus. General Jackson has not only had and that I have had no agency in producing the duties taken off, for the benefit of the poor, but he is saving the money of the peopleputting a check to the demands upon the trea-sury, for appropriations to make Rail-Roads bosom friends, I feel as if I had performed and canuls.—He has obtained the West India another sacred duty. I have done it prompt trade, which Mr. Adams lost, and the tonnage ly, and in the same spirit of peace and friendupon vessels has been reduced; so that he is

vessel owners, and all other classes.

In the mean time, what have some of the Adams men heen doing since they got the power in this state? They preach one doctrine and practice another. They said, they were opposed to turning men out of othice; and no sooner did they get the reins of government, than they swept nearly all. There is hardly a Jacksonian in any profitable office. They have left a few in places that were worth nothing, and in this way they shew their cloven foot, They and in this way they shew their cloven foot, They and in this way they shew their cloven foot, They and in this way they shew their cloven foot, They and in this way they shew their cloven foot, They and in this way they shew their cloven foot, They and in this way they shew their cloven foot, They and in this way they shew their cloven foot, They and in this way they shew their cloven foot, They and in this way they shew their cloven foot, They and in this way they shew their cloven foot, They are the case of friends frequently arises among the best of friends always prefer one who had stood by his country always prefer one who had stood by his country in the hour of danger, and defended it from they arises among the best of friends always prefer one who had stood by his country in the hour of danger, and defended it from they assaults of a foreign foe.

3. Never was mortal more disappointed that have been in the ingrate, Duff Green. He, too, like Mr. Calhoun, egregiously overrates himself, and current events are daily beating the mortifying truth into his head. I have seen it stated more than once in the very large of the country in the hour of danger, and defended it from they assaults of a foreign foe.

3. Never was mortal more disappointed than I have been in the ingrate, Duff Green. He, too, like Mr. Calhoun, egregiously overrates himself, and current events are daily beating the mortifying truth into his head. I have seen it stated more than once in the very large of the call of the pounts are complied with; when an indispensa

of consequences of not fulfilling these promises in the following ominous terms.

"Let the people of Kentucky be aware of man amongst us. Look at their conduct in district the federal Court of the conhave succeeded against Mr. Adams without on the Eastern Shore, and injure every poor question before the Federal Court of the con- have succeeded against Mr. Adams without man amongst us. Look at their conduct in stitutionality of the Tariff Act of 1828. Such the sid of the Vice-President's influence, and this—for at this crisis it is not worth while to the people of the whole truth,—that a bare victory will be just as futal as a defeat. The National Republicans will not force on quehanna to Baltimore and when that gets into the fact. The gentleman who has refused payment of the bond in question is not a merchant, and was never engaged in mercantic the four hundred by the four hundred operation, the flour, lumber and other commodities, that have hertofore taken their course in vessels, will go upon the Rail-Road, so that the spring business up the bay will not be worth a cent. By this the holders of vessels, carpenters, wood-cutters, and mechanics, will be greatly injured, for they are all more or less concerned in vessels. The stock will not be profitable to the state either; for, our baving commenced a work of the kind from Baltimore, has caused the citizens of Philadelphia to begin one too, which will strike higher up the Susquehanna than ours, and we shall be com-pletely anticipated and excluded from all the trade, which will concentrate upon the Rail-Road to Philadelphia. And yet they have tawal!"

ken our money; yes, we have been taxed for this undertaking which will be an absolute inthe 6th contains the returns from that city, jury to us. This is in common language giving them a stick to break our own heads with. which it seems that ex-Senator Barton has Yet, Mr. Steel, from this county, voted for it been distanced. In St. Louis city--where the clay majority of last year was about four hun- too is the 30 Dollars law, as it is called, which Clay majority of last year was about four numbered. Barton's majority was but 75. In St. Louis county, his majority is less than a hundred.

We shall be ruined if we are not on the look out for these things.—It bears of St. Charles. Pettis, 102, Bar omes us all to compare the conduct of the two parties .- Old Jackson has reduced the duties, protected the farmers, mechanics, and vessel owners, and saved the people's money, In Franklin county, we understand 340 & is trying to do all he can to benefit us, while some are abusing him. And only behold the conduct of the ruling Adams men in the State: Spending our money lavishly; making rail-roads and canals at our expense; passing unwhole-some laws; removing men from office, although

> Fellow citizens, let us do our duty according to our conscience, and the blessings of a kind providence will not be disregarded by

they said they were opposed to it; and in fine,

not forget these things, and be so blinded by

party feelings as to overlook the movements

what party we may belong to to examine fairly, and elect men who will take care and attend

of the Adamsites. It becomes us all, no matter

the intelligent voters of Dorset. A WORKING MAN. Dorchester county, Aug. 20, 1831.

The Mails .- The North Carolina Sentinel, published at Newbern, contains a letter from Mr. O. B. Brown giving a schedule of the arrival and departure of the mails on the Southern seabcard, by which it appears that arrangements have been made greatly to expedite the mail, and by which much greater facilities are given to travel on that route. The Sentinel in as President of the United States on the 4th gives a high and deserved encomium on the ability and indefatigable exertions of Mr. Brown, and expresses its gratification at the benefits which the enlarged and liberal views

Minister to England -'The Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of St. James, sailed on Tuesday morning in the Packet ship President, Capt. CHAMPLIN for London, from New York. He was accompanied by the newly appointed Secretary of Legation, Aa-non Vall, Esq. and by his son, Mr. John Van Alabama and Louisiana desert him? They BUREN, who will officiate as his private Secre-

From the National Intelligencer of Tuesday. COL. JOHNSON TO MR. BERRIEN. The following copy of a Letter from Col. Johnson to Mr Berrien has been forwarded-

to us for publication by Col. Johnson:
OARLAND, [Ky.] July 20th, 1931.
Dear Sir: Your favor of the 7th instant has been received. I find that you understood me WORKING MEN LOOK TO YOUR IN- to say, that the President would at least expect The election is fast approaching, when you never did directly or indirectly express or inact. la my conversation with you, I referred President, to regulate, in any manner whatev-

As a mutual friend I called upon you, and, members of the cabinet, the want of harmony the recent separation. Having now corrected your misapprehension of what I did say in hip. I have confined my remarks to an explanation of what I said myself. This is done

respectable merchants to make this statement. (Southern Patrict.

Appointments by the President.

George B. Porter, of Pennsylvania, to be Governor of Michigan Territory, in place of

Lewis Cass, resigned.
Lucius Lyon, of Michigan, to be Commissioner on the part of the United States, for ascertaining the Northern boundary line of the State of Illinois.

Shocking Accident .- A Mr. Adam Belcher came to his death as follows: On Sunday night the 31st ult. about 10 o'clock, he was on his way from Monroe Works in Orange County (his place of residence) to this place, accompanied with a young lady in a sulkey; when about a mile from the latter and opposite Mr. Ward's the wheel of his vehicle ran over a cow, which threw him from his seat, and at the same time entangled his legs in such a manner between the thrills and springs of the carriage as to render it impossible to extricate himself, his head and shoulders resting on the ground between the wheels, in this situation he was drogged about a mile, the horse running at full speed: his course was, however, arrested by turning in the lane leading to Sloate's Factory, and coming in contact with a tree. When disengaged from the wreck-for such was the sulkey-he was found to be dreadfully mangled, and a lifeless corpse. An inquest was held-Verdict, accidental death. The young lady escaped with trifling injury by jumping out. N. Y. Daily

1From the Globe.] Extract of a letter dated NEW YORK CITY, July 20, 1831.

Dear Sir-Though I do not make quite as much noise now in the political arena as some others, without being accused of vanity, I hope I may be permitted to say that, having always been the friend of the President, I still yield to none in the sincere attachment to his interest; because I am persuaded that interest is identified with the welfare and prosperity of our common country. It has been my intention for some time past to trouble you with the perusal of a line or two respecting the state of

public opinion. 1. Upon a comparison of facts, carefully collated for some time past from a mass of newspapers from every state in the Union, mimical and friendly, and the examination of sev eral hundred toasts drank at public festivals on the late Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, I set it down, with the utmost confidence in the accuracy of the prediction, ef March, 1833. I cannot, certainly be mista-ken in the sentiments of Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, the two Carolinas, and Georgia-States about of the Department extends to that section, by which we have, since the adjournment of Conthese improvements.—U. S. Tel. gress. heard so many wild calculations in a ertain treacherous quarter. I believe that no man living can deprive him of the support which the people of these states will give him in the fall of 1832, in spite of Auti-Masonry, Nullification and Clayism, jointly or several

ly. Of the others in the west, my means of judging are not so full and satisfactory; but, would be far worse off than their wooden nutmeg editors strive to persuade them they now are under his administration, if they had Clay or Calhoun to rule over them; for these intriguers, not having the confidence of the great body of the people, must no cessarily come in, (if ever they do) under the manage ment of politicians, and, therefore, will be bound to pursue a narrow, one-sided policy, adverse to the general welfare, for the sake of John Dawson, of the Bay-side, in the 53 gratifying these politicians .- As for the noise year of her age. which the hired slanderers of the coalition, have made about 'the explosion' of his cabi net, as they term it, you may rest assured it is vox ei preteren nihil. I heard one of them talking the other day with a plain farmer in the midst of his cornfield, repeating a free version of the state calumnies connected with the FEATHE name of Major Eaton, and endeavoring to FLOUR, convince the good man that it was an awful thing for Secretaries to resign. He put up his impious hands-opened wide his belonious eyes-and spoke as though the world was shortly coming to an end. But the farmer saw into his basket. He lit his pipe—smiled —and said, he "took it to be the case with President Jackson pretty much as it was with him. When I hire hands to work for me, and they do'nt please me altogether, I pay them off and get others. Now, there is nothing un common in this; it happens every day; it don't injure the crop or break up business; every thing turns out well in the end. I have no no fear but that the General will do what is right; and as to all your talk about the influence of women, the danger of dividing the republican party, and splitting about the old man's successor, we don't waste a thought upon it That is the mere slang of printers and politici-I would advise you for your comfort, to be easy, it is useless to think of making a rumpus in the land already for the farmers are unwilling to be always in hot water about candidates for office. Let the President alone-he is pay ing off the public debt." This dose of honest

ted thief. It is a fair sample, according to for John C. Calhoun's "claims" upon the uated about three miles from Chestertown ry of the Treasury's reputation. They have both committed political suicide, and all the ter, and has a large proportion of excellent nostrums that nullification or "an over heated woodland; a mill stream of uncommon resourmagination" can administer, will not restore ces with a fine situation for mill-house, fulling 8 them to places they once held in the public es teem. What an instructive lesson does their iownfall afford; to such as hereafter may fool- each field being sufficiently watered-The imshly attempt to make their private political provements consist of a large commodious griefs, a subject of public political commisera- dwelling-house, and kitchen, on a commandtion. They seem to have forgotten that comparatively speaking it is of no consequence at all to the nation what becomes of John C. Cal houn or Samuel D.Ingham, any more than of John Doe or Richard Roe. The people in the people of John Doe or Richard Roe. The people is given on the first of January next ensuing.

a man at the helm who will steer straight and do his best to keep the ship upon the republican tack; and they would, if they could, stalments of one, two, and three years, with

that he cannot be re-elected if the same aid First Monday in September next, be withheld." Miserable delusion!—I speak at the usual places of holding Elections in this from a thorough knowledge of the fact in this County, for the purpose of electing two State, when I declare, that during the ever- ELECTORS of the Senate of the State of memorable campaign which terminated in his elevation to the Presidency, not one voter in a hundred thought of John C. Calhoun. Our TION will be held for the purpose of electing a eyes were fixed exclusively upon General Jackson. The cries were for "Old Hickory" for "Gen. Jackson" - Down with the Coalition" - and in all the documents, and essays printed and published in pamphlets and news pers, allusion was only made to his victues, and the vices of Adams and Clay. For my own part; though I mixed daily with the pol iticians from 1826 to 1829, and made extraordinary exertions to promote his success, I do not recollect to have heard any one, on any occasion, utter a word, pro or con, respectng the candidate for the Vice Presidency. Gen. Jackson could have carried in with him, just as well, Edward Livingston or Levi Woodbury, or any other respectable man of

But, my dear Sir, I must break off for fear of tiring your patience. A singular and not uninteresting spectacle was presented in our streets this morning, by the appearance of the Governor's Guards of Hartford, Com. in their ancient continental the Head of Chester, Kent County, Mary-million. Their searlet coats have the anti-land. BENJAMIN KIRBY. A singular and not uninteresting spectacle uniform. Their scarlet coats have the anti-quated cut and the peculiar facings, of "six-

ty years since;" their breeched and gaitered legs looked as if they had just marched out of one of Col. Trumbull's battle pieces; and their white powdered locks (for the costume is preserved throughout) shone from under their black bearskin caps, as if dressed by a regimental peruquier of seventy-six. The corps marched extremely well, and their appearance altogether was highly military.

N. Y. paper,

Outrage and Nurder .- A most brutal assault vas made upon an unoffending man in Cherry street, by two ruffians one night last week, ho beat him so severely that when he was escued from their hands it was deemed advisable to convey him to the Hospital for me-dical aid and treatment. It was believed at vious, on application to the subscriber at Easvisable to convey him to the Hospital for mefirst that his wounds were not dangerous, but they soon assumed a serious character. and the unfortunate sufferer expired on Tuesday night. He stated that his name twas Somerset Holden and that he was a native of the state of Delaware. The villains have not en discovered .- Jour. of Com.

Mr. John II. Dick, of Pittstown in this county, says the Troy Sentinel, was yesterday mowing in the field of Peter C. Williams, in company with a near man named Jack. Mr. signed comissioners, will offer at Public Sale company with a negro man named Jack. Mr. Dick, who was forward, discovered a nest of bumble bees a little before him, and immediately dropped his scythe, and sprang backwards to avoid them. In doing this he step-ped upon the scythe of the negro, which severed he tendon Achilles and cut through to the bones of his ancle. He immediately started for his house, which was at the distance of afor his house, which was at the distance of a-bout 20 rods from the field in which he was at work at the same time despatching the black of Sale, to the several heirs, for their respec work, at the same time despatching the black man for a surgeon. His wound bled most profusely, and before he had reached his house, he fell, and before assistance reached him di-

Mr. Dick was about 90 years of age, and has left a wife and one child.—Troy Daily Sen.

DIED

In this county at his late residence in Wye, fter a short illness, Mr. Henry Council, in the

In this county on Monday evening last that Price consort of James Price.

On Saturday night last, Mr. James Cain, of this County.

Departed this life in this county on Sunday the 7th of the present month, after a short illness, Mrs. Mary Dawson, consort of Captain ness, Mrs. Mary Dawson, consort of Captain freekled, his hair very short, curly and red; her Dawson of the Bay-side, in the 53.

Baltimore Produce Market. FRIDAY, August 19. Corrected from the Baltimore American of Saturday; in whose statement of prices the ul-most reliance may be placed.]

Howard street 5 624 (City mills, standard 5 95 do ex ra. 5 374a5 50 Rye Flour 1st and 2d 4 50 a 4 00 Corn Meal, kiln dried, bbl. in hhds: 16 50 Wheat, white, " best red, 115a122 105a1124 "ord to good (Md.) Corn, white new \$ 64a66 2 66a67 Rye, 63a65

Oats Beans, Peas, black eye, 65a70 Clover seed Timothy seed 2.00a2.25 Flaxseed, rough PLASTER PARIS-Ground Plaster, per bbl 1 374 Wook-Washed, common and 4 do do 50.53 full blood do GOAGE Unwashed, common and 4 Merino, 30a37

do 3243 do do \$ & full do do do VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE A LL that valuable tract of land, called Vio-let Hill, lying in Kent county, Maryland. containing six hundred acres more or less, sit on the mail road to Rock-Hall. The soil is good and well adapted to Clover, and plascarding machines &c. flows thro' the meadow-land, of which there is a valuable portion,

NOTICE.

AN ELECTION will be held on the TION will be held for the purpose of electing a Representive in Congress of the United States from this district, four Delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland, and five

County Comissioners.

J. M. FALKNER, Share Faston, August 23d, 1831.

Camp-Meeting.

A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Episco pal Church will commence in Hibernia Woods, near Centerville on Friday next the 26th, and close on the following Wednesday morning. Aug 23

Two or Three Carpenters wanted,

IMMEDIATELY.

aug. 23

WILL be offered at Public Sale at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday, the 30th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. the farm within two miles of Easton, formerly the property of David D. Barrow, dec'd. containing about 185 acres of Land; there are three fields of about 100,000 corn hills each, and a Register will contain such General information never failing stream running through two fields and the meadow; there is a new brick well of excellent water, near the door. The terms will be accommodating and made ton. 'The farm abounds with marle near the surface, and the situation is pleasant and heal-thy. N. G. SINGLETON.

N. B. If the above farm is not sold it will be for rent the ensuing year. N. G. S:

Public sale.

on Tuesday, 27th day September next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, all the farm and improvements, belonging to the heirs of Henry Councell, dec'd, situated on the head waters of Wye River, adjoining Skipton Landing.—This property will be sold on a credit of one two and three years, the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond with aptive portions. Sale to take place between 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M.

WM. H. TILGHMAN, CHARLES JUMP, JOSEPH TURNER, WM. ROSE. Aug. 23

\$20 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from his master, in the between General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, 23d year of his age.
In this county on Monday evening last Mrs. since, a very remarkable negro man named

has a down cast countenance, rather clumsy and fond of chewing tobacco. The above reward will be given to any person who will bring him to me, or ten dellars to any person who will lodge him in any gaol in this State, and give me reasonable notice thereof. He was lately purchased from W. W. Eccleston, Esq. Cambridge, Md. and it is probable he has gone over to the Eastern Shore again.

LEWIS F. SCOTTI, Intelligence, Agency and Collector's Office, 5 374a5 50 No. 2 West Fayette street, basement story of 4 50 a 4 00 Barnum's City Hotel.

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

Notice.

WAS committed to the jail of Montgome-ry county, on the 21st day of July last, as a runaway, a black man, who calls himself LEWIS MORGAN. He is about five feet six inches high, and about 20 years old; had on when committed oznabergs pantaloons, cotton shirt, and palm leaf hat; says he belongs to a Mr. Joseph Sewel, of Fairfax county, Va. The owner of the above describ ed slave is requested to come forward and release him or he will otherwise be discharged according to law. WM, O'NEALE, jr. Sheriff.

Aug. 23

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

CHARLES BACON. About 5 feet 6 inches high; says he belongs to Richard P. Snowden, of Anne Arundel county. He has a large scar on the justide of the right thigh, a small scar on the left side of the left knee, also a small

car over the left eye, and two scars on the ight wrist; about 18 years of age-had on when committed a pair of black striped panaloons, striped swansdown vest, a striped coundabout, black fur hat. Unless the said oy is released he will be disposed of according

JOSHUA GUYTON, Sheriff of Harford county The Editors of the Easton Whig, the Baltimore Republican, and the Washington Globe, will insert the above four times and forward their accounts to me for payment.

JOSHUA GUYTON.

Aug 23

FOR SALE. A negro moman, about 27 years of age, a sleve for life, a good cook, washer and ironer.

sold for no fault. She will not be sold to go out of the State. Inquirer at the Whig Office.

August 19th

African Colonization.

THE Maryland State Colonization Society will despatch a vessel with emigrants to Liberia, on the 12th day of October next. A Liberta, on the 12th day of October next. A number have already engaged to sail in her, and further applications for a passage free of charge, will be received by Dr. Ayres, the agent of the Society, at his house in Sharp street, near Welcome alley.

The different Auxiliary Societies throughout

the State, are requested to proceed with their collections and to transmit their accounts to the agent, together with the names of all

applicants for emigration, as soon as possible.

SOLOMON ETTING,
MOSES SHEPPARD,
CHARLES HOWARD.

Executive
Committee Editors throughout the State, friendly to the cause of Colonization, are respectfully requested to give publicity to the above.

Proposals

For published in the City of Washington, two Weekly Newspapers, (in phamplet form,) one to be entitled

THE MECHANIC'S REGISTER. THE OTHER The Farmer's Register.

