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WHOLE NO. 122.

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THE TERMS

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vertisements inserted three times for ONE
DOLLAR and continued weekly for TWENTY-
FIVE CENTS per square.

WE RETURN NO MORE.

BY MRS. HERMAN.

"When I stood beneath the fresh green tree,
And I saw the wide field revive,
With its daisies and its primroses,
And its flowers of the spring
Came forth, her works of gladness to contrive,
With all her reckless birds upon the wing,
I turned from all she brought to all she could not
bring."

"We return—we return—we return no more!"
—So comes the song to the mountain's shore.
From those that are leaving their Highland home,
For a world far over the blue sea's foam:
"We return no more!" and through cave and dell,
Mournfully wanders that wild farewell.

"We return—we return—we return no more!"
—So breathe sad voices our spirits o'er,
Murmuring from the depths of the heart,
Where lovely things from their light depart;
And the inborn sound hath a prophetic tone,
And we feel that a joy is forever gone.

"We return—we return—we return no more!"
—Is it heard when the days of flowers are o'er?
When the passionate soul of the night-bird lay,
Hath died from the summer woods away?
When the glory from sunset's robe hath passed,
Or the leaves are borne on the rushing blast?

No! It is not the rose that returns no more;
A breath of spring shall its bloom restore;
And it is not the voice that overflows the bowers,
With a stream of love through the starry hours;
Nor is it the crimson of sunset hues,
Nor the frail blasted leaves which the wild wind
strews.

"We return—we return—we return no more!"
—Doth the bird sing thus from a brighter shore?
Those wings that follow the southern breeze,
Flout they not homeward o'er vernal seas?
Yes! from the lands of the vine and palm,
They come, with the sunshine, when waves grow
calm.

"But we—we return—we return no more!"
The heart's young dreams when their spring is o'er;
The love it hath poured so freely forth,
The boundless trust in ideal worth,
The faith in affection—deep, fond, yet vain—
—These are the lost that return not again!

ANOTHER REST.

"The great first of the year, the bright
est and the best,
A spell of mutability, on love or joy impress'd:
It speaks in ocean murmurs, that thrill the sounding
strand,
It trembles in the scented breeze, that fans the quiet
land:
On leaf and flower its lesson lies, of mildew and de-
cay;
Of hues that charm the raptur'd eye, and dreamlike
pass away;
It blends the richest harmonies, of streamlet or of
bird,
With a dim sense of change to come—the heart's pre-
dictive word.

Yes, when the Spirit reveals deep, in song or vision
high—
When youth's warm current paints the cheek—or
beams the kindly eye,
Even while the bloom heaves with bliss, some voice
will bid the soul
Look where the troubled sea of Death for evermore
doth roll:
Then will the Syrian hymn be hushed, and Pleas-
ure's chant will be
Faint as the breeze's softest sound on Evening's sha-
dow'd sea;
And thoughts will press upon the brain of darkness
yet to come—
Forebodings of the dreamless rest—the slumber of
the tomb!

What though man's coffers overflow, with silver and
with gold?
What though the world unto his view its splendours
may unfold?
What if unbounded wealth be his; the honours of
the crowd—
Oh, can they cast a living ray upon Oblivion's clouds?
No! and like phantoms all will be, when Earth shall
disappear—
When the silver chord is breaking, and Eternity is
near!

Then let the soul be humbled, and with heavenward
hope be crown'd,
Where glory is continual, and endless rest is found!
(Col. Star.)

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, 1st Dec. 1830.

To the President of the United States:

Sir: I have the honor to make known to you the operations of this Department during the present year, and to offer such suggestions as appear to me necessary to be presented.

The Army, at the different positions it has occupied along our western and southern frontiers, has been engaged in preserving quiet in those quarters, and has fully succeeded. Fears were entertained of a serious rupture with some of our northwestern tribes of Indians; but the presence of a military force, and the exercise of a proper discretion on the part of those to whom the trust of reconciling them was confided, has had the effect to prevent it, and peace has been the consequence. Similar apprehensions have recently been entertained of the Indians who reside on our southwestern boundary, and precautionary steps have been taken to prevent any acts of hostility. The vigilance, intelligence, and discretion of our officers induce a belief, that, by their exertions, these distant tribes can be re-

tained at peace with each other. Occasional interruptions have arisen from marauding parties, who range through the forest, and at points distant from our posts, commit depredations; these acts, in turn, produce retaliations. It is important to prohibit these aggressions, if possible, though no other plan can be suggested than what has already, heretofore, been presented; viz: an authority to employ a detachment of mounted troops. These, ranging through the country at irregular periods, would do much more towards preserving peace with our Indian tribes, and quiet along our borders, than could be effected through any augmentation of our posts.

I regret to say that desertions from the Army are not of less frequent occurrence than heretofore. The number, for the present year, will exceed one thousand. Various efforts have been made, and many theories suggested, to arrest an evil so injurious to the operations and character of an Army. None have succeeded. The benevolent intention of the act of Congress of last winter, which took from the offence the penalty of death, and in obedience to the spirit of which, all past offences of the kind were by you directed to be forgiven, has had no restraining, no salutary effect. I am not an advocate for the severity of penalties. The hope of reward, more frequently than the fear of punishment, operates beneficially upon mankind. A resort to both might be serviceable. While penalties corresponding to the nature of the offence, might be imposed upon delinquents, the faithful and good soldier should be cheered by the expectation of reward. To this end, an authority to make some reasonable compensation to those who obtain an honorable discharge should be granted. In conformity to this opinion, I would take occasion to suggest, that, if some adequate penalty be imposed for so gross a violation of duty as that of abandoning a service voluntarily assumed, it may also be provided that the soldier who serves faithfully, and is honorably discharged, shall receive, at the termination of his enlistment, one hundred and twenty dollars. Let him receive, instead of his present pay, four dollars per month, retaining the residue, payable at the end of service.—The difference in expense thus created to the Government, for the five years of enlistment, would be but sixty dollars; which increase, it is hoped and believed, will be more than compensated for by saving in the expenses which are incurred, under the present system of retaining desertion. The amount retained should be forfeited, if, at any time, the soldier desert the service. It might operate as a strong incentive to good conduct, and would serve as a fund at the close of his engagement, by which to establish him in some advantageous pursuit. By the present mode, he retires from the army, dependent and poor as he is entered; and often, instead of returning for a time to his family, enters the army contrary to his inclination, induced only by his poverty and wants. Dissatisfaction takes place, and desertion follows.

Repeated efforts have been made to arrest this growing evil, and they should be continued, so long as there is a hope of a remedy. The loss to the service is not so material.—The great fear is, that, in respect to the Army, it may become so frequent and familiar, as to war to lose that odium which should attach to so aggravated an offence.

Recently, by an order from the War Department, the whiskey part of the ration has been taken away, with a view to ascertain how far a theory frequently introduced might be practically productive of benefit. Time has not been afforded to test the experiment; but little confidence is reposed in the attempt. If the plan suggested of giving enlarged compensation to the non-commissioned officers which every soldier may aspire to be—shall fail to produce a remedy, I know not what other can be attempted with any reasonable prospect of success. In peace, the soldier is not stimulated by that buoyancy, which in war induces him to aspire to promotion through gallantry and good conduct. To be a non-commissioned officer, is all that he can hope for or expect. To place this class of officers on a more advantageous and respectable footing, for the purpose of exciting a spirit of emulation amongst the soldiers, might prove highly serviceable. The subject, being one of importance, is at least worthy of consideration and experiment.

Connected with the Army is the Military Academy at West Point. The beneficial effects which have been produced to the country already, and the more enlarged ones which are in prospect, from this valuable institution render it a matter of importance that it should be maintained upon its present liberal plan and principles. The educating of two hundred and fifty young gentlemen, selected from every State in the Union, cannot fail to carry with it general advantages and benefits corresponding to the demands it produces on the Treasury. But, a part from this, the education obtained there being of a military character, the benefits diffused through every section of our country cannot but prove highly salutary when it shall again be involved in war. The information which is acquired there is common to the several States; they become officers of militia, and in time, through the means thus afforded, something approaching to uniformity in the discipline of our militia may be expected.—The able report of the Board of Examiners at the last commencement, which accompanies this report, will present in detail the progress and advantage of the institution.

By the act of 1818, the President of the United States is authorized to confer upon the graduates of this academy the appointment of brevet lieutenants. Already there are 87 supernumerary officers thus created, who cannot now be provided for in the line of the Army. In June next there will probably be 93 more added, which will reduce the excess of 14 over the number authorized.—The law prohibits brevet appointments of a greater number than 105—none for each company, of course, upon a reasonable calculation, but few, if any, of the cadets, after June 1831, will be entitled to a brevet commission. I would respectfully suggest whether some rule different from the present be not necessary to restrict for the future lieutenant appointments, retaining only so many as might supply the probable vacancies which occur within the year. The number of promotions to the Army from this corps, for the last five years, has averaged about 33 annually, while the number of graduates for the same period has been at an average of 40. This excess, which is annually increasing, has placed 87 in waiting until vacancies shall take place, and shows that, in the next probably, and in the succeeding years, there will be an excess beyond what the existing law authorizes to be commissioned. There will then be 106

supernumerary brevet second lieutenants in the Army, at an annual expense to the Government of \$90,000.

In the Engineer Department, important operations, as regards the internal improvement of the country, have been in successful progress. The advantages to our commerce from the improvements, which have been made in the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, have already been sensibly felt; and great good to the community at large is to be anticipated from further efforts. The experiments begun, and in some respects completed, show, that, at an inconsiderable annual expense, the Ohio river may be cleared of its bars and shoals, so as to afford a convenient and safe navigation at those seasons of the year which heretofore it has been considered impracticable.

This subject well merits the attention of the Government. These rivers pass through an immense and fertile region of our country, the products of which contribute essentially to advance our commercial interests.—An enormous expenditure from the public Treasury will have the effect to give security to a commerce which at present is carried on at much hazard, and by diminishing the insurance now required, and preventing losses, speedily reimburse to the community the cost which has been incurred, and the expense which may be required. At present the imports to the west are mainly along these rivers, and the port trade almost entirely. Usually for six months in the year, one of these (the Ohio) ceases to be useful, because of the numerous obstructions, and consequent hazard which are presented at those times when the waters are unusually reduced. The inconvenience and risk, which are felt are susceptible of such easy remedy, and at so small an expense, that it becomes a matter of surprise that improvements so important and valuable to a large community should have been so long overlooked or neglected.

The necessity of improving the navigation of these rivers for commercial purposes, all admit, of the practicability of effecting it, all admit. The experiment lately made, at a place called the Grand Chain, conclusively tests the feasibility of improving other places, and shows that the expense will be inconsiderable. As regards this branch of the subject, however, it appears to me that the importance and value of the thing to be done, is of infinitely greater consequence than any apprehensions of charge which it may occasion to the Treasury.

The breaker water situated at the mouth of the Delaware river is another valuable improvement, which, within the last year, has been rapidly progressing. The work has already risen above the water, and furnished evidence of its importance to our commerce. During the violent gale of last September, several vessels which lay under the protection of the work were preserved. The force of the sea broken by its opposition, they were enabled to keep at their moorings, and to ride out the gale in safety. Fifteen other vessels in view not possessing the advantages of this position were driven on shore, and lost, or gotten at much expense. A few years will complete this important work. The situation, if not improved, is a matter of great importance to the commerce of the Delaware, and by your direction, and the advantages already derived from it, give proof of the propriety of its completion, and of the numerous benefits it must afford to commerce. At this heretofore hazardous part of our coast navigation, a security will be afforded, which, in a few years, may occasion a saving of property which will amply compensate for the cost incurred in its construction.

The Ordnance Department is progressing as rapidly as the means afforded will permit, in arming the militia of the States, and in preparing the necessary guns and carriages for garrisoning the different fortresses of the country. It is worthy of consideration whether the appropriation applicable to this service should not be increased, so as to provide a suitable armament by the time the different fortifications along the coast shall be completed. For the forts which are finished, a million of dollars will be necessary; but besides these, others are in progress, and will shortly be completed. With the annual appropriation of \$100,000 towards this purpose, it will require ten years to accomplish the object for those which are in readiness. Should we be besieged with peace, no injury will arise; but should war take place, the effects upon our country would be of a serious and prejudicial character.

In all the disorganizing branches connected with the War Department, I am happy to say that punctuality and fidelity have been strictly, and almost without exception, been regarded during the year.

A new era in the history of this country has within a few years, arisen in relation to Indian affairs. Under the act of 1803, and the policies of the Government resulting therefrom, principles have been introduced, the correctness of which deserves serious consideration. By this act it is prohibited to any one to settle upon Indian lands, or to enter their territory, and for its execution, the President is authorized and directed to employ the military force of the country.

It is worthy of attention how far this act (as circumstances exist) is to be considered within the pale of the Constitution, and obligatory upon the authorities of the Government. Before the States were members of this Union they were sovereign. The United States Government can legitimately exercise those rights only with which the States parted under their general compact.—To regulate their internal municipal authority is a privilege which has not been surrendered. Amongst those rights is the indisputable one of controlling their citizens, and governing after their own mode with this exception, that the republican form of government is to be secured to each. The States, being independent and sovereign, within their own limits can admit no check upon their sovereignty, whether, in its exercise it affects one citizen or another—the white or the red man. By courtesy the law has been withheld from an interference with the Indians within a State and that which heretofore was mere courtesy is now insisted upon as a matter of paramount constitutional right. Surely this cannot be correct according to our notions and system of government, and, if wrong, the act of 1803, from the moment the laws are extended by a state over Indian territory, must cease to be operative. Respecting this law, it is fair and just, and hence the law which makes it penal for a white man to tread, unlicensed, upon soil held through Indian occupancy, should equally restrain the Indian from entering upon the domain of the white man. So far as existing treaties operate, the United States possess

the power to concede this or any other privilege, because treaties whether well or ill made are the supreme law of the land; but they should be such as are permitted to be entered into by the Constitution, and which do not conflict with the rights of State beyond what her compact in becoming a member of the Union has sanctioned and authorized.—Every thing beyond this is usurpation.

Under the authority conferred by you, during last summer, I visited some of the Indian tribes, with a highly valuable auxiliary, Gen. John Coffee, of Alabama, and made known to them their situation. With the Choctaws and Chickasaws, (the only tribes with whom we negotiated,) treaties were concluded. From all appearances they were well satisfied with their own decision and the course which we pursued towards them. If any different feeling has since been incited, it is the work of persons who have sought, through the channels of their ignorance, to persuade them to the belief that past injustice had been practised. We sought through persuasion only, to satisfy them that their situation called loudly for serious reflection. Pending the negotiation, no secret meetings were had, no bribes were offered, nor promises made. Every argument advanced, a suggestion offered, was in open council, and in view of those whose rights were to be affected. Of this abundant evidence exist, whatever may be said to the contrary. There was no motive to impose upon, or to deceive them. Our instructions forbade us to do so, and our inclination, besides, was an ample restraint. The treaties concluded are ready for submission; and how far any pretence of injustice or want of liberality can be imputed, will be fairly judged of when their tenor and condition shall be disclosed. A liberality ample and generous has not been regarded, our wishes have failed and our judgments have been confirmed.

During this period, I witnessed much of Indian character, their progress, refinement, and march towards civilization, and can well say, that, in conducting the negotiations, every thing was done to retain them in those pursuits which should tend to their advancement, and to which their situation could reasonably lay claim. Those who so zealously have espoused their cause, and who affect seriously to deplore their condition, are acting upon false premises, or are moved by mistaken considerations of kindness. But, as mankind are found to differ even upon essential matters of faith, and their ultimate results, it is not surprising, that in reference to such subject as the present, honest differences of opinion may be expected, and will arise. Yet, before a decision is adopted, earnestly, to retain those people at their present homes, we should be careful not to receive mere impressions for facts, but rather to hear the suggestions of truth and reason. We should look to the red men as they are, and not as oftentimes they are represented to be; to their impatience to live under a well regulated system of law, and to the danger and hazard of the experiment. A few of them are well informed men, and capable of enjoying refined society. These are the mixed Indian—the half breed, as they are usually termed. Scarcely any of the others speak our language, or are acquainted with the principles of our government. Little hope should be entertained, even by the most sanguine, on the subject, that any material advances in civilization can be made with the present generation—those, I mean, who are now at maturity in life. Care and attention towards the rising generation may tend greatly to improve and, in time, to meliorate their present condition. To turn them to industry, is of first importance. Labor is never an acceptable pursuit to Indians. In their unimproved state, a fondness for war and the chase, and oratory at their councils, constitute their leading traits, because these afford the highest distinction. When, through the influence of culture and education, their tastes upon these subjects shall be changed, and the character of an industrious agriculturist be held in higher estimation than that of a warrior in the chase, then may they be expected to resort to industry, and give attention to the duties of agriculture. Indisposition to manual labor, so peculiarly the characteristic of an Indian, causes him to select the poorest grounds, because of the ease with which the timber is felled and cleared away. The exceptions which exist to this are principally amongst those of mixed Indian blood, whose habits have been improved, and whose minds have been cultivated.

There are three divisions in the Choctaw nation, each of which is governed by a chief, who, within his limits, acts independently of the others. In his government he is aided by minor and subordinate chiefs, called Captains. The people are subordinate to the captains—the captains to the chiefs. One of these divisions composes what is called the Christian District, the chief of which is a man of good mind, with a common English education, and is religious. His people, too, are seemingly pious. Each night, pending the negotiation, until a late hour, they were at their exercises, singing and preaching. From every information, this Christian party, as it is termed, are not correctly and correctly informed as to the principles and faith upon which they profess to act. A future state of rewards and punishments, for virtues or for crimes, is fashioned by their standard of savage life, and its enjoyments; and, in their imagination, is made to conform to what they conceive to be essential to constitute happiness or misery here.—Judging from their devotional conduct, they are, to all appearances, a religious people.—The practice of perforating the nose and ears for the purpose of ornamenting them, is rapidly disappearing, and considered a rude custom. Vermilion paint, to ornament and to decorate the face, is, in a great measure, given up. A credulity in supernatural agency, in witchcraft and witchcraft, is fast yielding to the use of ancient spirit, particularly in one of the districts, it is, in a great measure, abandoned. A reasonable hope may be entertained, that these people may in time prove that the zeal and efforts of the Government to protect and civilize them, are not improperly bestowed.

In concluding a treaty with these people, candor and fairness were the only means resorted to by the Commissioners. They were given to understand, distinctly, that, in coming to visit them at their solicitation and at their homes, no design was entertained beyond communicating to them a knowledge of their true condition, and submitting to their judgment the course of policy by them to be pursued. We told them the opinion entertained by the Government as to the authority of Mississippi to extend over them her laws; and that the United States possessed not the power to prevent it. The interviews had with them were in open council, where were present the chiefs and warriors, and some of our

own citizens. Arguments addressed to their judgments were the means employed. No threat was used; no intimidation attempted. Under these circumstances a treaty was made and signed, more than 5,000 Indians being in attendance at the time. Amongst them was great apparent unanimity. Some did object and were dissatisfied, but not as it regarded the general policy of treating, but because they believed themselves entitled to obtain, and were solicitous to procure large reservations. The number thus influenced was small. Since that time active efforts have been made in the nation to produce dissatisfaction amongst the Indians, and to persuade them that they had been greatly deceived and imposed upon.