A PORTION of the Daily Telegraph will be devoted to agricultural and the machanic arts. Having the matter in type we propose to make up two weekly royal sheets. to contain sixteen octavo pages each; one to be entitled. The Farmer's Register the other The Mechanic's Register. The Farmer's Register will contain agricultural notices, and such other matter, common to a newspaper as will be interesting to that class from whom we derive the staff of life. The Mechanic's fair portion of excellent meadow land, well on mechanics, in addition to the ordinary news-cleaned; the farm is well watered, having a never failing stream running through two sition to the library of that useful and influential class of citizens for whom it is intended. These two publications will contain no advertisements but those connected with agriculture and the mechanic arts. For these works we ask the special contribution of those, whose avocations in life, enable them to give practical useful information.

The price for these will be one dollar and fifty cents per annum, in advance. As this sum cannot be remitted by mail, any postmaster, is authorised to receive it on account, and the paper will be forwarded on his receipt.

The editor is willing, where one individual will obtain eight or more subscribers, and remit one dollar and twenty-five cents for each, to forward these papers at the rate of one dellar and twenty five cents per volume. Each volume to contain fifty two numbers.

The object of both these works will be to place a cheap newspaper within the reach of ev-ery citizen; and, at the same time, to make it doubly interesting by giving important infor-mation, suited to the avocation of those for whom it is intended. We admit that it is our desire that they shall find their way to the fireside of every honest citizen; and we are resolved to de all in our power to make them worthy of such favor. The Registers will contain a due proportion of political matter, and in addition to the valuable information, pertaining to their special objects, which the title designates it will embody important state papers, in a convenient form for preservation. The public mind has been much excited on the subject, and with a view to embody in a condensed form, an authentic account thereof, the first numbers will contain the correspondence which will be followed up by the publications explaining the cause of the dissolution of the late cabinet; thus embodying a mass of interesting history upon that subject in a pamphlet form. As it is expected that many village and neighborhood clubs will be formed for their circulation, we intend to publish a large edition of the first numbers.

Our subscribers and agents are respectfully desired to promote the objects of this address, quested to give it an insertion in their respec-tive papers. When they take into consideration the extra expense incurred by us in furnishing them the reports and proceedings of Congress, the request will not appear unreasonable. The favor will be reciprocated if desired.

DUFF GREEN.

Aug. 23

NEXT SCHEME.

and EVEN. HIGHEST PRIZE, \$10,000. SCHEME: 5 prizes of \$100 1 prize of \$10,000 | 2,000 600 50

400 7200 800 10000 1 50 200 Half Tickets, One Dollar.-Quarters, Fifty Cents. To be had at Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N.

E. corner of Baltimore and Charles sts. Where the Highest Prizes in the State otteries have been oftener sold, than at any other office!!! ". "Orders either by mail (post paid) or pri-

vate conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes will meet the same prompt and punctual at tention as if on personal application. Address

JNO. CLARK, Lottery Vender, August 2

NEW GOODS. Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of Summer Goods,

which, added to their Spring's purchase, gives them much the largest and best assortment, they ever had at this season.
They have added to their stock, a large sup-

ply of fresh imported
Hardware and Cutlery, Embracing a good choice of the most approved Carpenter's and Shoe-maker's

Also just opened, a few boxes of nice Champaign A FEW DOZEN BOTTLES OF SUPERIOR CYDER AND ALE

and on hand some OLD PORT WINE IN BOTTLES

POR carrying the Mails of the United States for four years, from January 1, 1832, to December 31, 1835, on the following Post Routes in Delaware and Maryland, constituting part of the middle division, will be re-4th October.
IN DELAWARE.

wich Md. Head of Sassatras, George Chester-town, Sudler's ⋈ Roads, Church Hill, Cen-town, Sudler's ⋈ Roads, Church Hill, Cen-1378. From Easton to St. Michaels, 11 town, Sudler's ⋈ Roads, Church Hill, Centreville, and Wye Mills, to Easton, 97 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches; the office at Cecilton to be supplied day after the arrival of the mail from Queensregularly with the mail, each trip, both ways,

from Warwich: Leave Wilmington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1 p m arrive at St. Georges by 4 and at Easton next days by 3

Leave Easton every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a marrive at St. Georges same days, and at Wilmington next days by 10 a m. 1352. From St. Georges by Cantwell's Bridge, Smyrna, Dover, Camden, Canterbuyr, Frederica, Milford, and Milton, to George-town, 72 miles and back, three times a week ni 4 horse post coaches.

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

Leave Georgtown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 5 a marrive at St Georges

same days by 8 p m. 1853. From St Georges by Delaware City

to Port Penn, 8 miles and back three times a Leave St Georges every Tuesday, Thurs

day and Saturday at 6 a m arrive at Port Penn by 8 a m. Leave Port Penn same days at 16 a m arrive at St. Georges by noon.
1354. From Wilmington to New Castle,

miles daily in covered carriages. Leave Wilmington every day at 1 p m, or after the arrivals of the mail from Philadel-

phia, arrive at New Castle in 1 hour. Leave New Castle daily at 6 a m arrive at Wilmington by 7 a m. 1355. From Milton to Lewis, 12 miles three

times a week in stages.

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

Leave Lewis every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 a m arrive at Milton same days by half past seven a m in time for the mail to St Georges. 1356. From Georgetown by Concord and

Laurel to Salisbury, Md. 33 miles and back. once a week. Leave Georgetown every Wednesday at 6

a marrive at Salisbury same day by 4 p m.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at 6 a m

arrive at Georgetown same day by 5 p m.

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

Leave Georgetown every Wednesday at 4 a m arrive at Cambridge same day by 8 p m Leave Cambridge every Thursday at 4 a m arrive at Georgetown same day by Sp m.
1359. From Georgetown by Millsborough, Dagsborough, St Martins, Md. Berlin, Poplartown, Newark, Snow Hill, Sandy Hill,

Horntown, Va. Modesttown, Accomack C. H Onancock, Pungoteague, and Belle Haven, to Eastville, 131 miles and back twice a week in stages. Leave Georgetown every Monday and Thursday at 5 a m arrive at Snow Hill same days by 8 p m and at Eastville every Wed

nesday and Saturday by 6 p m.

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

and Saturday by 8 p m. IN MARYLAND.

1371 From Philadelphia, Pa. by Darby Leiperville, Chester, Marcus Hook, Wilming ton, Del. Newport, Staunton, Christiana, Newark, Cooch's Bridge, Elkton, Md. North East, Charlestown, Chesapeake, Havre d Grace, Halls X Roads, Harford and Little Gun Powder to Baltimore, 98 miles and back. daily, in 4 horse post coaches.

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

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

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

1372. From Baltimore by Elk Ridge Land ing, Waterloo, Vansville and Bladensburgh to Washington, D C 38 miles and back, daily in 4 horse post coaches. Leave Baltimore daily at 6 a m arrive a

Washington by 11 a m.
Leave Washington daily at 7 a m arrive a

Baltimore by noon. 1873. From Washington, D C to George town, 2 miles, twice a day.

The first mail to leave Georgetown so ear ly in the morning as to ar ive at Washington be fore the departure of the northern mail, and return to Georgetown by 6 a m or as soon as

the southern mail can be received.

The second mail to leave Washington im mediately after the arrival of the northern mail, day 6 p m. and return to Washington within forty-five

1874. From Queenstown by Wye Mills. Hillsborough, Denton, Burrsville, Vernon Del. Williamsville and Milford to Frederica 50 miles and back, twice a week; one trip to Greensborough and Whiteleysburgh between Denton and Williamsville, increasing the se cond trip to 60 Miles and back.

Leave Queenstown every Monday and Fr day at 4 a m so as to connect at Wye Mills with the mail from Easton for Wilmington, ar twe at Frederica next days by 10 a m. Leave Frederica ever Wednesday and Sa

turday at 1 p m arrive at Queenstown next days by 4 p m. 1375. From Easton by Federals burgh, Can non's Ferry, Del. and Seaford > Laurel, 41 nsiles and back, once a week.
Leave Easton every Wednesday at 5 a r

strive at Laurel seme day by?

Leave Laurel every Thursday at 5 a m arrive at Easton same day by 7 p m.
1376. From Cambridge by Big Mills, Vienna, Barren Creek Springs, Salisbury, Princess Anne and Kingston to Snow Hill, 80 miles

and back, twice a week-Leave Cambridge every Sunday at S a m and Wednesday at 5 a m arrive at Snow Hill every Monday by noon, and Thursday by 6

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

5 p m. 1377. From Barren Creek Springs by Quan tico and White Haven to Princess Anne, 29 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Barren Creek Springs every Sunday and Wednesday immediately after the arrival of the mail from Cambridge, arrive at ceived at this Office until the 26th day of September next, inclusive; to be decided on the arrival of the mail from Cambridge by Salis-

Leave Princess Anne immediately after the 1351. From Wilmington by New Castle, St. George's, Summit Bridge, Middletown, War wich Md. Head of Sassafras, Georgetown the time of the arrival of the mail from Prin-

> niles and back, twice a week. Leave Easton every Tuesday and Thurs-

town, say 3 p m arrive at St. Michaels same day by 6 p m. Leave St. Micheals every Tuesday & Thursby 11 p m in time to meet the mail from

Queenstown for Cambridge. 1379. From Annapolis by Broad Creek, Queenstown, Wye Mills, Easton and Trapp o Cambridge 54 miles and back, twice a weel

in stages. n; leave Queenstown at 1 p m arrive at Camridge same days by 7 p m.

Leave Cambridge every Wednesday and Monday at 3 a m arrive at Easton by 64 a m at Queenstown 11 a m and at Annapolis same

days by 5 p m. 1380. From Annapolis by West River, back, once a week. Pig Point, Traceys Landing Friendship, Lower Marlborough, Huntingtown and Prince Fredericktown to St. Leonards' 75 miles and back once a week.

Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 10 a m arrive at St. Leonards the next Monday by

Leave St. Leonards every Monday at 2 t m, arrive at Annapolis the next Wednesday by 4 pm. 1381. From Baltimore to Queenstown, 30

miles and back, twice a week, in packets or steamboats; the preference will be given to steamboats. Leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Queenstown same day

Leave Queenstown every Wednesday and Monday at 12 noon, arrive at Baltimore same days by 7 pm.

1382 From Baltimore, by Sweetzer's bridge and Brotherton, to Annapolis, thirty miles and back, daily in stages.

Leave Baltimore every day at 6 a m, arrive Annapolis by 12 noon. Leave Annapolis every day at 5 a m, arrive at Baltimore same day by 11 a m

1383. From Fort Deposit by Rowlandsville o Conewingo, 8 miles and back, three time Leave Conewingo every Monday, Wedne

day, and Friday at 6 a my arrive at Port D posit same days by 8 a m. Leave Port Deposit every Monday, We nesday and Friday at 10 a m, arrive at Co

ewingo same days by 12 noon. 1384. From Harford by Spestulia to chaelvide, 9 miles and back, once a week. Leave Harford every Saturday at 9 a m at rive at Michaelville same day by 11 a m. Leave Michaelville every Saturday at 1.2 a m, arrive at Harford same day by 1 1-4

1385. From Baltimore by Rock Hall to rioktown next days by 10 a m. Chestertown, 43 miles and back, three times week.

Leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Chestertown ame days by 8 p m.

Leave Chestertown every Monday, Wedesday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Baltimore same days by 6 p m. 1386. From Baltimore by Randallstown, Freedom, Dennings, Sam's Creek and New

Windsor, to Uniontown, 41 miles and back. wice a week. Leave Baltimere every Tuesda and Fri day at 6 a m, arrive at Uniontown same days

by 7 p m. Leave Uniontown every Monday and Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Baltimore same days

1337 From Baltimore by Golden, Heretord, Weisesburgh, Shrewsbury, Pa. Logans-ville, York, Wrightsville, Columbia and Mount-

ville to Laucaster, 70 miles and back, daily, in 4 horse post coaches. Leave Baltimore every day at 2 a m, ar-rive at York by 2 p m, and at Lancaster same

lay by 6 pm. Leave Lancaster every day at 6 a m, arrive

at York by 10 a m, and at Baltimore same day by 8 p m. 1358. From Baltimore by Pikesville, Reis ertown, Westminster, Union Mills, Peters-

burgh, Gettysburgh, & Fayetteville to Cham-bersburgh, 77 miles and back, daily, in four orse post coaches. Leave Baltimore every day at 4 a m, ar

ive at Chambersburgh same day by 9 p. m. Leave Chamsbersburgh every day at 2 a m, arrive at Baltimore same day by 8 p m. 1389. From Baltimore by Catonsville, Elicot's Mills, Brown's Tavern, West Friendhip, Cooksville, Lisbon, Poplar Spring, Pansville, N. Market; Fredericktown, Middletown, Boonsboro', Funkstown, Hagerstown, Clear Spring, Park Head, Hancock, Bevausville and Flint Stone to Cumberland, 137 miles and back, daily, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Baltimore every day at 5 am, arrive at Fredericktown by 2 p m, at Hagerstown same day by 7 p m, and at Cumberland next

Leave Cumberland every day at 5 a m, ar rive at Hagerstown same day by 8 p m, at Fre dericktown next day by 6 a m, and at Balti nore same day by 4 1-2p m.
1390. From Washington, D. C. by George

wu, Rockville, Md. Middlebrook, Clarksburgh Leave Washington City every day at 2 a m

rrive at Frederick same day by 1 p m. Leave Frederick every day at 10 a m arrive Washington same day by 7 p m.

1391. From Westminster by Uniontown aneytown, Emmitsburgh, Waynesborough tPa. Quincy and Jackson Hall to Chambersburgh, 54 miles and back, twice a week, in

2 horse stages. Leave Westminister every Tuesday and Friday at 11 a m, arrive Emmitsburh same days by 7 pm; leave Emmitsburgh every Wed nesday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Chambersburgh same days by 4 d m.

Leave Chambersburgh every Monday and Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Emmittsburgh same days by 6 p m, leave same next days at 5 a m and arrive at Chambersburgh same days by

1392. From Bel-Air to Harford, 8 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Bel-Air every Wednesday and Satur-

lay at 6 a m, arrive at Harford same days by 8 a m. Leave Harford every Wednesday and Sa turday at 9 a m, arrive at Bel-Air same days by 11 a m.
1393. From Herbert's X Roads by Dar

lington and Conewingo to little Britain, Pa. 19 miles and back, once a week. Leave Herbert's x Roads every Tuesday after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore,

say 2 p m, arrive at Little Britain same day by 8p m. Leave Little Britian every Tuesday 2 5 a m, arrive at Herbert's X Roads, by 11 a

1394. From Wiesburgh to Union Mee ting House, 6 miles, once a week. Leave Wicsesburgh every Wednesday after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, arrive at Union Meeting House in 11-2 hours, and return to Wieseburgh the same day within 2

1395. From Reistertown by Hampstead, Manchester, Hanover Pa. Abbottstown East Berlin, York Sulpher Springs and Papertown to Carlisle, 58 miles and back, daily, in stages from June 15 to October 1 in each year, and day at 11 a m and arrive at Easton same days twice a week in stages the remainder of the

> Leave Reistertown every Monday and Thursday at 8 a m the mail from Baltimore having arrived, arrive at York Sulpher Springs same days by S p m, and at Carlisle next days

Leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 a m arrived at Queenstown by 11 a at 2 p m, arrive at York Sulpher Springs same days by 6 p m. Leave same next days at 5 a m and arrive

at Reistertown same days in time for the stage from Gettysburgh, for Baltimore. 1396. From Hagerstown by Caretown, mithsburgh, Brownsville Sabillesville and Mechanicstown, to Graceham, 24 miles and

Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday at 4 m, arrive at Graceham, same day by 11 a

Leave Graceham every Wednesday at 1 m, arrive at Hagerstown same day by 8 1397. From Uniontown by Middleburgh der of the route. and Double Pipe Creek to Graccham, 15 miles

ind back, once a week. Leave Uniontown every Wednesday at 7 a m, arrive at Graceham, same day by 11 a m.
Leave Graceham every Wednesday at 12
Leave Allstans or Wednesday by 8 a m.
Leave Allstans every Wednesday at 9 a oon, arrive at Uniontown same day by 4 p

1398. From Frederick by Libertytown, Unionville, Sam's Creek, McKinstry's Mills and Union Bridge to Uniontown, 30 miles and

Leave Frederick every Friday at 6 a m, ar rive at Uniontown same day by 4 p m. Leave Uniontown every Saturday at 6 m, arrive at Frederick same day by 4 p m.
1399. From Frederick by Walkersville,
Woodsboro', Middleburgh, Bruceville, Taneytown, Petersburgh, Pa. Hanover and Pigeon Hill to York, 62 miles and back, twice a week in two horse stages.

Leave Frederick every Monday and Thurs

Leave York every Tuesday and Friday at p m, arrive at Frederick next days by 7 p m. 1400. From Frederick by Newtown Trap. Petersville, Knoxville, Harper's Ferry, Va. and Charlestown, Middleway and Brucetown to Winchester, 50 miles and back 3 times a

week, in 4 horse post coaches.
Leave Fredericktown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 pm, arrive at Winchester the next days by 12 noon. Leave Winchester every Tuesday, Thurs-

1401. From Frederick by Buckeyestown, Cotocton and Noland's Ferry to Leesburgh, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Frederick every Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Leesburg same day by 8 pm.

Leave Leesburgh every Friday at 4 a m arrive at Frederick same day by 12 noon. 1402. From Frederick to Wolfsville, 17

miles and back once a week. Leave Frederick every Wednesday at 6 a marrive at Wolfsville by 11 a m. Leave Wolfsville every Wednesday at 12 oon, arrive at Frederick same day by 5 p m. 1403. From Cumberland by Cresapstown

and Dawsons to Westernport, 24 miles and once a week. Leave Cumberland every Wednesday at 5 m arrive at Westernport same day by 12

Leave Westernport every Wednesday at 1 n m arrive at Cumberland same day by 8 p

1404. From Cumberland to Old town, 15 niles and back, once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Wednesday at 6 m arrive at Old Town by 10 a m.
Leave Old Town every Wednesday at 11 m arrive at Cumberland same day by S p

1405. From Hagerstown to Williamsport. miles and back three times a week. Leave Hagerstown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 a m arrive at Wiliamsport same days by 12 1-2 p m.

Leave Williamsport same days at 1 p m arrive at Hagerstown by 3 p m. 1406. From Newtown Trap, by Burketts ville and Crampton's Gap to Sharpsburgh, 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Newtown Trap every Thursday at a m arrive at Sharpsburgh same day by 11 Leave Sharpsburgh every Thursday at 1

m arrive at Newtown Trap same day by 6 1407. From Rockville by Darnestown, Daw sonville, Poolsville, Barnesville and Conrad's Ferry to Leesburgh, Va. 38 miles and back,

Leave Rockville every Thursday at 4 a 1 arrive at Leesburgh same day by 6 p m. Leave Leesburgh every Friday at 4 a m arrive at Rockville same day by 6 p m.
1408. From Washington, D. C. by Simpsonsville, Md. Brownsboro', Colesville, Sandy

Spring, Mechanicsville, Brookville, Triadel-phia, Unity and Goshen Mills to New Market, 4 miles and back, once a week. Leave Washington every Thursday at 6

m arrive at New Market every Friday by 10 Leave New Market every Friday at 2 p m arrive at Washington every Saturday by 6

1409. From Washington, D C by Long Old Fields, Md. Upper Marlboro', Queen Anne and Davidsonville to Annapolis, 38 miles and back, three times a week, and during the session of the Legislature, six times a week, in 4 horse post conches.

Leave Washington every Monday, Wednes same days by 5 p m.

1410. From West River to Queen Anne Smiles, twice a week
Leave West River every Tuesday and
Thursday at 6 1-2 arrive at Queen Anne same

lays by 8 a m. Leave Queen Anne every Tuesday and Thursday after the arrival of the mail from Annapolis, say 10 a m arrive at West River same days in 2 hours.

1411. From Bladensburgh to Magruder's 9 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Bladensburgh every Monday and Thursday 9 a m arrive at Magruder's by 11 Leave Magruder's same days at 11 1-2 a

m arrive at Bladensburgh by 2 p m
1412. From Georgetown, D C by Washington, Piscataway, Md. Pleasant Hill, Port
Tobacco, Allen's Fresh, Newport, Chaptico. St. Clement's Bay, Leonardtown, Great Mills and St. Inigoes to the Ridge, 99 miles and back, between Georgetown and Leonardstown 67 miles, twice a week in 4 horse post coaches and once a week between Leonardtown and

the Ridge, 32 miles. Leave Georgetown every Monday and Thursday 6 am arrive at Leonardtown next days by noon. Leave Leonardtown every Tuesday and

Friday at 2 p m arrive at Georgetown next Leave Leonardtown every Wednesday at 6 a m arrive at the Ridge same day by 4 p

Leave the Ridge every Thursday at 6 a m arrive at Leonardtown same day by 5 p m.
1413. From Port Tobacco to Nanjemoy 15 miles and back, once a week. Leave Port Tobacco every Tuesday at m arrive at Nanjemoy same day by 10 a m.