An old chief (Mushulabbee), who was favorable to the treaty, by a few of the discontented of his district, has been recently deposed, and the name of another sent to his office to receive recognition. The design is probably to show that the people are displeased because he signed the treaty. The answer returned to their application was, that, while the Government meant not to interfere with their mode or manner of self-government, it could not recognize what had been done by a few, yet when a chief should be chosen by a majority of the division, and the fact so certified by their General Council, he would be recorded as properly chosen and be considered as such. An examination of this treaty will clearly show, I think, that justice and liberality have been regarded. The majority of the nation were satisfied when we left them; and, from information since received, yet continue to be satisfied. Their anxious desire is, to get to a country under the protection of the United States, where they can be free from any liability to State laws, and be able to dwell in peace under their own customs.

The Commissioners appointed to further the execution of the treaty of Butt des Morts, have discharged the trust confided to them, and have made their report. The misunderstanding between the New York and Green Bay Indians has been examined and adjusted; the Report to be confirmed, only requires your approval, agreeably to the second article of the treaty.

Very respectfully,
JOHN H. EATON.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS, 1831.

The following letter was yesterday transmitted to the House of Representatives, by the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
20th December, 1830.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, an estimate of the appropriations proposed to be made, for the service of the year 1831, amounting to

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous,	2,144,319 50
Military service, including fortifications, armories, arsenals, ordnance, Indian affairs, revolutionary and military pensions, and internal improvements,	5,589,051 79
Naval service, including the Marine corps,	3,835,194 50

To the estimates are added statements showing:

1. The appropriations for the service of the year 1831, made by former acts, including public debt, gradual improvement of the Navy, arming and equipping the militia, subscription to canal stocks, revolutionary claims, and Indian affairs, amounting to \$11,384,345 00
2. The existing appropriations, which will not be required for the service of the year 1830, and which it is proposed to apply in aid of the service of the year 1831, amounting to \$1,575,154 77
3. The existing appropriations which will be required to complete the service of 1830, and former years; but which will be expended in 1831, amounting to \$7,450,552 96

These three last mentioned amounts, together with so much as may remain unexpended of the sum stated in the report on the finances, presented by this Department, on the 15th instant, as the estimated expenditure in the 4th quarter of the present year, and with such sums as may be appropriated by Congress for the year 1831, will complete the whole amount, subject to the disposition of the Executive Government, in that year.

There is, also, added to the estimates, a statement of the several appropriations which will probably be carried to the surplus fund at the close of the present year; either because the objects for which they were made are completed, or because these sums will not be required for, or will no longer be applicable to them, amounting to \$140,859 59.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with high respect,
Your obedient servant,
S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. the SPEAKERS
of the House of Representatives, U. S.

The Secretary of the Treasury also transmitted to the House of Representatives, a statement of the disbursements made since the adoption of the Federal Constitution to the end of the year 1829, for fortifications, light-houses, public debt, revolutionary and other pensions, and internal improvements. From this statement, it appears that there has been paid on account of

Fortifications	\$13,420,639 24
Light-houses	3,948,716 55
Public debt	180,309,079 51
Revolutionary and other pensions	20,493,647 97
Internal Improvements	5,510,930 11

From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 7.
A slip from the Georgian office, Savannah, under date of Sunday, December 5th, 12 o'clock, M. gives the following particulars of a very distressing explosion on board the steamboat Andrew Jackson, Capt. Boyden, about half a mile below Savannah, on her passage from this city to Augusta.

On Saturday afternoon, about three o'clock, a tremendous explosion took place on board the Steamboat Andrew Jackson, which within about three quarters of a mile of this city, on her way from Charleston to Augusta. Such was the force of the explosion, that the boat immediately sunk, and now

lies on the outer edge of the Garden Bank. Serious as is the loss of property by this disaster, the loss of life is more melancholy consideration. The crew were taken from the wreck, and immediately conveyed to town. One of the legs of the Engineer, was broken in two places, and he was otherwise so badly wounded, that although he received the best medical assistance he died the same evening. His name was John Syphon, a native of Charleston, where, we understand, he has left a family. One man, by trade a mason, a native of Ireland, was working his passage to Augusta, was carried to the Hospital dreadfully scalded, and also died, on Saturday evening. One of the hands, a free mulatto named Austin Knight, who also was conveyed to the Hospital, is so badly injured that his recovery is doubtful. Two other hands, Paul and Boston, slaves, were slightly scalded. Capt. B. was on deck at the time of the explosion and was uninjured—fortunately there were no passengers on board but the one mentioned, or the consequences might have been more fatal.

Letters from Savannah, received in this city by Mr. Henry W. Conner, the owner of the Andrew Jackson, state that a part of the cargo, which consisted principally of crates of crockery, had been recovered, and in a condition that the marks could not be designated. It was hoped the whole would be saved. Attempts would be made to raise the boat, although Captain Boyden thinks her stern is blown entirely out.

We are glad to learn that the hands attached to the boat, other than those named, have escaped without injury.

From the Massachusetts Journal.

I was lately journeying in Vermont—the inhabitants raise many horses, and very excellent ones too. I had frequent occasions to admire them in stage, team, and field. The Vermonters are not inconsiderable to this advantage, and they sometimes set forth the praises of their animals in terms which may seem hyperbole, to people at a distance. I related some time ago an instance of a Vermont colt being in some danger, (though the owner would not admit that he was at all alarmed) from a streak of lightning which chased the creature round the pasture, but was thrown quite out. This anecdote went the rounds of the press, and occasionally re-appears now, but without credit, like many others, which have appeared originally in literary magazines.

While I was journeying as aforesaid, I heard from a sociable gentleman somewhere on White river, another little equestrian light feat, which it is proper to record. A Vermontess owned a very fine trotter whose extraordinary speed he illustrated by the following anecdote.—"I was driving him one day in a dearborn," said he, "and I overtook a stranger which was walking the same way; and I asked him to get in and ride with me; so he got in, and I just spoke to my horse, and he started off at a middling good trot. Presently the stranger asked what good was it, and we were passing through Oa, and I said nothing but walk along."

From the Sugar Duty.

arranged by states of the duty on sugar, stands as follows:

	Duty.	Non.	Amount.
Maine,	4	5	0
N. Hampshire,	5	0	1
Massachusetts,	0	10	5
R. Island,	0	1	1
Connecticut,	0	6	0
Vermont,	0	5	0
New York,	15	16	5
New Jersey,	0	5	1
Delaware,	0	0	1
Pennsylvania,	0	24	2
Maryland,	4	2	2
Virginia,	13	2	7
N. Carolina,	13	0	1
S. Carolina,	8	0	1
Georgia,	5	0	8
Ohio,	2	12	0
Kentucky,	2	2	2
Tennessee,	7	0	2
Alabama,	9	0	0
Louisiana,	0	3	0
Mississippi,	1	0	0
Missouri,	1	0	0
Indiana,	2	0	1
Illinois,	0	1	0
	83	99	90

Exclusive of A. Stevenson Speaker.

The vote above by the above arrangement gives rise to several reflections of some importance to all classes of society.

There is perhaps no duty that presses harder on the working classes of society—the agricultural interest than the duty on sugar. It is equal, if not superior to that on salt. The importance of increasing the consumption of such a temperate beverage as coffee, and its concomitants, in a moral point of view, will strike all intelligent and patriotic men. The cheaper the poor can procure the ingredients of this beverage, the more will be consumed, and the mischievous liquors—spirits &c., will be the more readily banished from use.

In this note it will be seen that New England, with the moral and patriotic exception of New Hampshire and part of Maine, is in favor of taxing as high as possible the poor man's cup of coffee. Is this their desire to promote temperance? Is this a measure calculated to aid the anti-drinking societies? Naturally enough Louisiana votes for the high duty—but what shall we say of Pennsylvania and Ohio? Does the poor man—the working man—the farmer now enjoy too many luxuries, that these states should inflict a continuance of the high duty on a necessary material of every man's breakfast—and sometimes his dinner and supper? The New York vote stands nearly divided—15 for the reduction 16 against it. There is no mystery in this position. The large majority of the high taxation members from this state, have just been defeated in the late election, and left at home by the good people of New York. This was a severe blow to such patriots as Starns, Spencer, Martindale, Strong, &c. &c., and so they revenge themselves on the working man—on the farmer, and on the mechanic, who would not vote for them, by treading upon his cup of comfortable hot coffee, and virtually saying to him, "wake up for voting against us." In a commercial point of view, the interest of the state—of our trade—foreign and internal—has been sacrificed by these men, under the theory of "American System."

Fortunately, the members elect to the next Congress are made of better and purer materials. They will not sacrifice the comfort of the poor man to a few rich sugar planters in Louisiana.

The following is the letter from Paris, spoken of in the commencement of this summary:—

"Paris, Nov. 28.

"The whole attention of this country is now turned to the momentous question of the possibility and even probability of war. The Government after making every effort in its power consistent with French honor, to avoid a struggle, the consequence of which no human eye can foresee, will certainly set to work in the event of unavoidable hostilities, with the greatest energy. Nor do we doubt that in case of a defensive war, an appeal frank and firm of Philip I. to the French nation, would be instantly followed by an enormous development of the resources and valor to enter the field. Indeed a war of that nature could not be extremely popular. However, in several of our best informed political circles there is still a doubt that a general war will take place; those who frequent them humbly conceive that even in the delicate affairs of Belgium, there does not appear the slightest ground for a foreign interference. Russia has from the first manifested very little sympathy, to say the least, for the new order of things in France. The Autocrat, in his letter to our King, had the insolence to say that he will not examine the motives that have led Philip to embark in this war. This evidently amounts to little good will and forbodes a serious result. France nor England can allow the Autocrat, whose immense and apparently powerful empire reaches from the Pole to near Constantinople, to oppose the constitutional progress of the Northern States of Europe.

"Austria, moving in the same circle, directs and occupies by her armies the whole Italian Peninsula, excluding from it French and English trade. Such a system as this would be hostile to the two nations as the Continental blockades of Napoleon. We anticipate then by the natural course of things, an intimate alliance between France and Great Britain. It does not in the least appear probable that commercial treaties might be made between the two countries, and favourable to both. When once France shall have renounced the too violent democratic tendency of her first revolution, and shall have abandoned all idea of the unlimited and mad conquest of her imperial eagles, than the course of events would point out an alliance between us two as the most natural and the most politic proceeding. We have heard, with great satisfaction, that this is the probable state of the relations between our Governments. Lord Grey's open and noble declaration must lead to this, and we hear that Mr. Adolphus Caird's reports to his Government, of the same bearing, will lead to this the good state of our Funds, ever since the news from Belgium. In the mean time our Government is displaying the most laudable activity, to be in complete readiness for any movement from the Cossack quarter—Alas! our South labours day and night.

"We expect in January, 1831, independently of the great force of National Guards, every where armed and equipped, to have a regular army 300,000 men on our frontiers. But it is impossible to foresee what numbers an appeal from the Crown would muster in an instant. Our internal state is pretty quiet now. The trial of ministers is almost forgotten in the preparation for National defence. Some disorders have taken place in the Ecole de Droit, and a procession of students has been headed by the students. One of our Ministers, M. de Merilhon, himself spoke to the audience and order was restored. Our king continues to be extremely popular. I foresee clearly that our priests would compel the Government to some severe measures. M. de la Mennais, Journal, D'Avenir, has been seized for a moment by Catholic fanaticism, under the pretext of a persecution from the Crown. There is not amongst the counsellors of His Majesty, nor among the public at large, the most distant idea approaching to persecution. But the fact is that when the Romish priests do not take notice of the Government, they persecute those who are persecuted. But all this will not do France. Indifference is the religion of the land. One of our wits said of the Catholic Journal (L'Avenir.) The future, that is always expressed.

"Judging above from the printed accounts before us, we should infer that the writer of the preceding letter was under too much excitement, at the moment to give a perfectly impartial view of the case. But we learn that a passenger in the Columbia, who left London a few days after than any of our printed dates, and just before his departure, has seen a letter issued from the office of the Ministry, which stated THAT RUSSIA HAD ACTUALLY DECLARED WAR AGAINST FRANCE." There is no doubt that the passenger alluded to saw an edition of the Courier, making this statement—probably as a rumor from the Continent; for, notwithstanding the belief which from the fact has strongly been impressed upon our minds, that the 'end' of the French revolution is not yet, still we are for the present rather inclined to believe that its progress premature. There has scarcely been time for the Autocrat to provide for the exigencies of the campaign, to form an army against France, and to form combinations with his allies, and mature the necessary plan. Possibly, however, Russia and Prussia may have planned a coup de main, and intend strike a blow before France is prepared to receive much less return it.

"One thing is certain: is the French capital was in a state of alarm, in proof of which we of the following additional extracts from the correspondence of the London papers:—

"Paris, Nov. 27.—Amidst the general impression that war is impending, the public feeling is such that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (English) from liberal Ministry will resort to arms by the Northern Powers. I can assure you that the predominant feeling is that we are on the eve of war.

"The news from Belgium and all the Northern frontiers of France appears to have lengthened the French Government. The most extraordinary exertions have been ordered to be made, to provision and garrison the fortresses to manufacture arms, and other material, and to re-organise the army. It is said to day on 'Change' that Government contemplates the formation of an army of 150,000 men in the Northern departments within the month. This, however desirable, will be impossible, as the utter state of destitution which the expelled Government left the country, all means of attack or even of defence, will require a much longer period of time.

"(Exchange) Nov. 27. Half past 12, I took, P. M. The day has been very busy, a very disputing day here. War—war—vital war, is the cry of the principal part of the speculators. You will perceive by stock lists, which I enclose, the result of the impressions. In addition to other reports propagated to depress the funds, is one, that the Prussian army is under orders to cross frontier, and march on to Paris; and that it is not in the intermediate departments a great number of troops to impede them.

from our correspondent of the same date arrived this morning. They announce great activity on the part of the French Government in preparation for war. How far the apprehension of such a step on the part of Russia and her Allies is justified by actual information is not known.

MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Corn Exchange.—The trade in Wheat is but moderate, the supply very small, and the advance of 2s, which took place at the close of Friday's market, has been fully maintained to-day. The supply of Barley is very great, though we have but few fresh arrivals, and the trade is very flat, at a reduction 1s to 2s per quarter. The Flour market is very largely supplied, and the demand being but moderate, has prevented the advance which was expected, the prices remaining as last quoted. Wheat, Essex and Kent, 64s a 74s per quarter. Gray Peas, 40s a 42s do.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29.

In the corn market on Tuesday, 23d, considerable business was transacted in Wheat, at rather advancing rates. American Flour sold in moderate quantities at 37s a 38s per bbl. in bond, and 36 s 38s duty paid. Duties this week as last advised, except in India Corn, which is reduced to 7s 10d per quarter.

Nov. 27.—In the Corn market to-day a fair business was done at a further small advance in price, 1s 10d to 10s 10s 10s. American Flour, in bond, sold at 28s per bbl.

ENGLAND.

The popular disturbances in various parts of England continued, and in some places seemed to increase. Burnings and mobs were constantly occurring, and large districts of country were kept in a state of continual alarm.

Lord Melbourne, as Secretary of the Home Department, has issued a circular to the magistrates of the different counties, urging upon them, in the strongest manner, the necessity of taking, with the least possible delay, such measures as may be effectual for the repression of tumult, the preservation of the public peace, and the protection of the property and lives of his Majesty's subjects. For this purpose, he recommends a concert of measures with the magistrates and a general assembling and strengthening the local forces.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—We can state upon undoubted authority, that both the late minister and their successors have united in directing the magistrates in the disturbed counties, to enter into no compromise with any persons while in a state of commotion, but to resist all force with force, if necessary; and that one or more special commissions will be forthwith issued to try such rioters as may have been apprehended.

LONDON, November 30, (morning).—The accounts said to be received at the Home-office, yesterday, were, we rejoice to state, of somewhat more favourable nature, respecting the disturbed districts than those in which the public have now for some time been so painfully affected. Still, besides that there is much to regret, there is also much to apprehend.

Views of the New Ministry.—It will be seen by the speech of Earl Grey in the Lords, that the Administration have pledged themselves spontaneously and solemnly to three great principles of policy, domestic and foreign.—His Lordship announced as the grounds on which he means to resist the claims of his Government to the national approbation and support.

1. A correction of those abuses which have been introduced by time into the representation of the people in Parliament.
2. An unflinching enforcement of all but the most unfavorable expenses in the public establishments.
3. A complete system of non-interference on all these questions which were now disturbing and distracting the Continent of Europe, so far as the national honor would permit.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Dec. 95, 2 P.M.

THE NEWS AND THE MARKET.

The news of this morning has produced quite an excitement in the market.

Extensive transactions have been made in Flour, at an advance of 50 to 75 cents. We know of sales fancy Canal at 96, and are of the opinion that they have been sold at 96, it has certain at 96 75, 87 1/2.

WARLIKE NEWS.

By the packet ship *Hibernia*, Capt. Maxwell, from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received numerous files of London papers, to the morning of the 1st December; and Liverpool of the 2d.

AFFAIRS OF BELGIUM.

The Morning Chronicle of December 1 contains two letters from its correspondent at Brussels, dated the 25th and 26th of November. The writer is strong in the belief that the injudicious proceedings of the Belgic Congress will inevitably bring down upon the country the wrath of the Holy Alliance. To that fatal step, the writer believes, was the decree excluding the House of Nassau from the Throne of Belgium forever. We make the following extract from the letter of the 26th, which although of a date no later than we received yesterday, contains facts which show very clearly, that the Belgic Congress has acted precipitately and madly.

"The Government (Provisional) has received several hints from M. Brasseur, that the government of Louis-Philippe would wish the exclusion of the House of Nassau to be postponed, but it took no notice of them. However, within two hours of the period at which the Congress was in vote for the exclusion, a special Charge d'Affaires arrived at this place from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris, charged, as it is said, to counsel the Provisional Government not to reject the House of Nassau *perpetuo*. The individual in question, M. Langendorf. The communication surprised the Diplomatic Administration of the Provisional Government, and M. Van de Weyer said he could merely communicate this to the Congress. But how to do this was difficult. To put an end to the difficulty, the President declared that the Congress should resolve itself into a Secret Committee, and the public were excluded for two hours. I have heard that it was resolved with unanimity to pay attention whatever to the communication, to pass to the Order of the Day. What gave rise to this tardy communication on the part of France? I will tell you all I know. I have just seen a letter from Count D'Appon at Paris, which says that Count D'Appon, the Austrian Ambassador, had expressed to Louis-Philippe, and reported to the Emperor, that Russia, in concert with Prussia and the Holy Alliance, would interfere to prevent the throne of Belgium, the House of Nassau, in case its deposition on the 20th should be pronounced by the Congress."

"Was this measure expedient? Not if the Belgians have not made up their minds rather to be cut off from the earth, as a people add to reduce Belgium to one vast desert rather than submit to the yoke of Holland and the Netherlands. But if they have resolved to prepare for an independent nation, then submit, then their determination is not inexpedient."