Leave Nanjemoy every Tuesday at 11 a m arrive at Port Tobacco same day by 3 p m.
1414. From Allen's Fresh to Harris' Lot miles and back, once a week. Leave Allen's Fresh every Tuesday at 7

m arrive at Harris' Lot by 9 a m. Leave Harris' Lot every Tuesday at 10 m arrive at Allen's Fresh same day by 12

1415. From Upper Marlboro' by Nottingham, Horsehead, Aquasco, Benedict, Char-lotte Hall, Chaptico, Somerset and Fenwick's Tavern to Allstan's 67 miles and back, twice a week between Upper Marlboro' and Nottingham, 9 miles, and once a week the remain-

Leave Upper Marlboro' every Monday and will give higher prices than any real purchaser Thursday at 1 p m arrive at Nottingham by 3, at Chaptico, on Tuesday by 3 p m and at that is now in the market, or may hereafter

m arrive at Chaptico by 2 pm, at Nottingham to on Thursday by 2 p m and at Upper Marl-boro' on Monday and Thursday by 6 p m. 1416. From Port Tobacco by Bryantown Benedict, 22 miles and back, once a week. Leave Port Tobacco every Tuesday at 5 m arrive at Benedict the same day by 11 a

Leave Benedict every Tuesday at 1 pm arrive at Port Tobacco same day by 7 p m. NOTES.

1. The Postmaster General reserves the right to expedite the mails, and to alter the times of their arrival and departure, at any time during the continuance of the contract. day at 6'a m, arrive at York next days by 12 by giving an adequate compensation, never exceeding a pro rata allowance, for any extra scriber at Centreville, will meet immediate at expense which such alteration may require. 2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for

opening and closing the mail at each office. where no particular time shall be specified, but the Postmaster General reserves to himself the right of extending the time.

3. For every ten minutes delay in arriving at any point after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit five dol lars. If the delay shall continue beyond the time for the departure of any pending mail, day and Sturday t 1 p m, torrive at Frede- the forfeiture shall be equal to twice the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip. If it be made to appear that the delay was oc casioned by unavoidable accident, of which the Postmaster General shall be the judge, the forfeiture may be reduced to the amount of pay for a trip; but in no case can that amount be remitted. The forfeitures are otherwise unconditional, and will in all cases be enforc-

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

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

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

7. If the person offering proposals wishes the privilege of carrying newspapers, out of the mail, he must state it in his bid; otherwise, he cannot enjoy that privilege. 8. Proposition for any improvements transporting the mail, as to the manner of car-

rying increase of expedition, extension of routes, frequency of trips, or any other improvements, are invited to be stated in the proposals, and will be duly considered. 9. The number of the route, and its begin-

ning and termination, as advertised, should be stated in every bid, and the proposals must be sealed, directed to the "General Post Office, Office of Mail Contracts;" and superscribed

The following is a proper form for a propo-

"I will convey the mail, agreeably to advertisenent, on route No. , from his bid with satisfactory recommendations. 10. The distances, as stated, are believed to be substantially correct; but if any mistakes have occurred in relation to them, no increase of compensation will be allowed on that ac-

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

The contractor will inform himself

12. In every case where the mail is transported in stages and the present contractor shall be underbid, and the underbidder shall not have such stage property as may be necessary for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor, at a reasonable valuation, the whole or any part of the stage property, including horses, that may be suitable for the service, and make payment for the same by reasonable instal ents. Should they not agree as to the suitableness of the property, its value, the terms of payment, and its security, each may choose a person, who may appoint an umpire, and their decision shall be final; or if the underbidder declines to do this, the Postmaster day and Friday at 7a m arrive at Annapolis General will name the umpire. This will be

a Leave Annapolis every Tuesday. Thursday | made the condition of any bid under that of nd Saturday at 5 a m arrive at Washington a present contractor; and should the undersame days by 3 p m to the present contractor; but should he de-cline it, the proposal of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally.

13. No bid shall be withdrawn after the

time for receiving it has expired; and should any person refuse to take a contract at his bid, he shall forfeit all other contracts that he may have with the Department, and be held responsible for all damage that may result from his failure to comply.

14. No contract nor bid can be transferred

without the special and written approbation of The Ariel is now in complete order for therethe Postmaster General; and an assignment of ception of freights and passengers, and can a contract, or bid, without his consent, first ob. go to and from Baltimore as quick as any tained in writing, shalf forfeit it. This rule will never be departed from. 15. If a contractor or his agent shall violate the Post Office Law, or shall transmit com-

mercial intelligence by express more rapidly than the mail, his contract shall be forfeited; and in all cases, when a contractor shall run a stage, or other vehicle, more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, (unless the Post Master General shall otherwise direct,) and without increase of compensation. 16. The Post Master General reserves the right of curtailing or of discontinuing anr route, hen, in his opinion, the public interest shall

require it: and in such case the contract shall cease, so far as relates to the part curtailed, or to the whole, if discontinued—an allowance of one month's extra pay being made the con 17. All contracts for routes embraced in this

dvertisement shall commence on the first day of January next, and continue four years. Decisions on bids will be made known on the 4th day of October next.

WM. T. BARRY. Post Master General GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, June 23, 1831. 1awSept. 25 julo 5

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

tern Shore to still continue their preference FOR ONE HUNDRED NEGROES,

from the age of twelve to twenty five years, he

of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the Eas-

come. Any person having negroes, of the above ages, will do well in giving the prefrence to SAMUEL REYNOLDS. whe may be found at the Easton Hotel.

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY

NEGROES,

from ten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the sub-THOS. W. OVERLEY.

The Steamboat

MARLAND.

Will continue the same routes as last year, until further notice, viz: leaving Baltimore or Tuesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday mornings at 6 o clock for Chestertown, by Corsica landing, and return the same he published assets. Corsica landing, and return the same day .-Passage and fare the same as last year. All baggage, packages, parcels, &c. a

the risk of the owneror owners thereof.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain. march 22 NTELLIGENCE & AGENCY

OFFICE. No 48 Baltimore street, Baltimore. THE SUBSCRIBER can at all times ob tain the highest prices for SLAVES without being sent out of the State -Also, those for a term of years, such as house servants of good character, can find ready sale. Any com-mands will be thankfully received and prompt-

ly attended to—charges moderate.

JOHN BUSK.

CHEAP NEW GOODS. Come on! Come on!! ye who want

Cheap Goods!

I have just returned from the foreign mar-kets with one of the BEST ASSORT. MENT OF GOODS ever opened in this town—which will be disposed of LOWER than for the yearly compensation of dollars" can be had at any other Store in Easton. I He must state the place of his residence; do not think it necessary to enumerate articles and if not a contractor, he must accompany and prices, as those who consult their own interest, will certainly give me a call.

JOHZ W. JENKINS.

N. B. FLOUR, of the best quality for family use, lower than it can be had of any house

in Easton.

aken on the best terms. Sheriff's notice.

The subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of officers' fees now due for the present year, within the time prescribed well worthy the attentive perusal of the christeness.

ed for the same to call on him at his office in ledge of the subjects of which it treats as the Easton, where he may be found at almost any time, ready for the reception of the same. It and by which some who are esteemed good is also hoped that those who cannot make a men, were prompted to unite to effect the exconvenient call on him, will very soon be pre-pulsion of their brethren of unquestionable pared to receive a call from his deputies in the respective districts of this county. The Law-yers, Clerks and Registers &c. do generally of the members of the Church to be represenexpect punctual payment, which makes a spee- ted in her legislative counsels. ly collection necessary.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER Shff.

Job Printing EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECU-

TED AT THIS OFFICE

EASTON PACKET.

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

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

The public's obedient servant, SAMUEL H. BENNY.

EASTON, MARYLAND. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from Cambridge, Dorchester county, where he has been engaged for near twelve years in keeping a public house, and has the gratifying assurance of his friends and

customers in that place, as well as those tra-

velling through, who favoured him with a call that heretofore he has given general satisfaction. He has taken that large and commodious nouse in Easton, Talbot county, so well known as the Union Tavern, on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, in the most fashionable and leasant part of the town, within a few steps of the Court House, and immediately adjoining the office of the Hon. John Leeds Kerr. and nearly opposite to that of the Hon. Wil.

liam Hayward, Jun.

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

The public's obedient and humble servant. WILLIAM C. RIDGAWAY.



W. C. R's STAGES will run to the wharf regularly for the accommodation of passen-gers from and to the Steamboat Maryland.-Passengers carried to any part of the adjacent

country at a moments' notice. The Star and Gazette, Easton; Village Herald, Princes Anne; Messenger, Snow Hill; Times, Centerville; American, Baltimore; and Caroline Intelilgencer, Denton, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars end forward their bills to the subscriber. W. C.R. march 28

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court June Term A. D. 1831. ON application of William Bullen, Adminstrator of Thomas Bullen, late of Talbot County deceased,-It is ordered that he give each week for the space of three successive

weeks in two 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 Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 18th day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one.

of Wills for Talbot county. In compliance w th the above order

Test,

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 Thomas Bullen, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate ar hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of February next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my quand this 18th day of July A. D. eighteen tundred and thirty one.
WM. BULLEN, adm'r.

of Thomas Bullen, deceased

JAS: PRICE Reg'r.

TO THE PUBLIC. TOHN J. HARROD, Publisher, Baltimore has in the press and will pubish in a few

An Exposition of the late controversy in the Methodist Episcopal Church, exhibiting the true objects of the parties concerned. Feathers and other country produce the Ministers and members of said churches in Baltimore. Cincinnati, and other places and the proceedings by which a number of in Baltimore, Cincinnati, and other places were expelled-By Rev'd Samuel K. Jennings This work in the judgment of those who have perused it in manuscript, is considered

law, respectfully requests all persons indebt- tain public, as well for the obtainment of a knowprinciples and practices which it developes moral and religious worth, for expatiating on The work will embrace about 250 pages,

8 vo. of closely printed long primer matter. on superfine medium paper—the price will be 874 cents in boards, or \$1 25 bound and lettered, per copy. 20 per cent discount on 1 dozen copies, 25 per ct. on 50 copies or up

August 16

EVER EDW

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Are T VERTISEM DOLLAR; FIVE CEN

THE FE lately reliebe conduc plated to cessor, an sion to int consequer pal can p a Teacher pils, or th own pero engaged.

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County Easton,

EASTON, MD .-- TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1831.

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

THE TERMS Are Two Dellars and Fifty Cents per

Annum payable half yearly in advance. Ap. VERTISEMENTS are inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and continued weekly for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per square.

THE FEMALE CLASSIC ACADEMY

AT EASTON,
lately relinquished by Mr. Hart, will, in future
be conducted by the Subscriber. Tis contemplated to pursue the same extended, thorough course of instruction practised by his predecessor, and so well calculated to give expansion to intellect, dignity to sentiment, and a consequent polish to manners. The Principal can promise largely as to his assiduity, attention, and conscientious desire to be useful as a Teacher. And should the number of pu pils, or the branches to be taught exceed his own peronal efforts to do justice, discreet and competent assistants will be advisedly engaged. The discipline of the School will have for its basis the eliciting of a laudable emulation. Penalties will consist in the imposition of intellectual tasks, the performance of which will be enforced if necessary by confinement at-play-time. Should this prove ineffectual, appeal will be made to parental admonition prior to expulsion—the dernier resort. The charges will be as follows.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, per

Quarter
Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic
History, use of Globes, Astronomy, 6 00 Rhetoric, Composition

Logic, Chemistry, Nat. & xp. Philosophy, Mor. Ditt. French, Latin, 7 00
Drawing, Painting, 3 Dol. Extra. Twas designed to open the school immediately, but as the usual time of vacation is now at hand, business will not commence, till the 1st. Monday in September unless ten ortwelve should make known to him a wish to dispense with the vacation, in which event the Academy will be opened .- The subscriber would take into his family several pupils as boarders, upon terms customary in this place.

EDW. H. WORRELL, South St.

PROPOSALS

Easton, July 26

cal useful information.

The object of both these works will be to place a cheap newspaper within the reach of every citizen; and, at the same time, to make it doubly interesting by giving important information, suited to the avocation of those for mation, suited to the avocation of those for where it is interested. We admit that it is our content with the labors of the Convention.—The great struggle, that pre-to another, it would be on the contrary unjust and absurd to subject them to its will; and such, I conceive to be the theory on which our Constitution rests. mation, suited to the avocation of those for sentiary on it, and the doctrines and arguments whom it is intended. We admit that it is our on both sides were embodied and ably sustainwhom it is intended. We admit that it is our desire that they shall find their way to the fireside of every honest citizen; and we are resolved to do all in our power to make them worthly of such favor. The Registers will contain the office of the such favor. The Registers will contain the report to the virginia and the other, in the replies of the legislature of Massachusetts and some of the a due proportion of political matter, and in addition to the valuable information, pertaining to pert with the decision of the Supreme Court their special objects, which the title designates of Pennsylvania about the same time, (particit will embody important state papers, in a convenient form for preservation. The public mind has been much excited on the sub-

large edition of the first numbers. tion the extra expense incurred by us in fur-nishing them the reports and proceedings of General Government emantaed from the peo-Congress, the request will not appear unreason ple of the several states, forming distinct politi-

AN ELECTION will be held on the

Easton, August 23d, 1831.

THE CALL OF POLAND. By Thomas Campbell. Have ye sharpened your swords? for the battle

is nigh-The morn for the conflict is breaking; O dark is the dawn, but slaughter's red eye, Shall enlighten the path you are taking, Bright hope in your bosoms awaking. That the vengeance which slept under Muscovite

sway, The treasure of years shall be kindled to-day. 'Tis freedom that calls you, though dim be the

The darkness around you dispelling; Though death fires enshroud you, and waste is

She to deeds of high worth compelling, Points to every loved altar and dwelling, And demands from the suns of the noble in fame If the hell mark of slave must still blacken their

By the glory our tyrants would quench but in

By the shades of your heroes departed-By him who, undaunted, again and again For the gaol of victory started, Kosciusko, the lion bearted-By all that is worthy in man's little day, Go dare as your fathers, or perish as they. Have you sharpen'd your swords for the banquet

of death? Have you made the blood deep adjuration? Have ye dared on the hazard the stake of your

breath? Again ye shall be a free nation, Not vain shall be your invocation: The call of each sword upon Liberty's aid Shall be written in gore on the steel of its blade!

From the Pendleton (S. C) Messenger. MR CALHOUN'S SENTIMENTS.

Mr. Symmes:—I must request you to permit me to use your columns, as the medium to this subject, I consider but as an additional of the whole while the peculiar and local intemake known my sentiments on the deeply immake known my sentiments on the deeply immake known my sentiments on the deeply imintellect. Had not able, experienced and paseparately, to whose custody only, they could finally and exclusively in either, the conseis the case when sovereign powers differ in other, and which is at this time a subject of est respect, taken different views. I would have er settled solemnly by a constitutional compact

THE MECHANIC'S REGISTER.

THE OTHER

The Farmer's Register.

A PORTION of the Daily Telegraph will conceive the correct of make up two weekly only the correction of misrepressential stiffshits to contain sixteen octayopages each; not easily and character would seem to forestified. The Farmer's Register will contain a sixteen octayopages each; not always and character would seem to forestified. The Farmer's Register will contain a special containty of the correction of the same of the correction of the contain sixteen octayopages each; not stiff when the same of th

Bir The price for these will be one dollar States and General Government bear to each and fifty cents per annum, in advance. As other, is not one of recent origin. From the this sum cannot be remitted by mail, any post master, is authorised to receive it on account, and the paper will be forwarded on his receipt.

The price for these will be one doing to each other, is not one of recent origin. From the commencement of our system, it has divided public sentiment. Even in the convention, while the constitution was struggling into The editor is willing, where one individual existence, there were two parties, as to will obtain eight or more subscribers, and remit one dollar and twenty-five cents for each, to forward these papers at the rate of each, to forward these papers at the rate of each, to forward these papers at the rate of each, to forward these papers at the rate of each, to forward these papers at the rate of each, to forward these papers at the rate of each, to forward these papers at the rate of each to forward these papers at the rate of each to forward these papers at the rate of each to forward these papers at the rate of each to forward these papers at the rate of each to forward these papers at the rate of each to forward these papers at the rate of each to forward these papers at the rate of each to forward these papers at the rate of each to forward these papers at the rate of each to forward these papers at the rate of each to forward these papers at the rate of each to forward these papers at the rate of each to forward these papers at the rate of each to forward these papers at the rate of each to forward the each one dollar and twenty five cents per volume. ter the General Government went into op-Each volume to contain fifty two numbers. eration, experience soon proved that the ques-The object of both these works will be to tion had not terminated with the labors of true doctrine on this important subject. I

for their circulation, we intend to publish a them, and, as it is possible, however clear they

rate clases of society. We have wisely exvolutionary. Could I believe such in fact to be deather, to me it would be no recommentation. I yield to none, I trust, in a deep and sincere attachment to our political institutions and the Union of these States. I never breather and the Union of these States. I never breather and the Union of these States. I never breather and the Union of these states in structure and next of preserving our liberty, and promoting the happiness of ourselves and our posterity; dear. Nearly half my life has passed in the distinct interests exist in separate classes.

The necessity is, in truth, greater, as such preserved under their own peculiar guardianship, when they created the General Government, ship, when they created the General Government and unreasonable. If those who voluntarily created the system, cannot be trusted to preserve it, what power can?

So far from extreme danger, I hold that there never was a free State, in which this great conservative principle, indispensable to interpose for the protection of her reserved under their own peculiar guardianship, when they created the General Government Government, ship, when they created the General Government in the General Government in the General Government in the control of her reserved under their own policies. If those to service of the Union, and whatever public reputation I have acquired, is indissolubly identified with it. To be too National has, indeed been considered by many, even of my friends, to be my greatest political fault.—With these at the bearing of attachment, I have examined with the utmost care, the bearing of the doctrine in question; and so far from anarchical or revolutionary, I solemnly believe it to be or revolutionary of the only solid foundation of our system, and of the Union itself, and that the opposite doctrine of every lover of his country.

The necessity is, in truth, greater, as such separate and dissimilar geographical interests are more liable to come into conflict, and more dangerous when in that state, than those of any attention; so much so that ours is the training feelings of attachment, I have examined the description; so much so that ours is the training feelings of attachment, I have examined as the description; so much so that ours is the training feelings of attachment, I have examined as the description; so much so that ours is the training feelings of attachment, I have examined as the description; so much so that ours is the training feelings of attachment, I have examined as the description; so much so that ours is the training feelings of attachment, I have examined as the training feelings of attachment, I have examined the General Government and a could never draw within the control of the Constitution ours. Should the General Government and a State come into conflict, we have a higher remedy: the power which called the General Government into existence, which gave it all of its authority, and can enlarge, contract, or the Union itself, and that the opposite doctrine which denies to the States the right of protection of every lover of his country.

So numerous and diversified are the interests content. The utmost extent, then, of the to those great and extraordinary cases, in the Union itself, and that the opposite doctrine which denies to the States the right of protecting their reserved powers, and which would yet in the General Government, (it matters not through what Departments,) the right of our country, that they could not be fairly represented in a single government, organizate through what Departments, the right of our country, that they could not be fairly represented in a single government, organization through what Departments, the right of our country, that they could not be fairly represented in a single government, organization through what Departments, the right of our country, that they could not be fairly represented in a single government, organization through what Departments, the right of our country, that they could not be fairly represented in a single government, organization through what Departments, the right of our country, that they could not be fairly represented in a single government, organization through what Departments, the right of our country, that they could not be fairly represented in a single government, organization through what Departments, the right of our country, that they could not be fairly represented in a single government, organization through what Departments, the right of our country, that they could not be fairly represented in a single government, organization to the parties to the constitution to the parties of the prove ineffectual against infractions dangerous powers, that a State, acting in its sovereign to those great and extraordinary cases, in the through the power in its country of the States, the right of the forms of the Constitution to the constitution to the parties to it.—

The resolution supposes that dangerous powers that the Judicial Department may also exerted it; to avoid the supposed to resort to the novel, the hazardous, and, I must, add, fatal project of giving to the General Government the sole group in the project of the forms of the Constitution o

nor can higher authority be adduced.

That different opinions are entertained on States and General Government bear to each triotic individuals, for whom I have the highso much agitation.

It is one of the peculiarities of the station I occupy, that while it necessarily connects its is instances, to treat with deference of the peculiar character and excellence of our political system. It is truly and emphatically PROPOSALS
Incumbent with the politics of the day, it affords pinions differing from my own. The error may possibly be with me; but, if so, I can only sentiments, except accidentally on an equal division of the body, overwhich he presides—the is thus exposed, as I have often experienced.

Incumbent with the politics of the day, it affords pinions differing from my own. The error may possibly be with me; but, if so, I can only say, that after the most mature and conscituding the continuous examination, I have not been able to detect it. But with all proper defence, I must be a substitute of the day, it affords pinions differing from my own. The error may possibly be with me; but, if so, I can only say, that after the most mature and conscituding the continuous examination, I have not been able to detect it. But with all proper defence, I must be detected in its proper sphere, sovereign and independent, each perfectly adapted to their

Reguster will contain such General information on mechanics, in addition to the ordinary news on mechanics, in addition to the ibrary of that useful and influential class of citizens for whom it is intended. These two publications will contain no advertisements but those connected with agriculture and the mechanic arts. For these works we ask the special contribution of those, whose avecations in life, enable them to give practically and the mechanic arts. The question of the relation, which the majority to govern is an attural and not a convention of the relation, which the majority to govern is an attural and not a convention of the relation, which the majority to govern is an attural and not a convention of the relation, which the majority to govern is an attural and not a convention of the relation, which the majority to govern is an attural and not a convention of the relation, which the majority to govern is an attural and not a convention of the relation, which the majority to govern is an attural and not a convention of the relation, which the majority to govern is an attural and not a convention of the relation, which the most inition to the ordinary news. The question of contested power would be in the question of contested power would be in the question of the set of the part and independent man ought, that the process of the Court. Not the part and conflicting interests of society are and conflicting interests of society are they be such, as may be calculated to recommend they be such, as may be calculated to recommend they be such, as may be calculated to recommend they be such, as may be calculated to recommend they be such, as may be calculated to recommend they be such, as may be calculated to recommend they be such, as may be calculated to recommend they be such, as may be calculated to recommend they be such as they be such, as may be calculated to recommend they be such as they be such, as in the question of contested over they have the set and confliction of the part of the part of the part ventional right; and therefore absolute and unlimited. By nature every individual has the right to govern himself; and Governments, whether founded on majorities, or minorities, must derive their right from the assent, expressed or implied, of the governed, and be subject to such fimitations, as they may impose .- Where the interests are the same, that is where the laws that may benefit one will benefit all, or the reverse, it is just and proper to place them under the control of the majority; but where they are dissimilar, so that the law that may benefit one portion may be ruinous such, I conceive to be the theory on which

That such dissimilarity of interest may exist. it is impossible to doubt. They are to be found in every community, in a greater, or less degree, however small or homogeneous and they constitute, every where, the great of the laws, when applied to dissimilar and opposing interests, is, in fact, what mainly renders a constitution indispensable; to overlook which, in reasoning on our Constitution,

their circulation, we intend to publish a may be, that different persons may place ditast is the case in England, and was formerly ferent interpretations on their meaning, I will; the case in Sparta, Rome, and most of the free Our subscribers and agents are respectively desired to promote the objects of this address, and editors with whom we exchange, are requested to give it an insertion in their respectively. and editors with whom we exceed the respective of the papers.

State summarily the doctrines which I conceive in the government, as a separate estate, with a distinct voice, and a negative on the acts of the papers.

When they take into considerative papers.

When they take into considerative papers and leading principle is that the its co-estate, in order to constitution has as ments. In England, the constitution has assumed expressly this form; while in the gev-Congress, the request will not appear unreason able. The favor will be reciprocated if decal communities, and acting in their separate cal communities, and not from all of sired.

Aug. 23

DUFF GREEN.

Aug. 25 States is in fact a compact, to which each state gave to the Constitution of these renowned mit of doubt. If such be the true cause, I is a party, in the character already described; States all of their celebrity, which secured must think the fear of weakening the Governand that the several states or parties, have a their liberties for so many centuries and raisment too much in this case to be in a great AN ELECTION will be held on the First Monday in September next; and that the several states or parties, have a ditherate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of a constitution, and in case of the State of the State of the State of the State of the source of a power not delegated, they have the right, of a power not delegated, they have the right of using the rooper. Maryland, and on the first Monday of Octor Maryland, and on the first Monday of Octor Maryland, and on the first Monday of Octor Maryland, and for the rooper of the State, of the subject, not less essential to the preserve in Country. Of the purpose of electing two first of the State of t

and deducations, as simple and demonstrative as that of any political, or moral truth whatever; and I firmly believe that on its recognition depends, the stability and safety of our political institutions.

I am not ignorant, that those opposed to the Jampily for us, we have no artificial and sepadoctrine have always, now & formerly, regarded in it a very different light, as anarchical and rein it a very different light, as anarchical and rein it a very different light, as anarchical and rein it as to be in it as very different light, as anarchical and rein it rate clases of society. We have wisely ex-ploded all such distinctions; but we are not, ship, when they created the General Govern-

and that "in all cases of compact between parand that "in all cases of compact between parties having no common judge, each party has,
an equal right to judge for itself, as well of the
operation, as of the mode and measure of red,
operation, as of the mode and measure of red,
operation, as of the mode and measure of red,
operation, as of the mode and measure of red,
operation, as of the mode and measure of red,
subject to the will of the whole Union, without
ress." Language, cannot be more explicit,
the certain hazard of injustice and oppression right in question vested in
the states, others subject to the separate control
imposed it, and from which
itself derives its existence.
That such would be the
ress." Language, cannot be more explicit, the certain hazard of injustice and oppression right in question vested in
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the states, others subject to the separate control
imposed it, and from which
itself derives its existence.
That such would be the
ress." Language, cannot be more explicit, the certain hazard of injustice and oppression. It was thus that the interests of the whole

be safely confided. This distribution of pow-

croachments, the interest it particularly re presents; a principle which all of our Constitutions recognize in the distribution of power principle, that the power to protect, can safe among their respective Departments, as essential to maintain the independence of each, but tecting, or their responsible agents, a maxim which to all, who will duly reflect on the subject, must appear, far more essential, for the anger in our system, is, that the General conject in that great and fundamental disal Government, which represents the interests

how any one who has muturely reflected on the nature of our institutions, or who has read history, or studied the principle of free Governments to any purpose, can call them in question. The explanation must, it appears o me, be sought in the fact, that in every free State, there are those who look more to the necessity of maintaining power than guarding against its abuses. I do not intend reproach,

right in question vested in the Legislative or Executive branch of the Government, is considered by all. No one has been so hardy as ly in cases of contested powers between a state and the General Government, each quences which I have stated would not necessarily follow; but its advocates have been reconciled to the doctrine, on the supposition, that there is one department of the General Government which, from its peculiar organ-American, without example or parallel.

To realize its perfection, we must view the General Government and the States as a whole;

and emphatically described in the Government which, from the peculiar organical solution, affords an independent tribunal through as has been shewn, formed the compact, acting as sovereign and independent Communication. The General Government is but its creations.

wisdom of ages have devised but one mode, by which such political organization can be presented; the mode adopted in England and by all Governments ancient and modern, blessed cially to the taxing and appropriating. But with Constitutions deserving to be called free; supposing it competent to take cognizance of to give to each conestate the right to judge of all infractions of every description, the inseptits powers, with a negative, or veto on the acts arable objection still remains, that it would not of the others, in order to protect against en- be a safe tribunal to exercise the power in It is an universal and fundamental political

tribution of powers between the State and the of the whole, may encroach on the States, General Government. So essential is the which represent the peculiar and local interprinciple that to withhold the right from eith- ests, or that the latter may encreach on the er, where the sovereign power is divided, is former. In examining this point, we ought in fact to annul the division itself, and to consolidate in the one, left in the exclusive possession of the right, all of the powers of the Govaministered by delegated and responsible as administered by delegated and responsible as the unpire to decide between them? In cases of little urgency or importance, the prudence of both parties will keep them aloof from the questionable ground; but if it can neither ernment; for it is not possible to distinguish, gents; and that the power which really controls practically, between a Government, having all ultimately all the movements is not in the agents power and the one having the right to take but those who elect or appoint them. To underwhat power it pleases. Nor does it in the least stand then its real character, and what would be vary the principle, whether the distribution of the action of the system in any supposable case, lic mind has been much excited on the specifical process. The action of the system in any supposable case, ject, and with a view to embody in a confirmed form, an authentic account thereof, the first numbers will contain the correspondence between General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, be lect the majority of the Senate; of the people ing the compact of every defect and uncer-of the states, that of the House of Represen-tatives; the two united, the President; and a self. It is impossible for human wisdom, in a majority of the Senate and the House with the President, really exercise all of the powers of the Government, with the exception of the cases where the constitution requires a greater number than a majority.—The Judges are, in fact, as truly the Judicial Representatives of and security peculiar to our system, which, if this united majority, as the majority of Congress itself, or the President, is its legislative or executive representative; and to confide the did anticipation of the future will prove but an power to the Judiciary to determine finally and conclusively, what powers are delegated, and what reserved, would be in reality to confide it to the majority, whose agents they are, and by whom they can be controlled in various ways, and, of course to subject (against the first support of the States. or on the unrestrained in the support of the States. or on the unrestrained is supported by the support of support o

tself derives its existence.

Against these conclusive arguments, as they

That such would be the result, were the
right in question vested in the Legislative or has a right to judge of infractions of the Conis the case when sovereign powers differ in the construction of treaties or compacts, and that of course, it would come to be a mere question of force. The error is in the assumption, that the General Government is a party to the Constitutional Compact. The States,

question of contested power would be in the States, and not in the General Government. It

That the doctrine is applicable to the case of a contested power between the States and the General Government, we have the authority not only of reason and analogy, but of the distinguished statesman already referred to. Mr. Jefferson, at a late period of his life, after long experience and mature reflection, says, "With respect to our State and Federal Governments, I do not think their relations are correctly understood by freigners. 'I hey sup-pose the former subordinate to the latter. This is not the case. They are co-ordinate departments of one simple and integral whole. But you may ask if the two departments should claim each the same subject of power, where is the umpire to decide between them? In ca the questionable ground; but if it can neither be avoided nor compromised, a convent on of the States must be called, to as ribe the doubt. ful power to that department which they may

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1831. Adminof Talbot t he give rs to ex ceased's d once in successive ted in the truly co-Orphan's o set my

my office

Reg'r. county. e order unty, hath of Talbot inistration ullen, late rsons har d's estate ame with subscriber ry next, or under my

adm'r. deceased. IC, Baltimore roversy in exhibiting oncerned

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her places considered C the chris t of a knoweats as the med good fect the exestionable tiating on er the right represen

ner matter, ice will be d and letount on I power of interposition which constitutes so es sential a portion of their reserved rights that it cannot be delegated without an entire surren der of their sovereignty, and converting out system from a federal into a consolidated gov ernment, is a question, that the States only are competent to determine.

The arguments which prove that they possess the power, equally prove that they are the language of Jefferson the rightful judges of the mode and measure of redress." But the spirit of forbearance, as well as the nature of the right itself, forbids a recourse to it, except in cases of dangerous infractions of the Constitution; and then only in the last resort, when all reasonable hope of relief, from the ordinary action of the government, has failed, when if the right to interpose did net exist, the alternative would be submission and oppression on one side, or resistance by force on the other. That our system should afford, in such extreme cases, an intermediate point between these dire alternatives, by which the government may be brought to a pause, and thereby an interval obtained to compromise differen ces, or, if impracticable, be compelled to submit the question to a constitutional adjustment through an appeal to the States themselves, is an evidence of its high wisdom; an element not, as is supposed by some, of weakness, but would of itself in a great measure, if not altomether, supercede the necessity of its exercise, by impressing on the movements of the government, that moderation and justice so essential to har mony and peace, in a country of such a vast ex and diversity of interests as ours; and would if controversy should come, turn the resentment of the aggrieved, from the system, to those who had abused its powers, (a point all important,) and cause them to seek redress' not in revolution or overthrow, but in reforma tion. It is, in fact, properly understood, a substitute where the alternative would be force, tending to prevent, and if that fails, to correct the aberrations to which all political oustems are liable, and which, if permitted to accumulate, without correction, must finally end in a general catastrophe.
[To be concluded in our next.]

From the N. Y. Journal of Commer-FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE By the ship Mary Howland, Capt Howland, we have received Liverpool dates to July 13th inclusive.

They announce the death of the Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the Emperor of Rusia, and the immediate author of the oppressions which fed to the revolution in Porectly, that he died by his own hand.

It was announced, by Lord Althorp, on the evening of the 8th, that the daty on steam boats could be abandoned. Mr. Standley has withdrawn the clause in

his Irish bill for punishing with transportation any person found in the possession of un-Ministers have announced their intention

of going through with the English reform bill previously to the discussion of the Irish and It is rumoured, that the 23d of September

is fixed for the coronation of their Majesties. Extract of a Letter dated; LIVERPOOL, July 13. There have been sales of the Canal Flour received by the Geo. Canning, at 25s 6d per bbl. in bond: This is certainly a most mise-

rable price, but to which holders must submit if they sell at all, and we see no reason to expect improvement for some time to come. and think it better to close sales of all bonded grain and flour. The weather is still very propitious for the crops, and we fully expect early and plentiful harvest. The slight improvement in the demand for

Cotton bas passed off, and we are now as dull as ever. The new duty has not yet taken effect. In other articles no change to notice. Sales New Orleans Flour, sour, at 21s in

for alleged seditious publications, has terminated. The Jury could not agree upon a ver-dict. This being announced to the Judge on Thursday evening (July 7th.) his lordship sent word back, "that they must agree;" and and has agreed upon the indemnity claimed grandizement, which had seized on the prothe Jury were again confined to their chamber, on that account. and they remained in deliberation until nine on Friday morning. Lord Tenterden then came into court, and stated that he had regeived a note from the Jury, and as it appeared that there was no likelihood of their coming to a decision, he would take it up himself to discharge them. Mr. Cobbett states in his Register of Saturday, that "at ten minutes after nine yesterday morning, the judge having arrived, the jury came up and announced that they could not agree; that there were six for and six against acquittal; and upon this his ordship discharged them, which amounts to an ecquittal."

LIVERPOOL, July 11 .- It is now more doubtful to an ever whether a new writt for Liverpool of the issued until the reform bill is passed ie state of the boroughs occupied the attention of the House of Comnoes on Wed nesday and Friday nights; and the writ is now practically, through temporarily, suspend The most prevalent opinion on the subject is, that the writ will be suspended, and that a full be brought in to distranchise the burgesses for their venality at the election in

November last,
BLASPHENY.—The soi-disant Rev. Thomas
Taylor was tried for biaspheny, at the Surrev Sessions, on Monday At noll part twelve at night, the jury returned a versict of guilty, and the Court sentenced the defendant to be imprisoned two years in the county gaol, and to pay a fine of two hundred pounds, and to onter into his own recognisance in the sum of five nundred pounds for his good behaviour and fate two sareties of two hundred and fifty pounds, for the next five years.

LONDON, July 9 -(Half past 7.)-We have a letter from our correspondent at Brussels, written on Wednesday evening, up to which time no division had taken place in the Congress respecting the acceptance of the proposals from Lindon relative to the boundaries. Our correspondent, however, says, that notwithstanding the indetatigable activity of the republican and French parties, there was not the least doubt that the majority of Congress would be in favor of the acceptance of the London protocol, and, therefore, that Prince Leopald would be proclaimed .- Indeed, so far did this expectation prevail, that preparations are already making at Ostend to receive the Prince. . The other letters received to-day in the city hold the same language as our cor respondent's. The decision of Congress was expected to take place yesterday or to day.-Probably on Monday morning we shall know

FRANCE. The elections are still going on throughout France, but it is impossible to calculate with any certainty, as yet, as to the probable result apon the future destinies of the ministry. From the subdued, if not the suppliant tone of the latter, however, it is pretty clear that they ed, and his administration was entrusted with ton, in North Carolina, on the South.

and the chances are, that France will in fu-ture be cleansed of the stain which has attached to its foreign policy for sometimes past. Elections in France.—The ministerial pa-

pers claim an immense majority for the Prenier, which his opponents however deny him to the extent claimed. In Paris the elections were a moiety Ministerial and a moiety oth-

gauche has lost none of his partizans. ette, Lamarque, O'Barrot, Dupont de l'Eure Mauguin, Lautte, &c. are all returned, on the other hand. Dupinaine, Guizot, Royer Colard and Sebastiani are elected. M. de Rigny, the Minister of Marine, has been defeated General Lafavette has been returned by an mmense majority.

Among the new members are General Ber-

trand and Las Cases.

The character of the new Chamber is thus immed up in a paper we have before us, and appears to us as far as we are able to judge, to be probably correct. "The Minister has not a majority for the whole of his system, nor the opposition, a majority for the whole of its plan of government, but the Minister will have a majority for measures which are naof strength; not of anarchy or revolution, but | tional and comprehensive. wise and just, and of peace and safety. Its general recognition will be in a minority on the subject of the Peerage, Civil List and Poland." POLAND -The Warsaw Journals, which

> relative to the operations of the army against the corps of Rudiger in the governments of Podlache and Jublen. On the 15th, the Polish head quarters were at Siennica, where the General in Chief removed to second the ope rations of Generals Sanskowski and Rybinski and to cover Warsaw. On the 18th Prybuotki took Zunckzyn and Siedlec,, where he found large magazines. Jankowski, with a division of infantry, some cavalry under General Tar no and Gen. Romanno, were ordered of Kozk, in the government of Lublin, and then, with this improved force, to attack and defeat General Rudiger. Sankowski took Lukow on the 28th, and when he arrived at Gulow, near Adamow, he heard that the enemy crossed over at Lysolyki, to the right bank of the Wieptz Fearing that he might escape, he directed his whole corps into small detachments, and sent Gen Tarno to Lysolyki, near Budziska. Gen. Tarno who had only 3000 men, met with the enemy at 3 o'clock in the morning of the 19th, but no assistance came: the enemy was alone 10.000 strong. The ection continued till 9

A. M. and both parties kept their positions. Gen Tarno, on receiving positive orders retreated to Czarna. His loss was 270 killled and wounded besides this, detachments of the enemy got between the scattering corps of Jinkowski, and took two of his aids-de-camp who were the bearers of his orders, and the quarter master, Maj. Buliyou, prisoners. On the same day, after the action fought by Gen Tarno, all Janknowski's force was assembled at Gulowska Wola; and Rudiger assembled his Pizyloczna; after which the former began his retreat to Warsaw, & the latter also retreated. Gens. Jankowski and Bakowski are to be tried by a court martial, for not having sup ported Gen. Tarno. The latter was the near est to Tarno, and yet did not go to help him, though he heard the cannonade. The Warsaw state Gazette, however says that Chrz:nowski took the town of Lublin on the 20th, and joined Romarino on the 23d, and that in the b. ttle near Lublin, between Chrzanowski and Rudiger, the later is said to have lost 6000 men, taken prisoners, and 8 pieces of can-

We received last night, the Paris paper of Staturday, with the Messager des Chamber dated Sunday. It appears that the arrangement has been at length concluded between France and America, respecting the claims The following are extracts:-

From the Temps of Saturday, July 9. Paris, July 8-The Journal du Havre Trial of Nr Cobbett - The trial of Cobbett the 6th contains an important piece of intelli gence: "We learn," it says, "from good authority, that the French government has just concluded the claims of the United States made on account of prizes taken in 1812 and 1813,

"For a sum of 25,000,000 of francs the French government settles with that of the United States for all indemnity, even such as remain undecided with respect to Louisiana; and by virtue of this arrangement, which the American Ambassador Plenipotentiary has signed, all difficulties are removed, and the collision, of which President Jackson spoke in his Message avoided. The commercial relations between France and the United States will become closer. The Ambassador promises, in the name of his Government that the duty on wine imported into the Unit ed States shall be diminished six cents per gallon. The duty on silks is also reduced

POLAND At the battle of Dlugosiodla, the wife of one of the gunners took the place of one of the soldiers who was killed, and carried charges for charging the cannon; the officers ordered her to quiet the field of battle, but she put on the uniform of a soldier and fougt to the end of the battle; it is said she will receive a military cross for her bravery. There are several women serving in the army, I have seen two

At the battle of Ostrolenka, a soldier woun ded in the calfof his leg gave his rezor to one of his comrades and begged him to cut the ball out, but on his refusing to perform the operation, he cut it out himself (which was fortunately not deep in the flesh,) tied up the wound and returned into the battle.