To determine its expediency, we must look into futurity; and this we cannot do. - If Russia, Austria and Prussia shall invade Belgium, and France shall not assist her, she will be conquered, or rather destroyed; But before she is destroyed, all her two and a half millions of people must be destroyed, for women and children will fight against the invaders. Should this be so, and France should remain neutral, the decision will be ruinous, but still not expedient, for who will say that it is not better to die than to be ruled as slaves? But should France not remain neutral, the decision of the Congress will neither be ruinous nor expedient. Belgium will then neither be conquered nor enslaved, yet Belgium will then become a part of France.

In another paragraph the writer says with an assurance founded upon something stronger than rumor: "We know for certainty that the decision of the Congress against the flood of Nassau will be opposed by the Holy Alliance. Our Congress voted its exclusion, fully formed beforehand of this fact. It was imposed by Russia, and warned by France."

In conclusion the writer says:—"The Dutch have broken the armistice. Prussian troops are on the march to Holland. Shall we have war in December or March? I will battle with you at the one or the other period, but my hopes are not very assuring.---The government expects war."

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

The latest advices from the French capital are the evening papers, though with private letters, written on the evening of Monday Nov. 29th. They were received by express by the London Times, at half past 3 o'clock in the morning of Dec. 1st, and immediately issued in a second edition. It will be perceived by this intelligence, and also by all the London morning papers of the 1st, that the reported declaration of war was premature, as we suggested last evening. The general aspect of the news however, is decidedly warlike.

Extraordinary Levy of Troops.—In addition to the 148,000 men called out by the recent ordinances, and who are to march on the 1st and 15th of December, the government has determined upon making an extraordinary levy of 80,000 men. The consent of the Chambers will be applied for on an early day, and an extraordinary credit asked for, to meet the extraordinary expenses necessarily the levy.---These facts have been made known by the Ministers themselves.

MORE IMPORTANT STILL.

The Morning Herald of Dec. 1st states editorially, and without qualification, that "The Emperor of Russia has already published a secret manifesto, in which he states that he sides forcing upon the free people of Belgium a dynasty which they detest he is also concerned for the honor and authority of the French government; and would save it from measure which the impolicy of the French people might oblige it to adopt."

"We stated yesterday the formation of camps upon the Rhine, and at the foot of the French Alps; it is now added, that orders have been given to provision the forts, and to strengthen the garrisons, to enable them to resist the commands, and all officers peremptorily join their standards, and if we interpret rightly a paragraph in one of the papers, for the fortification of the heights of Paris, so as to make that capital a citadel for liberty in the last extremity;---

The postscript to the Herald, contains a letter from Paris of the 29th Nov. written at different hours, down to half past 4 o'clock in the evening;---

Half past four.---I have just been at the Chambers. At seven o'clock, M. Monteviv rose in the Chamber of Deputies to propose resolutions respecting the National Guard. You will find a copy of his speech in the second edition of the Messenger des Chambres, which I shall send you. General Sebastiani was expected to follow with a demand of 150 millions of francs for his (the Foreign) Department.---All at the Chamber appeared to expect war. At the Chamber of Peers Commissioners presented their report to the Chamber (in secret Committee) and retired at half past three. Nothing has yet transpired. The Funds have recovered a little, you see by your lists, but without any need to account for it.

From the Cincinnati Com. Advs.

The Wonders of Nature.---For want of a more appropriate we give this name to the Bones that have been lately dug up at Big Bone Lick, Boone county, Kentucky. They are the bones of a Mastodon, the Mammoth, the skeleton of a Whale, and the Elephant, besides numerous Whale, and a number of living Elephants; to the sight of neither of them created any of the sensations of the mind which we felt at beholding these wonderful productions of nature.

For relief for a moment upon the appearance of a living animal which from the skeleton, is proved to have at least sixty feet in length, upward of twenty-two in height, and twelve across the hips, the upper bone of whose head weighs six hundred and grinders eleven pounds and this having undergone the decay of many centuries---must fill the mind with astonishment and reverence for that being who can 'let there be light, and there was light.' To animal as much surpassed the Mammoth as the Elephant does the Ox, and was the carnivorous species. With the bones of this non-descript, were found the bones of several other animals, some of which were of herbaceous species, as is proved by their teeth.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. George G. Cookman, Mr. JOHN BIANCONI, Miss ELIZA CHAPMAN.

At Philadelphia, on Tuesday 28th ult. the Revd. Solomon Higgins, Mr. WILL DAWLEY, of this county, to Miss RUTH N. of Philadelphia.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Abner J. JUMP, Mr. SAMUEL BRIGHT, to Miss MARY JAMES, both of Tuckahoe Neck, Caroline county.

On Thursday last, by the same, Mr. JOHN BATES, to Miss HELEN SPINNEY, both of Queens's county.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. J. Henry, Mr. JOHN GUNTER, to Mrs. ELIZABETH HOPKINS, all of this town.

DIED.

At Locust Grove, in this county, the residence of Thomas Hayward, Esq. on Tu-

EASTON SEORE WEO
AND PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1830.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

We have inserted in this morning's *Whig* the opinion of the Judges in Convention of the Superior Courts of Georgia, in regard to the extension of the laws of that State over the Indians within its limits. It is a document whose force of argument must convince every unprejudiced mind, that the laws of Georgia are justly extended over that unfortunate people; and that the treatment the Indians have received, so far from partaking of the injustices and oppression which ignorance, bigotry and fanaticism charges upon the governments of Georgia and of the United States, has been more mild and lenient than could have been reasonably asked or expected. We have inserted this opinion at this particular time in consequence of an excitement recently created in our community by certain remarks made at the meeting of a missionary society in Easton, last week, by a gentleman holding the studies of a minister of the gospel, in which he took occasion to animadvert with much bitterness, not only on the measures adopted by the government in relation to the Indians, but also on the officers of government, as the authors of these (as he was pleased to term them) *high handed measures*. We do not belong to that class which would lay restraints upon a minister's expressing at a proper time, his political sentiments.—We do not view him as disgraced by his office—but we must forever hold up our hands against the introduction of party politics into the sanctuary of God—or against any attempts at blending the concerns of religion and politics. The duties of the ordinary minister of the gospel, whether itinerant or pastoral, are simple and plain—but not more so than those of the missionary to the heathen—who is expected to use his efforts to bring to the knowledge of the true God the people to whom he is delegated—not to sow dissension among them, or counsel them to the resistance of the laws of the land.

We had intended to present a brief summary of the heads of the different speeches delivered at the missionary meeting, with a review of the sentiments and arguments advanced—but we forbear at the earnest request of several gentlemen who were present, and who were as much mortified as ourselves at the course pursued by the gentleman in question.

The Netherlands.—We have a mass of intelligence from *Nhues* of the most interesting nature. The clouds of Discontent and War are fast gathering for a mighty storm, all over the quarter of the globe. The threatening tempest must burst, and that speedily; and from present appearances no one country in Europe can expect to escape this general outpouring of the revolutionary elements.

France, Russia, Prussia, Austria and Poland are arming for the field. Belgium and Holland are already engaged—and before the Spring we confidently expect the whole of Europe to be in arms.

The foundations of thrones become more insecure every day.—The voice of the people who but a short time since were regarded merely as slaves, is now beginning to be heard and its power felt in the strongholds of aristocracy—and the onward march of popular influence is quickened at every step. These events must be regarded here with an intense interest.

It will be observed that in England the Wellington ministry has been compelled, by the force of public sentiment, to retire—and that a Whig Ministry has taken its place. The people of England have long demanded a reform in Parliament—a curtailment of the powers of aristocracy—and it would seem that the Duke of Wellington's hostility to the proposed modification of government has called down upon him the indignation of the people, and is the paramount cause of his resignation. The new government may now be looked to as more than probable, a ministry having been organized in favour, it is believed, to the measure. The Catholic emancipation was looked upon as a great popular triumph—but it dwindles in comparative insignificance when viewed in connection with this long-sought reformation.

The internal peace of that kingdom, however, cannot be viewed as by any means settled, though it may possibly be much improved. England engages in the troubles of the continent, as seems to be expected. Such a diversion of the public mind has more than once been made in that country.

Much discontent and excitement had been created in London in consequence of the king not attending the Lord Mayor's dinner. The king was advised to this course by the Wellington ministry, on the ground that there was reason to apprehend that, notwithstanding the devoted loyalty and affection borne to the monarchy by the citizens of London, advantage would be taken of an occasion which must necessarily assemble a vast number of persons by night, to create tumult and confusion, and thereby to endanger the properties and lives of his majesty's subjects." The subject had excited such an interest as to call for the attention of parliament.

The Order in Council opening the West India ports to American commerce, agreeably to an arrangement with our minister last

frank and liberal manner in which the negotiation had been conducted on the part of the American minister.

Our Claims on France.—The King of the French has appointed a commission for settling the claims of the United States upon the government of France, which have so long been urged by the American minister. The same commission will also consider the counter claims against America, and then form a basis for an equitable and final adjustment of each. The commissioners are, Viscount Lalne, president; Messrs. George W. Lafayette, Beslay and Delessert; deputies, M. d'Andiffret, president of the court of accounts, and M. Fichon, councillor of state.

CONGRESS.

But little of importance has yet been done by Congress in the way of legislation. The raising of subjects of inquiry for the different committees, and the trial of Judge Peck, occupies almost the entire time of both Houses.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday last, a resolution moved by Mr. Haynes, was adopted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House, such information as the Department may furnish, touching the cost of brown and white sugar imported into the United States from the year 1794 to 1830, inclusive, at the places from whence imported, distinguishing the prices of each year respectively.

An animated debate arose on a motion by Mr. Howard of Baltimore, to reprint certain reports from the committee on commerce and manufactures, made to the House in the years 1803—'3 and '4. The motion was supported by Messrs. Howard and Cambreleng, and opposed by Mr. Speight. Mr. Howard urged chiefly as his reasons for the motion, that the reports alluded to would tend to enlighten the public mind on the subject of the protective system. Mr. Speight contended that such a course was not only unnecessary, but also improper—that it would not be right in the house to attempt to influence public sentiment. Mr. Cambreleng contended that as the present policy would be shortly brought up for revision these documents would tend to enlighten the mind of Congress and enable gentlemen to act more understandingly—he had a veneration for the patriots of those days, and for their opinions—he hoped we should go back in our policy to the tariff of that time, &c. The debate on this resolution was continued also on Wednesday and Thursday, and the resolution with the amendments proposed to it finally referred to the committee on the Library.

In the Senate on Wednesday, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, after the examination of several witnesses, the Court was adjourned till Monday (yesterday) in consequence of the absence of Mr. Wirt, one of the counsel for Judge Peck; who had been called home by the indisposition of one of his family.

We have been compelled to make this hasty notice of the proceedings in Congress, in order to make room for the mass of other interesting matter pressing upon us—particularly the intelligence from Europe.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

The Legislature of this State convened on Monday, 26th ult. On the first day the Senate did not form a quorum.

On Tuesday a quorum being present, Wm. H. Marriott, Esq. was chosen President, by unanimous vote. Louis Gaseaway was appointed Clerk; Joseph H. Nicholson, assistant clerk; Solomon Scott, committee clerk; Andrew Slater, messenger, and Saml Peasco, door-keeper.

The House of Delegates met on Monday, when the roll was called, and a quorum being formed the members present qualified, and adjourned without organizing a house.

On Tuesday, the House proceeded to the choice of a speaker, when Richard Thomas Esq. of St. Mary's was elected. George C. Brewer was appointed clerk, and James H. Milbourn, assistant clerk; G. I. Grammer, sergeant at arms, and John Quynn, door-keeper.

A warrant of election was issued to the sheriff of Somerset county, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of William Donnell.

To the polite attention of General Dickinson, one of our delegates at Annapolis, we are indebted for the Governor's Message, and the Treasurer's Statement. They are, however, excluded to-day by the foreign intelligence and other interesting matter.

To the Afflicted.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with humors, or in other words, that I passed a great quantity of blood with my urine, by which I was weakened so as to be confined to my bed for the removal of which disease I employed physicians both at Easton and Baltimore, without receiving any benefit from their professional advice. Despairing of a cure by the disease, I applied to the Indian Physician E. Lockwood, at Easton, and in nine days my complaint was entirely removed. As witness my hand and seal this 23d day of January, 1831.

THOS. P. TOWNSEND, Seal.

As to a knowledge of the cure of Mr. Townsend's disease by the Indian Physician, cheerfully put my hand and seal, this 30th day of January, 1831.

SAMUEL H. BENNY, Seal.

jan 4

\$20 REWARD.

ANAWAY from the Subscriber on Monday the 27th of September last, a negro boy who calls himself TOM BANKS, who is about sixteen or seventeen years of age. To be about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, complexion of a dark chestnut colour, had when I went away, a new linen shirt and trousers, and other clothing, recollected. The above reward will be given if taken.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Md. on the first day of January, 1831.
✓ Those who inquire for letters advertised in this list, are requested to say they are advertised—they may otherwise not receive them.

A
 Austin, Richard
 Abbott, William

B
 Boardley, Daniel
 Bruff, Rachel
 Barrett, Samuel
 Bell, John
 Benson, Charles
 Barnett, Ellen Sophia

C
 Coats' Lodge, No. 76
 Cox, Richard
 Cox, Daniel
 Cain, James
 Colston, Ann

D
 Darden, Richard 4
 Dawson, John, Jr
 Dawson, Mary

E
 Elbert, John L. 2
 Edmundson, John,

F
 Foulke, Harriet M
 Fountain, Sarah

G
 Goldsborough, Sophia
 Goldsborough, Nicholas
 Grigory, Zebediah

H
 Hessey, John
 Haddaway, Wraithburn B.
 Holiday, Eliza

J
 Jefferson, George

K
 Kerby, Ann
 Kepp, Samuel F.

L
 Lockerman, Richard 3
 Landin, James M.

M
 Manning, Robert H
 Martindale, Chas. N.
 McNeal, Elizabeth

O
 Oldson, Thomas

P
 Pinkney, Amelia
 Packham, William

R
 Ridgway, James
 Ross, Mr.

S
 Seth, Mary E.
 Shannahan, Wm. E. 2
 Smith, Robert S.
 Seymour, Matilda
 Slaughter, T. K.

T
 Tilghman, Anna Maria
 Tilghman, Rich'd Ll.
 Tilghman, Anna

W
 Wickes, Augusta
 Wilson, Sarah
 Wickes, Antoinette
 Walters, George
 Wright, Peter
 Winder, Edward S.

Y
 Young, Elijah.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.

Jan. 4

MARYLAND:
Caroline County Orphans' Court
 31st day of December, A.D. 1830.

On application of JAMES M. STANTON, Adm'r of the estate of Arthur Connelley, late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 31st day of December, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty.

Test JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county

In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Arthur Connelley, late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the fourth day of January, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of December, Anno Domini, eighteen and thirty.

JAMES M. STANTON, Adm'r. of Arthur Connelley, dec'd.

Jan 4 Sw

THE INDIAN PHYSICIAN.
EDWARD LOCKWOOD,
 FROM BALTIMORE,

HAVING for the last fifteen years, practiced the healing art with the most flattering success in Philadelphia and Baltimore, he has appointed E. Lockwood his agent at Easton, in whom he can confide; he having studied with me for about four years, and is perfectly well acquainted with those Vegetable substances, known to have the power of curing the worst of Diseases, to which our bodies are liable; the administration of medicines will be confined to the practice of the Sacred Nation of Indians, which practice is particularly applicable to the cure of the following diseases:

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Gout, Tetters, Erysipelas, Epilepsy or Falling sickness, Deafness, Fits, Baldness, Sore and Weak Eyes, Female Obstructions—Cancers—Ulcers, Kings Evil, White Swellings, Stone or Gravel, Dropsy, Piles, Goutiness, Liver Complaint, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Polypus and Mercu- rial Affections, Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Palsy, And many other diseases to which the human family are exposed. The afflicted will meet with every possible attention, and every possible exertion will be made to restore them to health by calling on the Indian Physician, Mr. Ridgway's Union Tavern, Easton, Easton, Nov. 23

This image shows a vertical strip of a document page. On the left side, there is a dark, textured binding edge. The main part of the image is a light-colored, heavily stained and discolored page surface. The page contains faint, illegible markings and large dark spots, suggesting significant damage or decay. The overall appearance is that of an old, worn document.

NOTICE.

At the solicitation of several friends, I am induced to propose a meeting of the friends of St. Peter's Parish, and others favorably disposed, at the Church in Easton, on the first Thursday in January 1831, for the purpose of consulting on the expediency and propriety of a Fair, to promote certain objects, connected with the two Churches.

ANNA MARIA TILGHMAN.
Pliminton, Dec 21

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, by the clerk thereof, and to me directed, against George W. Nabb, to wit: one at the suit of William W. Moore, Executor of John W. Sherwood, deceased, and the other at the suit of said William W. Moore, to be sold, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, in Talbot county, on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, between the hours of twelve and four o'clock, of the same day, the following property, viz: all that lot or parcel of Land with the improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the town of Easton, in Talbot county aforesaid, beginning at a stone marked XXIX, set in the ground at the intersection by the west side of Hanson street with the north side of South street, south eighty eight degrees, west four perches and eighteen links, to the late Peter Denny's lot, then with said lot, north two degrees west four perches and eighteen links, to James Price's lot, then with said Price's lot north eighty eight degrees east, four perches and eighteen links to Hanson street aforesaid, then with Hanson street to the beginning, which was conveyed to said Geo. W. Nabb on the 13th day of July 1834 by a deed of indenture, from a certain Ignatius Ledebauer, seized, taken, and will be sold as the property of said Nabb to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of fieri facias and the damages, costs and charges due and to become due thereon. Attendance by.

dec 28 J. M. FAULKNER, Shk.

Collector's Second & Last Notice.

I must again call your attention to the payment of your taxes. The time allowed me by law to close the collections of the county, is drawing to a close; and you all know that it is impossible for me to pay off those who have claims against the county, without you first pay me. And I do hope, all who are lovers of the principles of good government, will evince the same in the present payment. Those who do not comply with this notice, by the last day of January, may expect the rigid letter of the Law enforced. However painful such a course may be to me, my duty as an officer will compel me to such a course, to protect myself from injury, and on account of the various interests at stake. Persons holding property in the county, and residing out of it, will do well to attend to this notice. I shall be in Denton every Tuesday, if health and weather permit.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN A. SANGSTON, Collector
of Caroline county.

dec 21 Sw

The Star and Gazette, Easton; and Times, Centreville, will insert the above notice each three times.

Talbot County to wit:

ON application to me the Subscribes, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of William J. Hamilton, stating that he is in actual confinement, 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 William J. Hamilton having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said William J. Hamilton be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of May 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 William J. Hamilton to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said William J. Hamilton should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the fifteenth day of December, 1830

LAURENCE REARDON.
Sw

Talbot County, to wit:

ON application to me the Subscribes, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Levin Mills, stating that he is in actual confinement, 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 Levin Mills having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Levin Mills be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of May 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 Levin Mills to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Levin Mills should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 30th day of November, 1830.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.
dec 21 Sw

Talbot County, Nov. 19th, 1830.