A PICTURE OF MR. CLAYS INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT SYSTEM In 1924 a law was passed and sanctioned by Mr. Monroe, appropriating \$30,000 annually to be applied at the discretion of the President, o defraying the expense of such surveys as night be found necessary, with a view to the construction of roads and canals of a nationa character. The execution of the law was referred by the President to the Secretary at War, (Mr. Calhoun.) Mr. Calhoun, in his ext annual report, invited the attention of Congress, to the construction he had put on the law, and designated the roads and canals which were deemed by him of a 'national haracter," and intended by Congress to be examined and surveyed, with a view to their construction by the General Government .-The works were such as all would admit were of national importance, and could be completed within a reasonable time, out of the national Treasury, without increasing or postponing the payment of the national debt viz: a road from Buffalo to New Orleans, the

New Orleans and terminating in Barnstable

Wheeling turnpike, the Chesapeake and Ohio

canal, and a connecting line of canals on the

How the States are to exercise this high look upon the state of the odds as against them: | the expenditure of the \$30,000, for examina | thought it proper to give you all and the worst tions and surveys. Immediately the power of information that has reached us through the the administration was immensely increased. best sources of intelligence which the nature They were not satisfied with completing the of the case will admit surveys, and furnishing Congres with an accurate estimate of the probable cost of completing the splendid "system of Improvement" which had been sketched with a master's a band of insurgent slaves (some of them beries of surveys and examinations with a view to the construction of roads and canals of all and murdered several whole families, amounwas defeated but he has been elected in five other places. In the Departments the extreme ture from the policy of Mr. Monree's adminis tration, is the true source of all the difficulties the friends of Internal Improvement are des-War (Mr. Barbour.) was called on by Congress to furnish a list of the roads and canals, which had been examined and surveyed by the Engineer Corps, together with an estimate of the amount of money which was to be expended in the construction. The call was complied with, by exhibiting a list of near one hundred roads and canals, the estimated cost of constructing which is not less than 300,000,000 [three hundred million of dollars.] When it is recollected that the actual expenditure, generally greatly exceeds the estimated cost of constructing all roads and canals we may safely conclude that the works which had been examined by the engineer corpse, in three years only, under what is now called "Mr. Clay's system," would have cost the nation, in the construction five hundred million lollars. This sum would nearly all be added reach to the 26th June, contain a report from to our national debt. The interest on it annually, would be thirty million of dollars. The the General in Chief, dated Warsaw June 24. inhabitants of the United States are probably all colours and conditions, in the United States for the annual interest on the national debt .-The gradual payment of the principal would be entirely beyond the means of the national

> the disposal of Congress. This prospect before us may be thought lightly of, by prodigals and spendthrifts, and may be disregarded by desperate demagouges. who would obtain office and emolument at all hazzards; but it will not be so viewed by the . ber, discreet tax paying portion of the commu-nity. They know that from the sweat of their brow, the revenue of the Country must be raised, and they will look narrowly to the oh jects on which it is to be expended. Let one of our fellow citizens, who is himself a tax ter a force sufficient to effect any object o payer, warn you to be on your guard. "The wolf is upon the walk." Let me conjure you not to reject the advice of the President, because you may have opposed his election, or approve his measures, sustain the man.

There are politicians (and Mr. Clay may be of that number,) who laugh at the dread expressed by the President, at adopting any measures which tend to increase greatly national debt. They speak confidently of the immense resources of the country, and denounce as "timid politicians" those who oppose their schemes of extravagance. Such a school of politicians once existed in England, and evil has been the day since that ill fated country ollowed their advice; -God forbid that this country should follow similar mad advisers. England once owed a national debt, no greater than ours now is .- Her prudent politicians urged its speedy payment - This advice prevailed for a time. A sinking fund was created similar to ours, providing for its grad-dual redemption. Unfortunately for the coun-try, a wild enthusiasm was awakened among the people. Though occupying a small Island they were ambitious of "holding the balance of Europe, - "of necoming mistress of the world. To accomplish this, a spleader navy must be built,-a large standing army main tained. Unwilling to endure the tax, necessaof the latter for prizes taken in 1812 and 1813. ry to attain their object, and without prudence to postpone it for a season, the law which set a part a portion of their of their revenue for the payment of the national debt, was repealed that sum was applied to the annual expenditures, and money borrowed annually for the payment of the interest of the national debt. Still the funds in the Treasury were insufficient to satiate that fatal passion for sudden ag ole. Immense sums were borrowed annually to be lavished upon their favorite projects-

foreign wars, a standing army, and a splendid navy; and they have reaped the reward of their folly. They have indeed "sowed the wind," and now "reap the whirlwind." The national debt of Great Britain; almost cauals the entire value of all the property of the kingdom. It is now deemed hopeless, ever to at tempt its payment -The taxes for the payment of the annual interest alone, are so beavy as to have produced want, misery, & starvation among large classes of its unfortunate inhabitants. Whenever able to pay their passage across the Atlantic Ocean, thousands of them quit their oppressed country, and flee to this land of the free, and home of the brave."

Ought not this picture of the condition of aother people, who have midly refused to listen to the warning voice of her prudent statesmen, to induce us to turn a willing ear to the nd ice of our President, who seeks to the institution of the Sabbath. Intidelity, it 5th pay off by national debt, instead of increas- may be said, in a certain sense, is now greatly 6th ing it by prodigal and wasteful expenditures of the public money. With us Internal Improvement is the means by which we hope to attain national greatness. The people of Engand sought aggrandizement, by increasing her navy, and enlarging her standing army.-By a prudent and gradual application of their means to these works, England might long since been the arbitress of Europe, and the mistress of the ocean, and yet have now no burdensome taxes; but she followed the advice of her prodigal statesman, was lavish in her expenditures, attained sudden and hollow greatness, and is now drinking the cup of bitter reand powerful people, will surely speak with a all this conclusive and striking evidence, and time, has not varied more than 80 or 100—warning voice to us. The President and his ought to be read by all who take an interest So that the veto, the breaking up of the cabifriends, partake strongly of the national enthusiasm for Internal Improvement. He and they are anxious to have a fair examination, of advantages and disadvantages of each "system" which has been urged by its advocates and hope to see the nation adopt one, which while its accomplishment may place us in the front rank of nations, may not leave us overwhelmed by a burden too great to bear: a national debt, such as now oppresses another peo

INSURRECTION OF THE BLACKS. We are indebted to the kindness of ou friend Lyford for the following extract of a letter from the editors of the Norfolk Herald containing the particulars of a most murderous Insurrection among the blacks of Southampton county, Virginia.

NonFolk, 24th Aug. 1881. I have a horrible, a heart reading tale t relate, and lest even its worst features might seaboard, commencing on the Mississippi, near be distorted by rumour and exaggeration,

A gentleman arrived here yesterday express from Suffolk, with intelligence from the upper part of Southampton county, stating that hand, by Mr. Calhoun; but commenced a se- lieved to be runaways from the neighboring swamps,) had turned out on Sunday night last ting to forty or fifty individuals. Some of the of Mrs. Catherine Whitehead, sister of our who, with her son and five daughters, fell a

in human shape.

The insurrection was represented as one of a most alarming character, though it is believed to have originated only in a design to plun der, and not with a view to a more important object-as Mrs. Whitehead being a wealthy lady was supposed to have had a large sum of money in her house. Unfortunately a large number of the effective male population was absent at Camp Meeting in Gates county, some miles off, a circumstance which gave a temporary security to the brigands in the perpetration of their butcheries; and the panic which they struck at the moment prevented the as sembling of a force sufficient to check their

As soon as this intelligence was received, our authorities met, and decided on making an immediate application to Col. House, com manding at Fortress Monroe, who at 6 o'clock this morning embarked on board the steamboat Hampton, with three companies and a piece 12,000,000: the Government, therefore, would of artillery for Suffolk. These troops were rehave to levy a tax equal to two dollars and inforced in the roads by detachments from the fifty cents, for each man, woman, and child, of United States ship Warren and Natchez, the vhole amounting to nearly 300 men.

To day another express arrived from Suffolk. confirming the disastrous news of the preceeding one, and adding -till more to the number Government: unless every State Government of the slain. The insurgents are believed to was destroyed, and all the revenue placed at have from 100 to 150 mounted men, and about the same number on foot. They are armed with fowling pieces, clubs, &c. and have had rencounter with a small number of the mili tis, who killed six and took eight of them prison rs They are said to be on their way to South Quay, probably making their way for the Dismal Swamp, in which they will be able to remain for a short time in security. For my part, I have no fears of their doing much fur ther mischief. There is very little disaffection in the slaves generally, and they cannot mus importance. The few who have thus rushed headlong into the arena, will be shot down like crows or captured and made examples of The militia are collecting in all the neighbor because of prejudice against the man. If you ing counties, and the atmost vigil ance prevails. I subjoin a list of the victims of their savage

vengeance. Mrs. WATERS and family, Mrs. WHITEHEAD, Mrs. VAUGHAN JACOB WILLIAMS, Mr TRAVIS. WM. REESE, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. BAINES. Mrs. TURNER, UNENOWN. 10

Besides these, a private letter adds the fam ilies of Mr. Barrow and Mr. Henry Bryantunivers not mentioned.

Muskets, pistols, swords and ammunition nave been forwarded to Sullilk to-day, by Com. Warrington, at the request of our civil uthorities, and a number of our citizens have ecoutred and formed themselves as a troop of cavalry, and set off to assist their fellow citizens in Southampton. I trust the next news you hear will be that all is quiet again. In haste, yours.

Extract of another letter to the same gentleman, dated at Norfolk, 5 o'clock. P. M. "It is now 5 o'clook,-Thompson's stage has just rrived-the above statement is confirmed; and in addition state that 300 negroes, wel mounted and armed, and headed by one or two white men, is the amount of the insurgent

WOOD'S MOSAIC HISTORY .- This andsome octavo issues from the press of McElrath and Bangs, which circumstance is sufficient pledge that the work has underdergone the strict scrutiny of the pious and ble supervisors of the Methodist press in this city. It is a learned and most interesting commentary on the Mosaic account of the creator, comprehending all the light that criticism, history, philosophy and modern discoveries have thrown on the inspired narra tive of the mysterious production of this glob and all it inherits, with that most wonderfu of its inhabitants, Man. It commences with an explanation of the greatest name of the Creation, Jehovah; successively treats of his operations during the six days of creation explaining the laws of nature and principles of life in all vegetable and animal bodies, and concludes with an elaborate disquisition on out of fashion; and few takes the pains to read the assaults made on the truth of the sacred record by such writers as Volney It is, however, a high source of satisfaction, even to the mere speculative believer in Christianity, to find that the progress of knowledge, the more perfect approximations in mathematical calculation, and the newest lights thrown on the darkness of antiquity by those who have explored the earliest seats of civilization, and unlocked their hitherto hidden and mysterious treasures, do but verify and confirm in a marvellous manner, what was written by the Jew-ish Prophet and Leader, under the dictation per received near 500 votes, and Dr. Leach gret to the dregs. This condition of a proud of the Holy Spirit. This volume condenses in matters, of which, to say nothing of their net and all, have not impaired the popularity spiritual importance, there can be none of of the president here. higher moment to those who consider the e vents of the past, and the nature and constitution of the planet they are born on, the elements they live in, and the whole range of physical philosophy, as subjects propoer to be understood by those professing to be educated. The work has been revised and improved by the Rev. J. P. Durbin, Professor of Languages in Augusta College, Kentucky.
N. Y. Com. Adv.

The Frankfort Argus of the tenth says:-"The elections for members of Congress and the Legislature, closed in this State on Wednesday last. The result is still uncertain as to the State Legislature. We have received certain returns of the election of Jackson members from ten or twelve counties, which last year sent Clay men; and of the election of nine or ten Clay men in the place of Jackson members of last year. The more distant counties are not all heard from. The majority in the House of Representatives for Mr. Clay, will be very small, if any at all. bers from ten or twelve counties, which last

Riot on the Rail Road .- A quarrel which ! took place on Sunday last, between the white and coloured workmen on the Rail-road, near New Market, had like to have led to very serious and general disaster in that neighborble Electors of the Senate of Maryland. To hood. On Monday the conflict was renewed

and became so violent that the citizens of New Market had to interfere They succeeded in capturing about 20 of the ringleaders, and forcing their followers to retire. The defeated party soon rallied, and recruiting a force of four or five hundred, marched towards New amilies were named, and among them was that Market, with the intention, probably, of rescuing the captured persons .- The timely arworthy townsman, Dr. N. C. Whitehead,- rival of the Rev. Mr. Mc Elroy and C W. We ver, prevented the bloody conflict, which would, tined to encounter. In 1327 the Secretary at sacrifice to the savage ferocity of these demons in all probability, have ensued. The former gentleman prevailed upon the aggressors to retire; and placing himself at their head, led them to their shanties

Another alarm was raised on Tuesday night through the agency of an imprudent young man, a citizen of the neighbourhood; and considerable number of the citizens of this place hastily formed in militrry order, proceed were not required. A number of persons were scriously injured in the affray, and one of the workmen, (an Irishman,) we noderstand, died n consequence of the wounds he received .natter will be made .- Frederick Citizen.

From the Washington Gloge, Aug. 19. KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.

A friend in whom we have the greatest confidence and who has the best opportunities of getting intelligence, has transmitted from Lexington the following statement of the number of members of the Legislature elected on each side in the several Congressional Distric's in Kentucky.

body, besides the vote of the Lieutenant Governor, who is the presidin officer in that branch of the General Assembly.

In addition to the seven Jackson members o Congress, who are named as elected, in the etters we have received and published heretofore, the Louisville Advertiser reports the probable defeat of Unition, and the election the 9th, says:-

"Additional reports reached us last evening. agreeing with that previously received, of the necess of Mr. Hawes, over Mr. Chilton, by najority of about 37 votes." The following is the statement to which we

illude: District. Jackson. Clay Marshall's, Johnson's, Allen's. Letcher's, Adsir's, Lecompte's, Wickliffe's Chilton's or Hawes'. Gaither's, Tompkin's, Lyon's, 49 51 Senators, whose votes for U.S.? \$ 20 Senator is known

69 69 Nore-Of the members of the House of Representatives, 5 only remain to be heard from. S of which are placed on the Jackson side of the list:-from Perry and Clay 1-Laurel and White 1-and Ohio 1. The other 2, from Russel and Casey, are placed on the Clay side of the list. It is believed the result will leave the list as it now stands. The list of members in the Senate, voting for the Jack son Senator, is as follows, and known to the whole state:

County. Gen Allen, Jo Baseman, Harrison, James Campbell, Livingston. Samuel Casey, Union. James Dejarnet. Madison. Robt. Dougherty, Gallatin. Gen. Griffin, Pulaski. David Harris. Floyd. Jeffe rson. James Guthrie. Robt. Maupia, Barren. James Parks, Nicholas. Gen. Payne, Scott. John C. Ray, Hardin. John Rodman. Henry. C. A Rudel, Washington. Benj. Selby, Adair. Leonard Stephens, Campbell. John B. Thompson, Mercer. Cyrus Wingate, Owen W. Woods, Cumberland 20

From the Maysville Monitor, August 12. CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION. The following gentlemen have been returnd members of the next congress from Ken-

JACKSON MEMBERS. 1st Dis. Henry Daniel. Sth Dis. N. Gaither.
5th R. M. Johnson. 9th C. A. Wickliffe.
6th Jos. Lecompte. 11th not heard from certainly John Adair CLAY MEMBERS.

2d Dis. T. A. Marshall. 4th Dis. R. P. Letcher. 3d Chilton Allen. 10th C. Tompkins. Until last night, it was belived that Mr Chilton was elected-but we learn by passen-gers in steam boats from below, that Mr. lawes' majority over Mr. Chilton, is 15. Mr. Marshall's majority over Mr. Coleman, is 273. In 1828, Mr. Chambers' majority in this district, was about the same—in 1829; Mr. Coleman's majority over Judge Beatty a small vote. Mr. Coleman's vote at each

5th says, that from the best information it had been able to obtain, it appears that C. C. Clay of Congress during this last period, Mr. Abrais elected Representative to Congress, with and Judge Gale Governor of the State.

MISSOURI ELECTION. The result of the contest between Perris the Jackson candidate, and Banton the ex Senator, has been a

TO THE PEOPLE OF QUEEN ANNS

Fellow Citizens: The period now approaches to select suita

have a Senate wise and enlightened, patriotic and virtuous, is a matter of deep interest to the citizens of Maryland; and had our oppo-nents been content to have left the election unconnected with the general politics of the country, I should have looked for the happiest result. But the party opposed to the admin-istration of the General Government at a very early period in the year, manifested a design that all state concerns should be sunk in their hostility to it-and should they succeed in getting the Senate, they will erect the state. government into a battery, from which to as-sail (+ e administration of the General Government. The friends of the administration of the General Government are therefore compelled to meet them on the ground of their own choosing, and I here make to you a grave and solemn appeal, whether General Jackson does not merit the confidence of a wise, patd to New Market; but happily, their services riotic and enlightened people? The evil spirits who stalked through our land previous to the election of 1828, no longer prophecy the downfall of the Constitution and ruin of the Republic under the administration of a "mili-We understand a legal investigation of the tary Chief." Although they have not the magnanimity to admit our government has be wisely administered, they cannot deny that our people now repose in security and prosperity; and in the course of little more than wo years, all our difficulties and differences with foreign nations have been adjusted: commerce has been unfettered, and our proud banner waves in majesty from the frozen ocean to the shores of the Black Sea. Like our own venerated Washington, Jackson has proved to the world that military glory in the bosom of an American hero is not incompatible with We give the names of the members of the civic virtues. The same malevolent spirit Senate, which we know to be correct. The which resisted the election of Genl Jackson body, hesides the vote of the Lieutenant Goy. terness of their wrath, like Mr. Clay, would prefer "war, pestilence and famine" to peace, happiness and prosperity, under his administration. To defeat the election of Gen! Jack. son's friends in Marvland, and thereby weaken his adminstration, his opponents are attempting to beguite and mislead you, my Fellow Citiof Hawes, a Jacksonian. The Advertiser of zens, with charges equally frivolous and untenable. Golden visious of office and honours again flit before their distempered vision. Mr. lugham, Mr. Branch and Mr. Berrien, found no favour in the sight of the Ami Jacksonians, till they were dismissed: they now discover that they were "marvellously proper men"highly qualified for their stations; that great injustice has been done them, and great in-

> family of Major E ston, and they, have called a witness, Col Johnson, to prove he was authorized by the President, to say to Messrs. Ingham, Branch and Berrien, that unless they compelled their families, to hold intercourse with Maj. Eaton's family, he would dismiss them. Col. Johnson is still the triend of the President; they were fellow soldiers; side by side they had marched to battle; their friendship had been cemented by feelings which brave men entertain foresch other, and Col. Johnson upon the honor of a gentleman and with the frankness of a soldier, when appealed to, gives the following statement, that the President told him, that he had been informed, that a part of his cabinet, had combined to drive Major Eaton from it, by exculy distressed at it and was determined to have harmony at all hazards in his cabin-t Col. Johnson at his own suggestion, as a friend to the Secretaries, as we I as the President, called on these gentlemen to endeavour to make peace between them; he states expressly that the President declared that he never meant to interfere with the regulation of the families of the the propriety, for the sake of harmony. that the Secretaries should invite the amily of Major Eaton to their large parties. It seems that the Secretaries understood what fell from Col. Johnson to be the threats of the President. I do not mean to accuse them offalsehood or deceit, but every man of common sense and common honesty will agree that Col. J. is the best and only witness of the communications of the President to himself, and he expressly declares that the President disclaimed all interference with the domestic regulation of their families. But against this evidence he stands accused of dismissing his minisisters because they refused to invite Mrs. Eaton to their par-

jury to the county.
The ccusation by which Gen. Jackson's

adversaries hope to degrade him, is, that these

gentlemen were dismissed, because they refus

ed to permit their families to associate with the

Remember Fellow citizens, the same men who make this accusation, formerly charged Gen. Jackson, with the violation of the Constilution, with murder and treason.