ORDERED by the Judges of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, that the Report of the Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Isaac Jenkinson, late of said county, deceased, in the cause of William Jenkinson and others, against Elizabeth Jenkinson, widow, and Elizabeth Jenkinson, infant, their and representative of said Isaac Jenkinson, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the third Monday of May next: provided a copy of this order be issued and once a week, in each successive week of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in the Town of Easton, in said county, before the third Monday of May next. The Report states the sale to be twelve hundred and twenty dollars.

RICHARD T. EARLE,
LAMEL PURNELL,
P. M. HOPPER.

True Copy,
Test, J. Lockerman, Clerk.
dec 7 Sw

CASH FOR NEGROES.

A gentleman from the West wishes to purchase a few likely young negroes of both sexes, for which the highest prices will be given. Cash paid at the Union Tavern.

dec 21 Sw

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber truly grateful for past favors, takes this opportunity to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has purchased the entire stock of Isaac Atkinson, and has now on hand a very large and complete assortment of every description of

BOOTS & SHOES.

together with a full supply of best MATERIALS, which he will make up in the best manner, and at the shortest notice.

N. B. In addition to the stock on hand he has this day received a fresh supply of Ladies, Gentlemen's, boys' and misses' Boots and Shoes, from Philadelphia. All of which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices for Cash or to punctual customers, on the usual credit at the stand formerly occupied by Isaac Atkinson directly opposite the Market House.

PETER TARR.
Easton, Dec. 14 Sw

CHEAP SHOES.

THE subscriber has just received from Baltimore, in addition to his former extensive stock, an assortment of Shoes, consisting of the following:

Ladies purple and bronze MOROCCO SLIPPERS,
do Spring LASTING WELTS,
do do MOROCCO do
all of superior quality.

Also,
A very large and general assortment of COARSE SHOES. Seal skin, Morocco and other CAPS.

Which he will sell on his usual accommodating terms, very cheap, at his old stand, opposite the Court House.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT,
dec 14 Sw

NEW GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME.
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Liquors, Queensware, China, Glass, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:
Britannia Ware in Wool Hats
Walters and Broad
Terra
Gilt and Frame Looking Glasses
Toilet do.
Knives and Forks, Ivory do. in sets
Plated and Brass Candel Sticks
Plated Castors
Shovel and Tonge
English Spades and Shovels
American do.
Cut and wrought Nails
Cast-steel wood Axes
Carpenter's Tools
Silver and India Steel Razors
Razor Straps with and without Tablets, of Imperial and superior article
Penknives, a large assortment
Tin Ware, Castings
Stones and wood-ware
Balm and Brushes
FRESH CRANBERRIES.
Gun Powder by the lb. and in Canisters of superior quality, Patent Shot, Powder Flasks and Shot Bags.

Also, a large supply of
Cotton Yarn, from No. 4 to 24, Cotton Osaburgs, White and brown Muslins, Plaids, Stripes, &c. All of which will be offered at a small advance.

oct 26 Sw

NEW GOODS.

Lambert Reardon
INFORMS his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a choice assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, selected with great care, which in addition to his former Stock makes his assortment complete, all of which he offers at very reduced prices, and invites an early call.

Easton, Nov 2

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Mr. Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store, most respectfully begs leave to inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a full and complete assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

qual, if not superior to any ever offered to the public in this place, and from having the best workmen, in his employ, he feels confident that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may please to favour him with their custom. He has also on hand a good supply of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CAPS

of various kinds—and as he is determined to sell low, those persons wishing to purchase articles in his line, would do well to give him a call, view his assortment and judge for themselves.

nov 2 Sw

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of Queen Anne's county Court, setting as a Court of Equity made at November Term, eighteen hundred and thirty, I will sell at public sale at Centreville, on six months credit, sundry Negroes, possessed by William Murphy, at the time of his death, on THURSDAY the 30th of this month. Bond with approved security will be required before the negroes are taken away.

It is understood that said negroes will not be sold to persons out of the State, nor to persons who will sell them out of the State.

THOS. B. TURPIN, Trustee.
Centreville, dec 14 Sw

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner. Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

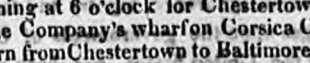
Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passenger on board for that place, and thence to Easton or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 8 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corica Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corica Creek.

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.
Easton, March 23.

STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Steamboat on her routes, between Easton and Baltimore, will, on and after the 20th of this month and until the Spring, call at Castle Haven, in Dorchester county, for the delivery and reception of Passengers, and not at Cambridge.

LEWEL G. TAYLOR.
Easton, Oct. 12, 1830

UNION TAVERN.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the above stand recently occupied by Mr. Solomon Love, and is now fitting it up for the reception of visitors, and will be opened on Monday the 15th inst. The above case has recently undergone a thorough repair, and from an experience of twelve years with a disposition to please and accommodate the public, with the arrangements he is now making for their convenience, he hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

WILLIAM C. RIDGWAY.
N. B. His stables will be in complete order and attended by careful Ostlers.

Easton, Nov. 9, 1830. W. C. R.

Collector's Second Notice.

THE Subscriber, desirous of completing his collections within the time the law prescribes, earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Tax, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The Collector is bound to make his payments, to those who have claims on the county, in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired and in arrears, must now be pressed to settle the amount of their tax this present fall, or in case of their neglect to do so, the law shall be his guide.

BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.
oct 19

LEATHER

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced the TANNING BUSINESS, at the yard formerly carried on for Messrs. Holly, May and Hayward—the same, therefore, those the entire stock of Leather, &c. they have on hand and intend constantly keeping at the Saddle Shop of Mr. John G. Steens, a good assortment of

Upper and Sole Leather;

which they will sell at fair prices for cash, hides, sheep skins, or country produce. They will also take hides to tan on shares, and pledge themselves to return all share leather in 10 months after they receive the hides. Being determined to pay strict attention to their business, they hope to receive a share of patronage. CASH will be given for hides and sheep skins, at the market price.

HENRY E. BATEMAN & CO.
Nov. 27th, 1830—Nov 30

Coach, Gig and Harness Making.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement already received in his line of business, and now informs them, that he has just returned from Baltimore,

with a large and general assortment of MATERIALS.

which will enable him with the assistance of the best workmen that can be procured in the City, to have Carriages of every description finished in a very superior manner. He hopes by continued exertion to please the public, to merit their future patronage.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS.
Nov 30

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, for the years of 1829, and 1829, are hereby notified that no longer indulgence can possibly be given, as I am determined to close the collections of said fees, as the law directs. I have given my deputies the most peremptory orders to execute every person, who may neglect this notice, I would also take the liberty to inform those persons, who owe fees for the present year, 1830, that the same has been due for several months past, and payment is expected immediately for this time.

July 20 WM. TOWNSEND, Shk.

OVERSEER

An Overseer's birth wanted by a person who has been regularly brought up to the farming business. Satisfactory references can be given as to capacity, industry and sobriety. Apply at this office.

oct 25

REMOVAL.



BLACKSMITHING.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed to his new stand on Dover Street, near the shop lately occupied by him, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, with neatness and despatch, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Grateful for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a disposition to please all, to merit a continuation of the public patronage.

He intends keeping a good supply of MATERIALS.

and he pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom, and he is determined that his work shall not be surpassed by any on this shore.

The public's obedient servant,
WM. VANDERFORD.
nov 30

CABINET WARE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general that he has on hand a most excellent stock of Cabinet Ware, consisting in part of

Sideboards, Secretary Desks, BUREAUS, TABLES, STANDS, &c. &c.

he has also a good stock of well seasoned materials, and is prepared to execute any orders with neatness and despatch.

JOHN MECONKIN.
N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and settle their bills.

Easton, June 1

THOMAS C. NICOLS

TAKES this method of informing the public, that he has removed to Easton, and intends teaching school, in company with Miss M. G. Nicols. He flatters himself that, by unremitting attention to the duties of his profession, he will merit a share of public patronage. He has in his possession, letters of recommendation from gentlemen of respectability, both in Kentucky and Ohio, which may be seen at any time, at Miss Nicols' school room.

N. B. For the accommodation of such young gentlemen as are prevented by their business from attending a day school, I have determined upon opening a night school, to commence on MONDAY the 29th instant, at six o'clock, P. M. Terms two dollars per quarter. Hours of tuition from 6 until 9, five nights in the week.

nov 23 Sw

SHINGLES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has just purchased a load of 80,000 Cypress Shingles, in bunches, of Superior quality, which he will sell cheap, for cash only.

Persons sending orders will be good enough to accompany them with the money, or otherwise the Shingles will not be delivered.

W. H. G. GROOME.
Easton, Nov 9 Sw

CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

FOR ONE HUNDRED NEGROES,

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

SAMUEL REYNOLDS,
who may be found at the Easton Hotel.
nov 16

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. A letter to the subscriber, or in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention.

THOS. W. OVERLEY.
nov 16

\$500 REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber on Monday the 31st day of May that a negro man called ANTHONY, he took with him the following articles of clothing, viz: a blue cloth coat, pretty much worn, coarse-barred gingham over jacket, coarse cord pantaloons, light dove colour, blue and yellow vest, with large yellow buttons, two pair of coarse low linen trousers, and a coarse muslin shirt. Anthony, although 21 or 22 years of age, is considerable under a man's size, his complexion is a deep black, a scar from the cut of an axe on one of his feet, the one not recollected, he is a blacksmith by trade, any person who will arrest and secure in either, the jail at Centreville or Denton, or will deliver him to the Subscriber near the Hole-in-the-Wall, in Talbot county shall receive the above reward.