In the same spirit of deception, and fraud, Gen. Jackson has been accused of imprisoning the missionaries in the territory of the Cherokee Indians.- Every man who has seen the account of this transaction knows, that all acts done, in relation to this affair have been by the government of Georgia. The Cherokee territory is within the limits of that state: she has extended her civi! authority over it, and has passed laws for the regulation of the inhabitants. Gen Jackson has no more concern in the acts of the State of Georgia, within her territory, than he has with the regulation of the civil police of Queen Ann's county.

This charge is addressed to the religious relings, of religious men; -the accusers ought to remember, that justice and truth must nev-er be violated, and all men who seek to gain their end by falsehood and deceit, will stand condemned in the eyes of the good and virtu-

To discredit the administration, an attempt has been made to fix on Mr. Barry the Post Master General, the charge of altering the records of his department. A short view of this Subject will place the matter in its true colours. On the 6th of March 1829, Mr. McLean the ormer Post Muster General resigned his ofce, and Mr. Barry was appointed, but did not ALABAMA.—The Courtland Herald of the take upon himself the duties of the office, till out opposition, from the Northern District, ing Post Master General. In the spring of the year 1830, by a resolution of the Senate; the Post Master General was directed to report to that body, at the next session, copies of all the contracts for conveying the mail, in which in-creased allowances had been made for extra perfect ROUTE of the Clayites. Pettis' majority will be; according to the Beacon, about FOUR THOUSAND, being the largest majority ever known in the state.

This resolution embraces a long period of time, in which many contracts had been made, and the report comprised a volume of six thousand pages. The law requires that when any additional allowance shall be endorsed on the con-A Map of Matrimony has been published in Boston, in which the Quicksands of Censure, Cape Courtship, Point Proposal, Point Pin Money, Isle of Envy, Vale of Gladness, Lake of Presents, and all the dangerous quicksands, shoals, reefs, &c. are said to be accurately laid down. A Boston paper recommends this map as highly useful to single gentlemen.

ing then seriously ill, referred and there found the entry as o 1829 .- Another difficulty occ were the allowances made? Taylor, supposing that Mr. Ba menced from the period o had stated the allowances to by him: but upon consultatio ence to Mr. Brown who was ed in the business of the de structed Mr. Taylor to entert made by Mr. Bradley, corres date which had been entere as of the 1st April 1829; and cordingly made the alteration of the department but in the drawn by him. After Mr. A. Bradley was office, he made an accusation Master General, that be had lowance which had been ma be set down to his (Mr. Bre and by a letter in the depar

13th April 1829, written by Mr. Harroll to whom the allo it would appear that it was d of Mr. Barry. The allowand by law and was in the discr Master General. The comp to Mr. Harroll was for the it in carrying the mail from Ge District of Columbia to C Carolina. Mr. Barry readily for of the Clerk, and upon odious and infamous charge ed against Mr. Barry; and me be governed by moral influer duties, in the face of truth an pogating the slander. Our ad assume a bold front, to inst with confidence. It is again Pennsylvania is lost to Jack we are referred to the " Stephen Simpson, and five of of Philadelphia, who have Jackson ranks Their moti in the "manifesto" of their pointment in not obtaining of opposition joy of all such re will find themselves much me the banner of Mr. Clay. In Adamsmen claimed Pennns (when our majority was fil they will still claim it until v The late election in Kentu nois and Missouri, where M tained most signal defeats. and ougut to instruct his fo people of the United States. selves, will never forget th filled up the measure of his and who by his firmness, wi as Chief Magistrate of th greatly contributed to place proud rank among the natio ONE OF T

DAGTERN SHO PEOPLE'S ADV EASTON

TUESDAY MORNING, We have understood that pointed at the general mee party in Easton on Tuc of August, instant, to no for Electors of the Sen the General Assembly, and sioners, met at Easton and made a nomination; minutes of their proceeding with us for publication, derstand several of the decline a poll, we have advisable to withhold the n until a full ticket shall be the public.

The Free Trade Conver Philadelphia on the 30th attended by delegates from Meetings have been held in very generally, for choosi as also in many other sec Among the delegates we ha observe several gentlemen ents and patriotism. We d happiest results from this

The French Claims .- Th a paper violently opposed tion, renders a just tribute siduity, perservance and z our minister at France,in e ment of our claims upon instances are so rare when tor displays such candor the administration has eff we have been so long acc tive and great benefits, o gentlemen into the most d we cannot refrain from n

> JACKSON REPUBL FOR QUEEN AN Electors of th William Grason Go For the As Samuel Roberts Si John B. Thomas R Peter C. Swegget J. Samuel Robinson I Jacob W. Legg.

At the meeting of the Refriendly to the National the Counties of Queen Talbot, held at Hillsbord for the nomination of a c this district in the next Whitely was called to th Talbot appointed Secret The meeting being th RICHARD SPENCER, our representative in the recommended to the rep district, for re-election. Resolved, That it be

friends throughout the d d honorable means to Mr. Spencer.
Resolved, That the pring, signed by the Chaithe secretary, be published. Shore Whig, the Center

Ane Intelligencer. WM. S. WHI JOHN TALBUT, Sec'r

ing then seriously ill referred to the pay list, and there found the entry as of the 1st of April. 1829.—Another difficulty occurred: by whom were the allowances made? The clerk, Mr. Taylor, supposing that Mr. Barry's official term menced from the period of his appointment had stated the allowances to have been made by him: but upon consultation with and reference to Mr. Brown who was never experienced in the business of the department, he instructed Mr. Taylor to enter the allowances as made by Mr. Bradley, corresponding with the date which had been entered in the pay list as of the 1st April 1829; and Mr. Taylor accordingly made the alteration not on the books of the department but in the report which was

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Barry be-

After Mr. A. Bradley was dismissed from office, he made an accusation against the Post Master General, that he had permitted an allowance which had been made by himself to be set down to his (Mr. Bradley's) account; and by a letter in the department dated the 13th April 1829, written by Mr. Bradley to Mr. Harroll to whom the allowance was made, it would appear that it was done by the order of Mr. Barry. The allowance was authorised by law and was in the discretion of the Post Master General. The compensation allowed to Mr. Harroll was for the increased celerity in carrying the mail from Georgetown in the District of Columbia to Charleston, South Carolina. Mr. Barry readily admitted the erfor of the Clerk, and upon this evidence the odious and infamous charge of forgery is rais ed against Mr. Barry; and men who profess to be governed by moral influences and christian duties, in the face of truth and justice are propogating the slander. Our adversari. susual assume a bold front, to inspire their friends with confidence. It is again repeated that Pennsylvania is lost to Jackson, and in proof we are referred to the "Protocol" of Mr. Stephen Simpson, and five other Jackson men of Philadelphia, who have ceceded from the Jackson ranks Their motives may be found in the "manifesto" of their leader,-disap pointment in not obtaining office. I wish the opposition joy of all such recruits: these men ill find themselves much more at home under the banner of Mr. Clay. In the year 1828 the Adamsmen claimed Pennnsylvania to the last, (when our majority was fifty thousand) and they will still claim it until we get the returns. The late election in Kentucky, Indiana, Illi-nois and Missouri, where Mr. Clay has sustained most signal defeats, will instruct him, and ought to instruct his followers, that the people of the United States, faithful to themlves, will never forget the man "who has filled up the measure of his country's glory," and who by his firmness, wisdom and energy as Chief Magistrate of the nation has so greatly contributed to place his Country in a proud rank among the nations of the earth. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

August 27th

EASTERN SHORE WHIG PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

EASTON. MD. TUESDAY MORNING, ALG. 30, 1831.

We have understood that the committee appointed at the general meeting of the Jackson party in Easton on Tuesday the 2d day of August, instant, to nominate candidates for Electors of the Senate, Delegates to tency. the General Assembly, and County Commissioners, met at Easton on Tuesday last, and made a nomination; but as no regular minutes of their proceedings, have been left with us for publication, and as we un derstand several of the persons nominated telligencer, a piece appeared, signed "A Friend decline a poll, we have thought it most to Religion and Morality," inviting the differadvisable to withhold the names of the others, until a full ticket shall be offered to the consideration of the public.

The Free Trade Convention, to be held in Philadelphia on the 30th September, will be attended by delegates from most of the States. Meetings have been held in the southern States very generally, for choosing representatives, as also in many other sections of the Union. Among the delegates we have seen named, we observe several gentlemen celebrated for talents and patriotism. We can but hope for the happiest results from this convention.

The French Claims .- The N. Y. American, paper violently opposed to the Administration, renders a just tribute to the "untiring assiduity, perservance and zeal of Mr. Rives,' our minister at France in effecting the arrangement of our claims upon that country. The instances are so rare where an opposition edi tor displays such candor as to acknowledge the administration has effected any good, and we have been so long accustomed to see positive and great benefits, converted by these gentlemen into the most destructive evils, that We cannot refrain from noticing the instance

JACKSON REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY. Electors of the Senate. William Grason George N. Newnam.

For the Assembly.

Samuel Roberts Samuel R. Oldson

John B. Thomas Richard Carmichael. Levy Court.

Peter C. Swegget John Moss. Samuel Robinson Robert Larrimore Jacob W. Legg.

the Counties of Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot, held at Hillsborough on the 22d inst. for the nomination of a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress, Dr. Whitely was called to the Chair, and John

Talbot appointed Secretary.

The meeting being thus organized, it proceeded to the nomination; when RICHARD SPENCER, Esq. of Talbot county, our representative in the last Congress, was

recommended to the republican voters of the district, for re-election.

Resolved, That it be recommended to our friends throughout the district to use all fair

and honorable means to secure the election of Resolved, That the preceedings of this mee ting, signed by the Chairman, and attested by the secretary, be published in the Eastern Shore Whig, the Centerville Times, and Caro-

fine Intelligencer. WM. S. WHITELY, Chairman. JOHN TALBOT, Sec'ry.

lector to elect the next Senate of Maryland. Should I be one of the successful candidates. pledge myself to do all that is in my power to promote the best interests of the State.

The public's obedient servant.
WILLIAM TURNER.

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens, At the convention of the Republican Committee of this county, appointed for the pur-pose of selecting suitable persons as candidates for the Electoral College, and for the Legislature of the State, I had the honor to be nominated by that Committee, a Candidate for a seat in the next Legislature.

And as the committee was composed of gentlemen from various parts of the county, and t being generally known, who the candidates were, I deemed it unnecessary to announce myself in any of the public prints. But de-clarations having been made by some hot head-ed Clayites, that I had refused to be a candidate, or to serve my party, such declarations I pronounce to be destitute of truth; and I ake this opportunity of announcing myself, aa candidate to represent you in the next Legisf ature of this State. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, my best exertions will be used in the promotion of the public interest.

And I return my Fellow Citizens, my sincere thanks for the liberal support which I

received last fall. The public's obedient servant. JAMES M. STANTON. P. S. The Editor of the Caroline Intelliencer, is so strennous a Clavite, that he negceted to publish in his paper, according to equest, the annunciation of several of the Candidates of the republican party; and be it tished with the pittance that my daily labour understood, that this very Editor, was established and is supported by this party.

For the Whig. Mr. Mullikin-It was right amusing to observe the movements of the Clay party here on Tuesday night ast .- You must understand that our candidates, in this county on both sides, agreed not to treat this fall for electioneering purposes; and in order to make those rules and regulations more binding and more generally known, they assembled in the Court House last Tuesday and signed a paper, declaring that they would not treat this fall. However, night come on; I saw no candidate treat any, but I saw plenty of it going on, by men known to ams got into office, although he would have be electioneering for the Clay candidates, (Messrs. Carter and Burchenal;) by men who are generally without money, and without the means of treating. I do not say these candidates gave the money, but it looked very suspicious, especially as they were observed to was a considerable advantage to the United take these same men aside from the crowd, States. I from this time, began to form a more Burchenal, it is known, was the first to propose ter he so fully entered in my views of tae to suspend this practice, -of course he ought to discountenance it in every way—but he does not; for if he did not buy the liquor himself, nor furnish the money, he gave his encourage-ment to the practice, by partaking, by "topping the bowl." The moral and religious people of Caroline county are not to be gulled in this way. They will have some regard to consis-

Denton, August 24.

For the Eastern Shore Whig. TO THE FRIEND OF RELIGION AND

ALONZO.

MORALITY.
Sir,—A few weeks ago in the Caroline Inent candidates to come to the resolution to suppress the evil so prevalent in our country of treating for electioneering purposes. I was truly pleased at the proposition, and heped it sprung from motives of sincerity; but I have that the reduction of duties upon the above lived long enough to learn the necessity of expression and articles, had reduced the price of them, amining the actions as well as professions of so as to make it a clear saving to him of at least men. The author of the article in question is known to be a candidate, and on comparing his course with the precepts he has given in the article alluded to, I am induced to believe it was penned not so much with the view of destroying the practice complained of, as to advance his interests in a particular quarter. But lest I should be mistaken, I take the lib-

erty of putting to you a few plain questions:— Did you not after signing the resolutions drawn up by the committee, in less than three hours afterwards, take a certain individual out of the tavern in Denton, and give him money,

or authorise him to buy liquor for you?

Have you not in connection with Mr. Carter, authorised a certain individual to treat for your party?

Have you not admitted yourself the author of the article signed A Friend to Religion and Morality, when in conversation with those favorable to the suggestion, and when you have met those unfavorable have you not denied the

Did you not tell a certain individual at the Did you not tell a certain individual at the Camp Meeting, who belongs to the Methodist Society, that you intended to quit making men drunk, elected or not elected? If so, was this not said with the intention of influencing the best of my recollection I never did say that

Did you not sell a bed belonging to a poor widow (Mrs. Harrison) of Denton, for the debt of one of her boarders, to whom the bed had been loaned; and did you not send the bed to Greensborough, before she had time Caroline

to replevin it? Can you lay your hand upon your heart and declare your innocence of these charges?

You cannot certainly expect the support of At the meeting of the Republican Committee the lovers of their country, the moral or the friendly to the National Administration, from religious, who seriously reflect on your conduct, nor do I envy you your feelings, if you ever

take occasion to review your own course.

I do not fear that the free and independent voters of Caroline will give you their support for the distinguished station you ask at their hands. They will unite on Wm. Turner and Shadrach Liden, men who in all their public and private transactions have proved them-selves the true friends of their felllow-citizens.

Denton, August 25, 1331.

For the Whig.
TO THOMAS BURCHENAL, ESQ. Did you or did you not, intend to implicate the Jackson party, when you called the people together through the Caroline Intelligeacer, for the purpose of suppressing the practice of treating? if you did not, why did you say to one of your friends, you had a trap set, but the role would not the processing the practice of treating? by which you would entrap them, or words to that amount; that you had succeeded in getting a majority of the Committee of the Jackic feature, in it, the mode of electing the sen-

For the Whig.

GREENSHORDEGE, August 18th, 1831.

Mr. Mullikin,—Through the medium of your paper, I have thought it advisable to complete, and at the next Tuesday's meeting, you would so contrive it so as to get Turner to sign it first, which would make the thing complete, and then you could make it answer your purcentage to the public that I have consented and then you could make it answer your purcentage to the public that I have consented and then you could make it answer your purcentage to the public that I have consented and then you could make it answer your purcentage to the public that I have consented and then you could make it answer your purcentage to the public sale, (if the present mode; which, in addition to its removing the choice entirely from the direct will of the people authorises that body to fill up its own vacancies, whereby, before clock P. M., I will offer at Public Sale, (if CHARLES BACON, About 5 feet 6 inches high; says the plan that it was a Jackson project; and those in favour of it that it was through you the thing was brought about? If you did not, why have you made use of it in that way al-

ready? Did you or did you not, say it would you are for them? make no difference, for there would be as much treating by your party now as before, that Joe: would treat, and others also; meaning Joseph P. W. Richardson, and that you could servants. emunerate them after the election?

Did you, or did you not say, that you had all the money and all the talents on your side and that the Jackson party had no body but tag-rag and bob-tail on their side? Did you or did you not, further say that there would be some questions in the Intelligencer for Tur-ner to answer? Did you not try to impress it on the minds of the people, on Sunday and Monday, while travelling through our district, electioneering, that Turner was not a Jackson man, and it was very doubtful whether or not he would stand a poll?

These questions must be answered, or I shall not support you; I have been your friend. and have voted for you, but if those are facts. I do not approve of such subterfuges to suport a tottering popularity.
CONSISTENCY.

Fowling Creek, August 24th, 1581.

For the Whiz. Mr. Mullikin, Having noticed a piece in the Caroline Intelligencer of the 23d inst., signed "A Voter," and feeling a hope that the citizens of my native county will be satisfied to receive this communication in answer to the same, in my plain and unadorned style, not having the advantage of a liberal education, being brought up to the Carpenter's business, and having been one of those unaspiring characters, saafforded me, -it being sufficient with economy to support myself and family.—I think the fore-going apologies sufficient for my fellow citi-zens to receive my reply in the homely style that they will have it. The questions asked, open a large field for me, but I must be brief. The 1st question, asked is; "have you been, or are you now a thorough going Jackson-man?" I might answer this question by saying that I am nobody's man; I do not support men but measures; but to give you all the satisfaction I am able to do on the subject, I will state to you, as I have a number of times stated, that I voted for Mr. Crawford as President, and have voted for no President since; not being fully satisfied with the manner that Mr. Ad been my second choice, out of the candidates. then before the people. I did not chose to vote for him, but after Jackson's election, I stood a spectator to see if he would gain the treaty, lost by Adams and Clay, which no doubt policy of the administration of the General Government in recommending the reduction of the duties on the most essential articles to the poor man's sustinance, that is, salt, coffee. tea, molasses &c. with other things, which made a reduction in the revenue of the Uni ted States, of upwards of three millions of dollars per annum, which led to the glorious and memorable Veto, on the Maysville road bill, which in my opinion sheds as much lustre on the General's administration, as the battle at Orleans did on his military achievments, the opinion of the American System gentlemen, to the contrary notwithstanding. I should be glad if I had time and room to give you my views of the American System. The sum and substance of it, gentlemen is to tax the poor to the exclusion of the rich, by laying heavy duties on the articles that the poor man must of necessity use. A man of veracity and of moderate circumstances, states to me, that from actual calculation, he had ascertained,

six dollars yearly in his family expences. The second question is, "do you fully ap-prove of the administration?" I think I have fully answered the 2d in my reply to the first. Question 3.1 "have you ever voted a full Jackson ticket?" I answer in the affirmative.

Question 4th, "if so, was it because you approve of his administration, or were you governed by the more favourite feelings of your good old democracy?" I refer you to the first question for an answer.

Question 5th, "and on this account have

you not voted some on both sides?" In answer to this I have to inform you that I voted a split ticket, which I think you can be gratified with a view of, by applying to Doct. Samuel Har-per; and if the ticket is not still in his posses-sion, he no doubt will gratify you with the names of the gentlemen for whom I voted.

Question 6th, "Have you said at different times and to different gentlemen in Caroline, Talbot and Baltimore, you had been by some counted a Jackson man, and said at the same time you never was a Jackson man, nor did you this man to vote for you?

Have you not since William Turner, Esq has been a candidate, publicly declared that timore, I have no recollection of any particular. he was always an anti-Jackson man, and that lar conversation with any gentleman upon the he always would have voted for you, only you were a federalist; and do you not know that in future, shall not feel myself bound to anthese declarations are utterly false? swer any anonymous writer, but am always ready and willing to answer any gentleman, who may propound questions over their real

WM. TURNER. Caroline county, August 24.

TO THOMAS BURCHENAL, ESQ. Sia,—As you represented this county, in the Legislature lest winter and are now out before

the people for their suffrages, as an elector, I shall take the liberty of examining some of your votes, and of propounding a lew ques-1st. On the 12th January, 1831, (votes and

structed to enquire into the propriety and ex-pediency of withdrawing the donations from the several Colleges and Academics of this

the several Colleges and Academies of this State, for the purpose of appropriating the same to the support of County Free Schools.

If Mr. Biles could have succeeded in his object. When the states part of Occinety the Biles could have succeeded in his object.

against the order.

2dly. On the 19th January, 1831—(vo. and for accidents or escapes.

N. GOLDSBOROUGH,

proceedings: page 102:-)
Mr. Ely introduced aBill to change the

You and your coller gue, Mr. Jones, voted a

3dly. And in order that yourself, and your col-

leagues, Messrs. Charles and Jones should not be misunderstood by your constituents, in your opposition to every thing like Republicanism and tree suffrage, you united your strength A-GAINST a Bill, given to the people the right

castle, know too much of the republicanism of Caroline to go with you in all your aristocratic votes. of Henry Clay. Are you for or against the

on examination, I find that Wm. M. Hard-

American System; or, in other words, the present tariff? Whereby the American Manafacturer is enabled to sell his articles at an advanced price, and the Farmers and Me-chanics have to pay it, while they get nothing more for ther labour, such laws destroy com petition, and put the many in the power of the

Suppose there was a law that there should be but one Store in Caroline county, (and that Store be owned by yourself, I will say, as you are a Merchant,) do you believe that your patriotism would induce you to let the Farmers.

Aug 30 Mechanics, and working men of Caroline county have their Sugar, Collee, Tea, Salt &c. cheaper, or as cheap, as they now get them? No; competition is the life of trade and the only mode to ensure fair dealings to wards the customer. This you know.

Your proposed Colleague, Mr. Carter, has already come out as the advocate for the Clay system of taxing the many for the benefit of the few monopolists-and when you answer this interrogatory, we the people, shall know how you stand, and shall be governed accordingly.

HOLBROOK.

THE TAXES REDUCED.

When General Jackson was elected President of the United States, it will be recollected, he earnestly recommended to Congress, the propriety of reducing the duty or tax on Coffee, Salt, Molasses, Chocolate and Tea; several of them he particularly named. gress accordingly took up the subject and have passed a law providing for the reduction of those taxes. The tax on coffee, it is known, is five cents a pound, put on and paid at the Custom house, as soon as it arrives in the country. It will hereafter be only two cents a pound, and in the course of a year, will be reduced to one cent. Now, every family that has been using at the rate of a pound of coffee a week heretofore, has been paying to the goverument an actual Tax of 2 dollars and 60 cents a year; which is now to be reduced to 1 dollar and 4 cents, and in the course of a year,

will be reduced to 52 cents. The tax on salt has been reduced ten cents on the bushel, so that every farmer using ten bushels in the course of a year, will pay one dollar less tax for the support of government

The duty on Molasses has been reduced five cores a ration, therefore every family that uses ten gallons of molasses in a year pays tifty cents less tax on this article for the support of government than heretofore.

So in proportion on Tea, Chocolate, &c. are the Taxes diminished -thus depriving the government of several millions annually in the form of revenue, but saving to every family in the country, in these articles, an average Tax of several dollars a year.

The reason why General Jackson selected these articles particularly, is because they enter into the consumption of every family-even the poorest; and in reducing the duties, his those which plan is to commence with

upon the poor.
Is this Rearm and Retrenchment in the right sense of the word, or not? Answer, ye brawling sycophants of Webster & Clay, who hate Jackson, merely because he was chosen by the iree voice of the people.

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

35:30 FEATHERS, Howard street 5 624 (City mills, standard do exira. in bhds: 16 50

Wheat, white, best red, 105a1124 "ord to good (Md.) 90:105 Corn, white } new \$ 65a66 Rye, 67470 Qats 32a33 Beans, 75a80 Peas, black eye, 65470 Clover seed Timothy seed Flaxseed, rough 2.00a2.25

PLASTER PARIS— Ground Plaster, per bbl

Wook-Washed, common and 35440 do do do full blood do 87a45 do 45a50 Unwashed, common and 4 Merino, 25a28 do 28430 4 & full do 30a35

Married in Stoughton in July last, Mr. En-WARD CAPER to Mrs. MARY ALLEN. We are informed that he and three younger brothers have had twelve lawful wives, and 23 children, proceedings, page 72:) Mr. Biles submitted the following order,

That the committee on education be inare supposed to be living.

ject the Farmers, Mechanics and others, tober next-Terms as advertised in the Spring would have derived an equal advantage from He is at one of the subscribers, Nicholas those funds, as the rich; but you, with your colleagues, Messrs. Jones and Charles, voted against the order.

Goldsborough's farm, near Easton. Mares from a distance if left, will be well taken care of on reasonable terms; but no responsibility

> RICHARD SPENCER, E. N. HAMBLETON.

that land, (except 5 acres,) which I purchased of John Arringdale, Trustee for the sale of part the estate of Daniel Caulk-containing 145 aeres; about 100 of which is cleared, and the residue in WOOD and young growing tim-

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

LOTT WARFIELD.

NOTICE

f electing their own Governor.

(See votes and proceedings, page 263.) Upcounty, Keeper of the Standard of Weights and Measures for said county, and will attend for the purpose of inspecting and adjusting all Weights and Measures, Scales and Scale Beams, used in vending of articles, from the 7th to the 17th of September, at his shop in Easton; on the 19th at the Trappe; the 21st and 22d at St. Michaels; 23th at Loockerman's mill; 29th at Wye Mills, ARTHUR J. J. OVEDAY,

Standard Keeper.

N. B. All persons who stand indebted to the Subcriber are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts by the 1st of October, as he intends at that time to remove to

WILLIAM BECKLEY. Aug 30 (G) Stimes

FOR SALE

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

aad, with one Apple and one Peach Orchard The improvements are two FRAME

DWELLING HOUSES, and
the necessary out buildings. If
this property should not be sold revious to THURSDAY, the 15th September next, it will on that day be exposed at public sale, at 12 o'clock on the premises. more particular information, enquire of Jo-

seph Allen, on the premises or SAMUEL H. REDGRAVES, Barry street, between Light and Charles streets, Baltimore.

aug. 30

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE A LL that valuable tract of land, called Vio-let Hill, lying in Kent county, Maryland, containing six hundred acres more or less, situated about three miles from Chestertown, on the mail road to Rock-Hall. The soil BY virtue of an order of Talbot county is good and well adapted to Clover, and plason the mail road to Rock-Hall. The soil ter, and has a large proportion of excellent woodland; a mill stream of uncommon resources with a fine situation for mill-house, fulling & carding machines &c. flows thro' the meadowland, of which there is a valuable portion, each field being sufficiently watered—The improvements consist of a large commodious lwelling house, and kitchen, on a commanding eminence, combining healthiness and beau-ty—out buildings—a large yard and garden, paled in;—fine orchard—a choice collection of fruit, and excellent water.-Possession will be given on the first of January next ensuing, when a crop will be left seeded if required.

The terms; that a part of the purchase money be cash, the residue in three several instalments of one, two, and three years, with interest on each unpaid balance, until all the payments are complied with; when an indis putable title will be given .- For further particulars enquire of Alphonsa Blake residing on the premises, or Doct. Thomas Willson, Eastern Neck, near Rock Hall.

aug. 16, 1831.
N. B. If not sold previous to the last of August next, it will be rented to a good Ten-

Talbot County, To WIT: ON application to me the subscriber, one of acts; and the said Oakely Haddaway, having complied with the several requisites required discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the judges of Talbot 5 374a5 50 county Court, on the first Saturday of Novem-Rya Flour 1st and 2d 4 50 a 4 00 ber Term next, and at such other days Corn Meat, kiln dried, bol. 3.00a3.624 time is appointed for the creditors of the said Oakely Haddaway to attend; and show cause if any they have, why the said Oakely Hadda-way sho II not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the

9th day of May 1831. EDWARD N. HAMEBLTON. August 16

Two or Three Carpenters wanted, IMMEDIATELY.

WHO will obtain Employment, and libe the Head of Ches ter, Kent County, Mary-land. BENJAMIN KIRBY. land.

aug. 23

1 374

220 REWARD. RAN AWAY from his master, in the

neighborhood of Baltimore, about ten days since, a very remarkable negro man named 0

MOSES:

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

The different AuxiliarySocieties throughout
the featern Shore again.

to L. F. Scotti,

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

JOSHUA GUYTON, Sheriff of Harford county. The Editors of the Easton Whig, the Globe, will insert the above four times and forward their accounts to me for payment.

JOSHUA GUYTON.

NEXT SCHEME. ON WEDNESDAY, August 31, will be drawn in Baltimore, MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 6, for 1831.—ODD

HIGHEST PRIZE, \$10,000. SCHEME: 1 prize of \$10,000 | 5 prizes of \$100 2,000 1,000 600 50 200 400 10000 1 50 . 200

Half Tickets, One Dollar .- Quarters, Fifty Cents. To be had at Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles-sts.

Where the Highest Prizes in the State Lotteries have been oftener sold, than at any other office!!!

**Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual ats tention as if on personal application. Addres

JNO. CLARK, Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

August 2

August 19th

FOR SALE. A negro moman, about 27 years of age, a slave for life, a good cook, washer and ironer, sold for no fault. She will not be sold to go ont of the State. Inquirer at the Whig Office.

PUBLIC SALE.

signed comissioners, will offer at Public Sale on Tuesday, 27th day September next, at the Court House door in the town of Easten, all the farm and improvements, belonging to the heirs of Henry Councell, dec'd, aituated on the head waters of Wye River, adjoining Skip-ton Landing.—This property will be sold on a credit of one two and three years, the pur-chaser, or purchasers, giving bond with ap-proved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale, to the several heirs, for their respec-

o'clock, A. M. and 5 c'clocks P. M.

WM. H. TILGHMAN,

CHARLES JUMP,

JOSEPH TURNER,

WM. POSE WM. ROSE.

Talbot County, To WIT: O'N application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Cloudsberry Kirby, stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and the said Cloudsberry Kirby, having On application of the Orphan's Court, of the the Justices of the Orphan's Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Oakely Haddaway, stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighbor county Court, on the first Saturday of bot county Court, on the first Saturday of Sampler Term next, and at such other days thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Cloudsberry Kirby to attend, and show cause, by the Acts of Assembly-I hereby order and if any they have, why the said Cloudsberry adjurge that the said Oakely Haddaway be Kirby should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 23d day of July 1831. LAMBERT W SPENCER.

IF TAKEN OUT OF THE STATE, OR MO IF TAKEN IN THE STATE.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Wednesday the 15th of July 1 negro woman called HANNAH, she took with her the following articles of clothing, a white satin bonnet, a red stamp cotton dress, a muslia petticoat, a large red cotten shawl with some third flower in it shaw inches of bedticing white flowers in it, a lace jacket of bedticking, a red waist ribbond, her other clothing not re-collected, she is about 25 or 26 years old, she is tall and spare, her colour is that of a mulato, she has a long face end nose, large under lip, her teeth some affected; she rubs soud and chews tobacco, she has a long hollow foot, large heel; she has a loud speech, any person who will arrest and secure fier in either the jail at Denton, Easton, Georgetown, or Philaelphia or will deliver her to the subscriber, near Denton, Caroline county, shall receive the above reward.

ANDERTON BREEDING. Aug. 2 Caroline County.

African Colouization. THE Maryland State Colonization Society

will despatch a vessel with emigrants to Liberia, on the 12th day of October next. A

Esq. Cambridge, Md. and it is probable he has gone over to the Eastern Shore again.

LEWIS F. SCOTTI,

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

aug 23

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

The different Auxiliary Societies throughout the State, are requested to preceed with their ecollections and to transmit their accounts to the agent, together with the names of all applicants for emigration, as soon as possible.

SOLOMON ETTING, CHARLES, HOWARD.

Editors throughout the State, friendly to the cause of Colonization, are respectfully requested to give publicity to the above.

SILVE STORE

Aug. 80

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

1351. From Wilmington by New Castle, St. George's, Summit Bridge, Middletown, Warwich Md. Head of Sassafras, Georgetown ⋈ Roads, Millington, Union House, Chestertown, Sudler's × Roads, Church Hill, Centreville, and Wye Mills, to Easton, 87 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches; the office at Cecilton to be supplied regularly with the mail, each trip, both ways, from Warwich:

Leave Wilmington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1 p m arrive at St. Georges by 4 and at Easton next days by 3

pm.
Leave Easton every Monday. Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a marrive at St. Georges same days, and at Wilmington next days by 10 a m. 1352. From St. Georges by Cantwell's Bridge, Smyrna, Dover, Camden, Canterbu-yr, Frederica, Milford, and Milton, to Georgetown. 72 miles and back, three times a week mi 4 horse post coaches.

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

Leave Georgtown every Monday, Wednes-

day and Friday, 5 a m arrive at St Georges

same days by 8 p m. 1353. From St Georges by Delaware City to l'ort Penn, 8 miles and back three times a

Leave St Georges every Tuesday. Thurs day and Saturday at 6 a m arrive at Port Penn Leave Port Penn same days at 10 a m arrive at St. Georges by noon.

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

Leave Wilmington every day at 1 p m. or after the arrivals of the mail from Phradel-

phia, arrive at New Castle in I hour. Leave New Castle daily at 6 a m arrive at Wilmington by 7 a m, 1355. From Mitton to Lewis, 12 miles three

times a week in stages.

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

Leave Lewis every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 a m arrive at Milton same days hy half past seven a m in time for the

mail to St Georges. 1356. From Georgetown by Concord and Laurel to Salisbury, Md. 33 miles and back. ince a week.

Leave Georgetown every Wednesday at 6 a m arrive at Salisbury same day by 4 p m. Leave Salisbury every Thursday at 6 a m arrive at Georgetown same day by 5 p m.
1357. From Georgetown by Bridgeville,
Federalsburgh, Md. and East New Market to

Cambridge, 49 miles and back, once a week.

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

arrive at Georgetown same day by 8 p m.
1358. From Georgetown by Millsborough,
Dagsborough, St Martins, Md. Berlin, Poplartown, Newark, Snow Hill, Sandy Hill. Horntown, Va. Mudesttown, Accomack C. H. Onancock, Pungoteague, and Belle Haven, Chestertown, 43 miles and back, three times to Eastville, 131 miles and back twice a week. Leave Georgetown every Monday and

Thursday at 5 a m arrive at Snow Hill same days by 8 pm and at Eastville every Wed

nesday and Saturday by 6 p m.

Leave Eastville every Monday and Thursday at 6 a m arrive at Snow Hill next days by 6 p m and at Georgetown every Wednesday and Saturday by 2 p m. IN MARYLAND.

1371 From Philadelphia, Pa. by Darby, Leiperville, Chester, Marcus Hook, Wilming ton, Del Newport, Staunton, Christiana, Newark, Cooch's Bridge, Elkton, Md North East, Charlestown, Chesapeake, Havre de Grace, Halls & Roads, Harford and Little Gun Powder to Baltimore, 98 miles and back, daily, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Philadelphia every day at 6 a m a

rive at Baltimore the next day by 5 a m. Leave Baltimore every day at 1 p m arrive at Philadelphia the next day by 11 a m.

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

miles. 1372. From Baltimore by Elk Ridge Landing, Waterloo, Vansville and Bladensburgh to Washington, D C 38 miles and back, daily, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Baltimore daily at 6 a m arrive at

Washington by 11 a m. Leave Washington daily at 7 a m arrive at

Baltimore by noon. 1378. From Washington, D C to George town, 2 miles, twice a day.

The first mail to leave Georgetown so ear

ly in the morning as to ar ive at Washington before the departure of the northern mail, and return to Georgetown by 6 a m or as soon as the southern mail can be received.

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

1574. From Queenstown by Wye Mills, Hillsberough, Denton, Burrsville, Vernon, Del. Williamsville and Milford to Frederica, 50 miles and back, twice a week; one trip to run as above, and the other go and return via Greensborough and Whiteleysburgh between Denton and Williamsville, increasing the second trip to 60 Miles and back.

Leave Queenstown every Monday and Fri day at 4 a m so as to connect at Wye Mills with the mail fron Easton for Wilmington, ar-Leave Frederica next days by 10 a m. Leave Frederica ever Wednesday and Sa-

turday at 1 p m arrive at Queenstown next

1375. From Easton by Federalsburgh, Can-non's Ferry, Del. and Scaford > Laurel, 41

miles and back, once a week.

Leave Easten every Wednesday at 5 a
drive at Laurel exe day by?

A.

Leave Laurel every Thursday at 5 a m arve at Easton same day by 7 p m. 1376. From Cambridge by Big Mills, Vi enna, Barren Creek Springs, Salisbury, Prin-cess Anne and Kingston to Snow Hill, 80 miles 10 a m.

and back, twice a week.

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

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

p m. 1377. From Barren Creek Springs by Quan tico and White Haven to Princess Anne, 29 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Barren Creek Springs every Sunday and Wednesday immediately after the arrival of the mail from Cambridge, arrive at Princess Anne same days by the time of the arrival of the mail from Cambridge by Salis- 5 a m, arrive at Herbert's X Roads, by 11 a

Leave Princess Anne immediately after the arrival of the mail, each trip, from Snow Hill, arrive at Barren Creek Springs, same days by the time of the arrival of the mail from Princess Anne by way of Salisbury. 1378. From Easton to St. Michaels, 11

niles and back, twice a week. Leave Easton every Tuesday and Thursday after the arrival of the mail from Queenstown, say 3 p m arrive at St. Michaels same

day by 6 p m. Leave St. Micheals every Tuesday & Thursday at 11 a m and arrive at Easton same days

by 11 p m in time to meet the mail from year.
Queenstown for Cambridge.

1379. From Annapolis by Broad Creek, Thurs Cambridge 54 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 a m arrived at Queenstown by 11 a n; leave Queenstown at 1 p m arrive at Cam-

oridge same days by 7 p m. Leave Cambridge every Wednesday and Monday at 3 a m arrive at Easton by 64 a m t Queenstown 11 a m and at Annapolis same

days by 5 p m.
1380. From Annapolis by West River, Pig Point, Traceys Landing Friendship. Lower Marlborough, Huntingtown and Prince 'redericktown to St. Leonards' 75 miles and ack, once a week. Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 10 :

m arrive at St. Leonards the next Monday by Leave St. Leonards every Monday at 2 p m, arrive at Annapolis the next Wednesday

1381. From Baltimore to Queenstown, 30 miles and back, twice a week, in packets or steamboats; the preference will be given to

steamboats. Leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Queenstown same day

Leave Queenstown every Wednesday and Monday at 12 noon, arrive at Baltimore same 1382. From Baltimore, by Sweetzer's bridge

and Brotherton, to Annapolis, thirty miles and back, daily in stages. Leave Baltimore every day at 6 a m, arrive t Annapolis by 12 noon. Leave Annapolis every day at 5 a m. arrive

at Baltimore same day by 11 a m 1383. From Port Deposit by Rowlandsville to Conewingo, 8 miles and back, three times

Leave Conewingo every Monday, Wednes-day, and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Port Deposit same days by 8 a m. Leave Port Deposit every Monday, Wed nesday and Friday at 10 a m, arrive at Con

ewingo same days by 12 noon. 1384. From Harford by Spestutia to Michaelville, 9 miles and back, once a week. Leave Harford every Saturday at 9 a m ar rive at Michaelville same day by 11 a m. Leave Michaelville every Saturday at 11 1 2 a m, arrive at Harford same day by 1 1-2

1385. From Baltimere by Rock Hall to ricktown next days by 10 a m.
Chestertown, 43 miles and back, three times 1401. From Frederick by Buckeyestown. Leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Chestertown

same days by 8 p m. Leave Chestertown every Monday, Wed-nesday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Balti-

nore same days by 6 p m. 1386. From Baltimore by Randallstown, reedom, Dennings, Sam's Creek and New Windsor, to Uniontown, 41 miles and back.

Leave Baltimere every Tuesda and Fri day at 6 a m, arrive at Uniontown same days Leave Uniontown every Monday and Thurs-

day at 5 a m, arrive at Baltimore same days by 6 p m. 1387 From Baltimore by Golden, Here-ford, Weisesburgh, Shrewsbury, Pa. Logansville, York, Wrightsville, Columbia and Mountille to Lancaster, 70 miles and back, daily,

in 4 horse post coaches. Leave Baltimore every day at 2 a m, ar-ive at York by 2 p m, and at Lancaster same

Leave Lancaster every day at 6 a m, arrive at York by 10 a m, and at Baltimore same

day by 8 p m. 1388. From Baltimore by Pikesville, Reis ertown, Westminster, Umon Mills, Peters burgh, Gettysburgh, & Fayetteville to Chambersburgh, 77 miles and back, daily, in four horse post coaches.

Leave Baltimore every day at 4 a m, ar rive at Chambersburgh same day by 9 p. m Leave Chamsbersburgh every day at 2 a m, arrive at Baltimore same day by 8 p in.
1389. From Baltimore by Catonsville, Elicot's Mills, Brown's Tavern, West Friendship, Cooksville, Lisbon, Poplar Spring, Pans-ville, N. Market; Fredericktown, Middletown, Boonsboro', Funkstown, Hagerstown, Clear Spring Park Head, Hancock, Bevansville and Flint Stone to Cumberland, 137 miles and

at Fredericktown by 2 p m, at Hagerstown same day by 7 p m, and at Cumberland next day 6 p m. back, daily, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Baltimore every day at 5 a m, arrive

Leave Cumberland every day at 5 a m. as ive at Hagerstown same day by 8 p m, at Fredericktown next day by 6 a m, and at Balti

more same day by 4 1-2p m. 1390. From Washington, D. C. by George-town, Rockville, Md. Middlebrook, Clarksburgh and Hyatstown to Frederick, 43 miles and back, daily, in 4 horse post cooches.

Leave Washington City every day at 2 a

arrive at Frederick same day by 1 p m. Leave Frederick every day at 10 a m arrive t Washington same day by 7 p m.

1391. From Westminster by Uniontown Taseytown, Emmitsburgh, Waynesborough tPa. Quincy and Jackson Hall to Chambers ourgh, 54 miles and back, twice a week, in

Leave Westminister every Tuesday and Friday at 11 a m, arrive Emmitsburh same days by 7 p m; leave Emmitsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at dayand Friday at 7 a m arrive at Annapolis Chambersburgh same days by 4 d m.

Thursday at8a marrive at Emmittsburgh same days by 6 p m. leave same next days at 5 a m and arrive at Chambersburgh same days by

1392. From Bel-Air to Harford, 8 mile and back, twice a week.

Leave Bel-Air every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Harford same days

Leave Harford every Wednesday and Sa turday at 9 a m, arrive at Bel-Air same days by II a m.

1393. From Herbert's X Roads by Darlington and Conewingo to little Britain, Pa. 19 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Herbert's X Roads every Tuesday after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, say 2 p m, arrive at Little Britain same day Leave Little Britian every Tuesday a

1394. From Wiesburgh to Union Mee-

ting House, 6 miles, once a week. Leave Wicsesburgh every Wednesday after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, arrive at Union Meeting House in 1 1-2 hours, and return to Wieseburgh the same day within 2

1895. From Reistertown by Hampstead Manchester, Hanover Pa. Abbottstown East Berlin, York Sulpher Springs and Papertown to Carlisle, 58 miles and back, daily, in stages from June 15 to October 1 in each year, and twice a week in stages the remainder of the 6 a m arrive at the Ridge same day by 4 p

Leave Reistertown every Monday and Thursday at 8 a m the mail from Baltimore Queenstown, Wye Mills, Easton and Trapp having arrived, arrive at York Sulpher Springs same days by 8 p m, and at Carlisle next days by 9 a m.

Leave Carlisle every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p m, arrive at York Sulpher Springs same days by 6 p m.

Leave same next days at 5 a m and arrive at Reistertown same days in time for the stage from Gettysburgh, for Baltimore, 1896. From Hagerstown by Cavetown. Smithsburgh, Brownsville Sabillesville and Mechanicstown, to Graceham, 24 miles and

Leave Hagerstown every Wednesday at 4 a m, arrive at Greecham, same day by 11 a

p m, arrive at Hagerstown same day by 8 ; 1897 From Uniontown by Middleburgh der of the route. and Double Pipe Creek to Graceham, 15 miles

and back, once a week. Leave Uniontown every Wednesday at 7 m, arrive at Graceham, same day by 11 a m Leave Graceham every Wednesday at 12 noon, arrive at Uniontown same day by 4 p

1398. From Frederick by Libertytown, Unionville, Sam's Creek, McKinstry's Mills and Union Bridge to Uniontown, 30 miles and back once a week. Leave Frederick every Friday at 6 a m, ar

rive at Uniontown same day by 4 p m.

Leave Uniontown every Saturday at 6 m, arrive at Frederick same day by 4 p m. 1399. From Frederick by Walkersville, Woodsboro', Middleburgh, Bruceville, Taneytown, Petersburgh, Pa. Hanover and Pigeon Hill to York, 62 miles and back, twice & week in two horse stages. Leave Frederick every Monday and Thurs-

day at 6 a m, arrive at York next days by 12 Leave York every Tuesday and Friday at

p m, arrive at Frederick next days by 7 p m. 1400. From Frederick by Newtown Trap, Petersville, Knoxville, Harper's Ferry, Va and Charlestown, Middleway and Brucetown to Winchester, 50 miles and back 3 times a week, in 4 horse post coaches. Leave Fredericktown every Tuesday Thurs-

day and Saturday at 5 p m, arrive at Winchester the next days by 12 noon. Leave Winchester every Tuesday, Thursday and Sturday t 1 pm, torrive at Frede-

Cotocton and Noland's Ferry to Leesburgh, Leave Frederick every Friday at 2 p m, rrive at Leesburg same day by 8 p m.

Leave Leesburgh every Friday at 4 a m arrive at Frederick same day by 12 noon. 1402 From Frederick to Wolfsville, 17 niles and back once a week. Leave Frederick every Wednesday at 6

marrive at Wolfsville by 11 a m.

Leave Wolfsville every Wednesday at 12 noon, arrive at Frederick same day by 5 p m. 1403. From Camberland by Cresapstown and Dawsons to Westernport, 24 miles and once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Wednesday at 5 m arrive at Westernport same day by 12 coach, a 2 horse stage, or otherwise. Leave Westernport every Wednesday at

m arrive at Cumberland same day by 8 p 1404. From Cumberland to Old town, 15

niles and back, once a week. Leave Cumberland every Wednesday at m arrive at Old Town by 10 a m. Leave Old Town every Wednesday at 11 m arrive at Cumberland same day by 3 p

1405. From Hagerstown to Williamsport miles and back three times a week. Leave Hagerstown every Monday, Wed esday and Friday at 11 a m arrive at Wil amsport same days by 12 1-2 p m.

Leave Williamsport same days at 1 p n arrive at Hagerstown by 3 p m. 1406. From Newtown Trap, by Burketts ville and Crampton's Gap to Sharpsburgh, 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Newt. wn Trap every Thursday at a m arrive at Sharpsburgh same day by 11

Leave Sharpsburgh every Thursday at 1 pm arrive at Newtown Trap same day by 6

Leave Leesburgh same day by 6 p m.

Leave Leesburgh every Friday at 4 a m
arrive at Rockville same day by 6 p m.

1408 From Washington, D. C. by Simp-

sonsville, Md. Brownsboro', Colesville, Saudy Spring, Mechanicsville, Brookville, Triadel-phia, Unity and Goshen Mills to New Market, 54 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Washington every Thursday at 6 a m arrive at New Market every Friday by 10 Leave New Market every Friday at 2 p m

arrive at Washington every Saturday by 1409. From Washington, D C by Long Old Fields, Md. Upper Marlboro', Queen Anne and Davidsonville to Annapolis, 38 miles and back, three times a week, and during the session of the Legislature, six times a week,

in 4 horse post coaches.
Leave Washington every Monday, Wednes same days by 5 p m.

Leave Chambersburgh every Monday and Leave Annapolis every Tuesday, Thursday made the condition of any bid under that of hursday at 8 am arrive at Emmittsburgh same and Saturday at 5 a m arrive at Washington a present contractor; and should the under

same days by S p m 1410. From West River to Queen Anne 6 miles, twice a week Leave West River every Tuesday and Thursday at 6 1-2 arrive at Queen Anne same

days by 8 a m. Leave Queen Anne every Tuesday and Thursday after the arrival of the mail from Annapolis, say 10 a m arrive at West River same days in 2 hours.

1411. From Bladensburgh to Magruder's S niles and back, twice a week Leave Bladensburgh every Monday and

Thursday 9 a m arrive at Magruder's by 11 Leave Magrader's same days at 11 1-2 :

m arrive at Bladensburgh by 2 p m 1412. From Georgetown, D C by Wash-ington, Piscataway, Md. Pleasant Hill, Port l'obacco, Allen's Fresh, Newport, Chaptico, St. Clement's Bay, Leonardtown, Great Mills and St. Inigoes to the Ridge, 99 miles and in all cases, when a contractor shall run a back, between Georgetown and Leonardstown, 67 miles, twice a week in 4 horse post coaches and once a week between Leonardtown and carry the mail, he shall give the same increasthe Ridge, 32 miles.

Leave Georgetown every Monday and Thursday 6 a m arrive at Leonardtown next Leave Leonardtown every Toesday and

Friday at 2 p m arrive at Georgetown next days by 7 p m. Leave Leonardtown every Wednesday a

Leave the Ridge every Thursday at 6 a m arrive at Leonardtown same day by 5 p m.
1413. From Port Tobacco to Nanjemoy

15 miles and back, once a week Leave Port Tobacco every Tuesday at 6 a m arrive at Nanjemoy same day by 10 a m. Leave Nanjemoy every Tuesday at 11 a m arrive at Port Tobacco same day by 3 p m. 1414. From Allen's Fresh to Harris' Lot

miles and back, once a week. Leave Allen's Fresh every Tuesday at 7 a m arrive at Harris' Lot by 9 a m. Leave Harris' Lot every Tuesday at 10 a m arrive at Allen's Fresh same day by 12

1415. From Upper Marlboro' by Nottingham, Horsehead, Aquasco, Benedict, Charotte Hall, Chaptico, Somerset and Fenwick's Tayern to Allstan's 67 miles and back, twice a week between Upper Marlboro' and Nottingham, 9 miles, and once a week the remain-

Leave Upper Marlboro'every Monday and Thursday at 1 p m arrive at Nottingham by 3, at Chaptico, on Tuesday by 3 p m and at Allstans on Wednesday by 8 a m.

Leave Allstanns every Wednesday at 9 a m arrive at Chaptico by 2 pm, at Nottingham on Thursday by 2 p m and at Upper Marl-bore' on Monday and Thursday by 6 p m. 1416. From Port Tobacco by Bryantown Benedict, 22 miles and back, once a week Leave Port Tobacco every Tuesday at 5 m arrive at Benedict the same day by 11 a

Leave Benedict every Tuesday at 1 pm arrive at Port Tobacco same day by 7 p m. NOTES.

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

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

right of extending the time.

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

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

expiration of each quarter.

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

6. Proposals should state whether the person proposes to carry the mail in a 4 horse

7. If the person offering proposals wishe the privilege of carrying newspapers, out of the mail, he must state it in his bid; otherwise, he cannot enjoy that privilege.
8. Proposition for any improvements in

rying increase of expedition, extension of routes frequenc of trips, or any other improvements, are invited to be stated in the proposals, and will be duly considered. 9. The number of the route, and its beginning and termination, as advertised, should be

ransporting the mail, as to the manner of car-

stated in every bid, and the proposals must be scaled directed to the "General Post Office,

Office of Mail Contracts;" and superscribed

The following is a proper form for a propo-"I will convey the mail, agreeably to advertise

ment, on route No. nent, on route No., from to
for the yearly compensation of dollars"
He must state the place of his residence; and if not a contractor, he must accompany his bid with satisfactory recommendations. 10. The distances, as stated, are believed to be substantially correct; but if any mistakes have occurred in relation to them, no increase

of compensation will be allowed on that ac-

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

12. In every case where the mail is transported in stages and the present contractor shall be underbid, and the underbidder shall not have such stage property as may be ne cessary for the performance of the contract he shall purchase from the present contractor at a reasonable valuation, the whole or any part of the stage property, including horses, that may be suitable for the service, and make payment for the same by reasonable instalments. Should they not agree as to the suit ableness of the property, its value, the terms of payment, and its security, each may choose a person, who may appoint an umpire, and their decision shall be final; or if the underbidder declines to do this, the Postmaster bidder declines to do this, the Postmaster AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECU-TED AT THIS OFFICE.

pidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the present contractor; but should he de cline it, the proposal of the underbidder will

be accepted unconditionally.

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

without the special and written approbation of the Postmaster General; and an assignment of ception of freights and passengers, and can a contract, or bid, without his consent, first obgo to and from Baltimore as quick as any tained in writing, shalf forfeit it. This rule will never be departed from.

the Post Office Law, or shall transmit com-the receipt Intelligence by express more rapidly and in all cases, when a contractor shall run a stage, or other vehicle, more rapidly or more send, who is well known for his industry and ed celerity and frequency to the mail, (unless the Post Master General shall otherwise direct,) and without increase of compensation. 16. The Post Master General reserves the

when, in his opinion, the public interest shall require it: and in such case the contract shall cease, so far as relates to the part curtailed, or to the whole, if discontinued-an allowance of one month's extra pay being made the con-17. All contracts for routes embraced in this dvertisement shall commence on the first day

of January next, and continue four years.

right of curtailing or of discontinuing anr route,

4th day of October next. WM. T. BARRY, Post Master General. GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, } June 23, 1831.

Decisions on bids will be made known on the

lawSept. 25 CASE FOR NEGROES.
THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk
of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowledging the many preferences in the purchase of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the Eas-tern Shore to still continue their preference

FOR ONE HUNDRED

NEGROES,

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

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

NEGROES.

from ten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention. THOS. W. OVERLEY.

The Steamboat

Will continue the same routes as last year,

Will continue the same routes as last year,
has in the press and will publish in a few until further notice, viz: leaving Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock days, or Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday nornings at 6 o clock for Chestertown, by Corsica landing, and return the same day .-Passage and fare the same as last year. All baggage, packages, parcels, &c. at

he risk of the owneror owners thereof. LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.

march 22 INTELLIGENCE & AGENCY OFFICE.

No 48 Baltimore street, Baltimore. THE SUBSCRIBER can at all times obain the highest prices for SLAVES without moral and religious worth, for expatiating on being sent out of the State - Also, those for a erm of years, such as house servants of good character, can find ready sale. Any com-mands will be thankfully received and prompty attended to-charges moderate. JOHN BUSK.

CHEAP NEW GOODS. Come on! Come on!! ye who want Cheap Goods!

I have just returned from the foreign markets with one of the BEST ASSORT-MENT OF GOODS ever opened in this town -which will be disposed of LOWER than can be had at any other Store in Easton. I do not think it necessary tr enumerate articles fields of about 100,000 corn hills each, and a and prices, as those who consult their own

interest, will certainly give me a call.

JOHN W. JENKINS.

N B. FLOUR, of the best quality for family use, lower than it can be had of any house Feathers and other country productaken on the best terms. J. W. J.

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

dy collection necessary.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER Shff. Job Printing

expect punctual payment, which makes a spee-

EASTON PACKET.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the public that he has taken the Granary and wharf of Messrs. Kerr and Goldsbo

rough, as also that new substantial and fast The Schooner ARIEL, which he intends running as a regu-lar packet from this place to Baltimore. The ARIEL will leave Eas-

ton Point every Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, A. M. returning will leave Baltimore his failure to comply.

14. No contract nor bid can be transferred on every Saturday morning at the same hour. The Ariel is now in complete order for theresail boat that sails our bay; as I have been empleyed for the last six years in the pack-15. If a contractor or his agent shall violate eting business from this place, I flatter myself their freights to me. The schooner Ariel will the subscriber, or left at Doctor Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store,in Easton, will be faithfully attended to, by

The public's obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

TAVERN. EASTON, MARYLAND.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from Cambridge, Dorchester county, where he has been engaged for near twelve years in keeping a public house, and has the gratifying assurance of his friends and customers in that place, as well as those travelling through, who favoured him with a call hat heretofore he has given general satisfaction. He has taken that large and commodious house in Easton, Talbot county, so well known as the Union Tavern, on the corner of Wash ington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few steps

and nearly opposite to that of the Hon. Wil liam Hayward, Jun. He is still further gratified in assuring the public that he has many advantages that he ever before had, viz: A much mere splen did house, and a market equal to any for a like population, in the world, and with his knowledge of his business, and a disposition to please, he flatters himself he shall receive liberal share of the patronage of the public. Private parties can always be accommodated, and every exertion will be made to make all comfortable that give him a call.

of the Court House, and immediately adjoin-

ing the office of the Hon. John Leeds Kerr

The public's obedient and humble servant, WILL!AM C. RIDGAWAY.

W. C. R's STAGES will run to the wharf regularly for the accommodation of passengers from and to the Steamboat Maryland .-Passengers ca ried to any part of the adjacent country at a moments' notice.

The Star and Gazette, Easton; Village Herald, Princes Anne; Messenger, Snow Hill; Times, Centerville; American, Baltimore; and

end forward their bills to the subscriber. march 28 TO THE PUBLIC.

Caroline Intelilgencer, Denton, will each in-

sert the above to the amount of two dollars

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

This work in the judgment of those who have perused it in manuscript, is considered well worthy the attentive perusal of the christain public, as well for the obtainment of a know-ledge of the subjects of which it treats as the principles and practices which it developes, and by which some who are esteemed good men, were prompted to unite to effect the ex-pulsion of their brethren of unquestionable and arguing out in a periodical paper the right of the members of the Church to be represented in her legislative counsels.

The work will embrace about 250 pages, 8 vo. of closely printed long primer matter, on superfine medium paper-the price will be 874 cents in boards, or 81 25 bound and lettered, per copy. 20 per cent discount on l dozen copies, 25 per ct on 50 copies or up

wards. August 16 St

W ILL be offered at Public Sale at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday, the 30th inst. at 8 o'clock P. M. the farm within two miles of Easton, formerly the property of David D. Barrow, dec'd. containing about 185 acres of Land; there are three fair portion of excellent meadow land, well cleaned; the farm is well watered, having a never failing stream running through two fields and the meadow; there is a new brick well of excellent water, near the door. Tho terms will be accommodating and made known on the day of sale, or at any time previous, on application to the subscriber at Eas-The farm abounds with marle near the surface, and the situation is pleasant and heal-thy. N. G. SINGLETON.

Notice.

N. B. If the above farm is not sold it will

he for rent the ensuing year. N. G. S:

WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery county, on the 21st day of July last, as a runaway, a black man, who calls him-self LEWIS MORGAN. He is about five

feet six inches high, and about 20 years old; had on when committed oznabergs pantaloons, cotton shirt, and palm leaf hat; says he belongs to a Mr. Joseph Sewel, of Fairfax county, Va. The owner of the above described slave is requested to come forward and release him or he will otherwise be discharged according to law. WM. O'NEALE, jr. Sheriff.

PRINTED AND PUBLIS RY TUESDAY MOR

ELYARD MUI TER OF THE LAWS O THE TERMS Are Twochlass and F Annum paya half yearly in VERTISEMENTS inserted the Dollar; and conned week

On application to the less county aforesaid, by pela Cloudsberry Kirby, stating execution, and praying for act of Assembly, passed at eighteen hundred and five, vent Debtors, and the se thereto, on the terms men acts; and the said Cloudsbe complied with the several by the acts of Assembly— and adjudge that the said be discharged from his implie be and appear before the bot county Court, on the November Term next, and and times as the Court shall time is appointed for the cr Cloudsberry Kirby to atten if any they have, why the Kirby should not have the acts of Assembly. Given 23d day of July 1831. LAMBERT V

A BUNA WAS COMMITTED to a runaway, on the 3 a Mulatto Boy, calling him CHARLES B About 5 feet 6 he belongs to Ric

right thigh, a sma side of the left k scar over the left eye, and right wrist; about 18 years when committed a pair of b taloons, striped swansdow roundabout, black fur hat. boy is released he will be dis

a large scar on

Globe, will insert the abov forward their accounts to m JOSH \$20 REW

The Editors of the

Baltimore Republican, and

Sheriff o

neighborhood of Baltimore since, a very remarkable n plexion rather w freckled, his hair very sh has a down cast counten and fond of chewing tobac ward will be given to an bring him to me, or ten d who will lodge him in any and give me reasonable

was lately purchased from Esq. Cambridge, Md. and has gone over to the East LEWI Intelligence, Agency and No. 2 West Fayette stree Barnum's City Hotel. The Centreville

and Cambridge Chronicl

bove to amount of one d

office of the American,

to L. F. Scotti. Talbot Co ON application to me. county aforesaid, by petit ly Haddaway, stating the Assemb'y, passed at No teen hundred and five, vent Debtors, and the thereto, on the terms m acts; and the said Oake complied with the sever by the Acts of Assembly adjudge that the said discharged from his in he be and appear before county Court, on the fir ber Term next, and and times as the Court time is appointed for the Oakely Haddaway to a if any they have, why way should not be ve the Acts of Assembly, G. 9th day of May 1831. EDWARD

August 16 SEO RI AF TAKEN OUT O Ranaway Wednes

negro woma of clothing, red stamp of ticont, a large red white flowers in it, al a red waist ribbond, collected, she is about tall and spare, her c her teeth some affect chews tobacco, she large heel; she has a who will arrest and jail at Denton, Easte delphia or will deliv near Denton, Carol the above reward.