Guardian for the heirs of John Merrick, dec'd.
June 8 Sw

Notice to the Public.

The subscriber cautions persons indebted to him for tuition, against paying money due to him, to any other person, as he will not recognize any receipt as valid not given by himself or an authorized agent. The subscriber's bills are made up to the 23d June, 1830, at which time he resigned the school, by the consent of his patrons. My bills will be left in the hands of Henry Goldsborough, Esq. in Easton, for the convenience of those concerned, on or before the first of January next.

LAMBERT W. FORD.
nov 26 Sw

JOHN FOUNTAIN & DAVID BROWN

TRADING under the Firm of Fountain & Brown as GROCERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Have for sale on pleasing terms at No. 13 Light street wharf, (usually called head of the Basin) 1000 bushels Coarse and G. A. SALT 150 a 200 Sacks Liverpool fine Salt Also, various kinds of SEED GRAIN, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, such as sugar, coffee, tea, molasses, rice, snuff, tobacco, ginger, almonds, saltpetre, nutmegs, pimento, pepper, mace, &c. &c. They also receive on Commission, Grain and other articles. Country merchants and others would find it to their interest to address or call as above, inasmuch as our acquaintance with the market will enable us to obtain more than the commission above the price the farmer or country merchant would. Besides their saving the time of coming to the city to attend thereto, and as relates to Groceries, they shall be put up equally good in quality and low in price as though they were personally present. David Brown has at the above stand (as also at his Pottery, Salisbury street, Old Town) an assortment of STONE WARE, also Coarse and Fine Earthen Ware; together with an assortment of Caps to prevent chimneys from smoking, delivered in any part of the city free of expense, or breakage, and if put on board of a vessel, stowed away securely.

Fountain and Brown act as Agents for the State of Maryland, for the sale of the following articles, manufactured at the New-York Salamander Works, such as:

Fire Cement Portable Furnaces
Fire Clay Do Coffee Roasters
Fire Bricks Do Bake Ovens
Cylinders for Stores Tiles for Bakers Ovens
Backs for Grates Curbs for Garden walks
Perforated Bricks Copings for Walls
For Stove Pipes Gutters 7 or 12 inches

David Brown has for sale, in fee simple on east Baltimore, east Pratt and Salisbury streets (each in the vicinity of the best water, in the city) improved and unimproved property, of indisputable title. A part of the payment would be taken in groceries at fair prices, on application as above.

Baltimore, May 11

INTELLIGENCE, AGENCY, AND COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

THE subscriber impressed with a belief that an Intelligence and an Agency Office, conducted upon proper principles, with a due regard to the interests of society, would be conducive to public benefit, has been induced to open one at No. 48 BALTIMORE STREET, near from the North West corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he will regularly attend to the duties of his establishment, and sedulously endeavor to render justice to those who may favour him with their patronage.

He will promptly and faithfully attend to the negotiations of all concerns confided to his management, as also to the collection of debts and ground rents, and all other kind of claims. He likewise will attend particularly to the selling of REAL and PERSONAL PROPERTY—his office is situated in a central part of the city, which has many facilities in the way of disposing of good slaves by obtaining the highest prices for their owners and securing good places for slaves, without being sent out of the state.

Referring to the subjoined testimonials of character, he respectfully begs leave to solicit a share of patronage, and to remain the public's obedient servant

JOHN BUSK.

Having been solicited by Mr. John Busk to permit him to refer to us in support of his character and standing, we take pleasure in complying with his request. We have known him for a long series of years in various capacities, and have always found him correct in his deportment and honest in his dealings. We are desirous that he is about to commence the business of a General Agent, Collector and Intelligence Office Keeper, we wish him every success in his business, believing that he will, by his conduct, merit the approbation of those who may employ him.

H. Niles, Richard Frisby,
Benj. C. Ross, S. & W. Meester,
Dabney S Carr, Jos. & Adam Ross,
S. C. Leakin, H. S. Sanderson,
F. H. Thurgood, Thomas Murphy,
Joo. M. Laroque, Edward Price,
I also refer to Mr. Edward Mullikin, Editor of this paper.
July 13

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed from the Union to the EASTON HOTEL, lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Peacock, & formerly by himself, begs leave most respectfully to tender his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous Customers and friends, who have heretofore honoured him with their calls, and at the same time to solicit them and the public in general for their patronage.

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

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

The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.
Jan 26

COMMUNICATION.

Among many new inventions of our enlighted age, is a patent Thrashing Machine, which we have heard highly recommended by our neighboring farmers, invented by Dr. G. Clark, residing in Green street, Philadelphia; and which we had the satisfaction to see in complete operation yesterday near this city, moved by one horse with great ease, thrashing at the rate of nearly one bushel of wheat per minute, perfectly clean, taking off nearly every chaff, without breaking the grain. It throws the straw very straight from the machine, and leaves it in a good condition for binding. We also witnessed one moved by the power of one man, who informed us, he could easily thrash ten bushels per hour, with the assistance of one man to feed it. This small and cheap machine, the price of which we understand is from fifteen to thirty dollars, appears to possess the principle which has been so long sought for—which is in thrashing fast with ease. The benefits are in the form of a coarse screw of wrought iron, and secured in a very permanent manner to the cylinder, which moves with great velocity and ease.—Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

Persons in the country would probably do many of the subscribers a favor by inserting the above notice.

Easton Female Academy.

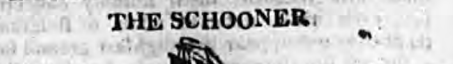
MRS. SCULL respectfully informs the Parents and Guardians of youth in Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that the duties of said Seminary, will be resumed on the 15th September next, wherein will be taught the usual courses of Literature, viz: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, (ancient and modern) History, Composition, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, &c. &c.

Those who may think proper to patronize this institution, may be assured that every exertion will be made to facilitate the moral and literary progress of those entrusted to the care of the instructors.

August 31

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER.



WRIGHTSON.

Benjamin Horney—Captain.

WILL leave Miles River Ferry every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock A.M. returning leave Baltimore every WEDNESDAY at 9 o'clock A.M. and will continue her route during the Season. All orders left with the Subscriber or with Capt. Horney on board, or at Dr. Spencer's Drug Store in Easton, will be punctually attended to.

This Packet is a fine new Vessel in complete order for the reception of Goods or Grain and can perform her route in a much shorter time than the Packets from Easton Point. Captain Horney or the Subscriber will attend at Dr. Spencer's Store every Saturday, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.
Easton, May 18 Sw

TO BE HIRED FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

NEGRO men, women, boys and girls—some small boys and girls to be put out. All persons indebted to the Estate of the late Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr are requested to make immediate payments PARTICULARLY THOSE WHO ARE INDEBTED FOR THE HIRE OF NEGROES.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Executor.
Dec. 14

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to remove from Easton, respectfully requests all those indebted to him to call and settle their accounts immediately by note or otherwise, as further indulgence cannot be given.

THOS. S. COOK.
Easton, Oct. 19.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase young likely negroes. Families included, for which the highest cash prices will be given. A line addressed to the subscriber at New Market will meet with prompt attention. Gentlemen wishing to sell will do well to call.

WM. W. WILLIAMSON.
Sept. 7

NOTICE.—Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 30th July last, as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself POLLY, and says she belongs to John Booth of Washington county, had on when committed a striped Linsey Frock, about forty years of age, five feet one inch and a half in height, has a scar in her forehead and several others on her left arm, the owner of the above described negro will please to come and have her released, or she will otherwise be discharged as the law directs.

JOHN RIGNEY, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

august 24, 1830—aug. 31 Sw

NOTICE.—Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 3d day of August, 1830, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself MOSES, and says he belongs to a Mr. Beall of Montgomery county, he is about thirty years of age five feet nine inches high, he has a scar in his forehead and one other on the left side of his face, had on when committed a roundabout, striped pantaloons and vest, old fur hat and shoes. The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come and have his negro released, he will otherwise be discharged as the law directs.

JOHN RIGNEY, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

august 24, 1830—aug. 31 Sw

NOTICE.—Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 25th day of September last, a Negro man, who calls himself WILLIAM KIMMEL, about 25 years of age, five feet seven and a half inches high; had on when committed, a pair of linen pantaloons, domestic cotton shirt, white vest, a white old fur hat and coarse shoes, and says he was free-born in India county, Pennsylvania. The owner, if any of the above negro, must come and have him released; he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

JOHN RIGNEY, Shk. of Frederick county, Maryland.

oct 15—nov 2 Sw

NOTICE.—Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 17th day of August last, as a runaway, a negro Man, who calls himself JEFFRY, and says he belongs to Elijah Robertson, of Culpepper County, Virginia; had on when committed, a striped domestic close body coat, a roundabout pantaloons, and hat. He has a scar over the right eye and one on the back part of the left hand; is about fifty years of age, five feet six or six inches high. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged, according to law.

JOHN RIGNEY, Shk. of Frederick county, Maryland.

sept. 21

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to my custody, as a runaway, by the name of HANSON LEIPER, and says he is free, and that he was manumitted by Mr. George R. Leiper, of Prince George county. He is about 32 years of age; 5 feet 8 inches high, full mouthed, light complexion. Had on bombazet coat, light corded trousers, and cap. Unless the said NEGRO is released, he will be disposed of agreeably to law, for his prison fees.

JOHN KEAN, Sheriff, of Harford county
oct 28—nov 2 Sw

those elected man-
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Miss Ann Abbott.

EASTON, MD. TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1830.

On Monday 3d instant, the Legislature of Maryland elected DANIEL MAXSON, Esq. of Talbot county, Governor of the State for the present year, and on the next day the following gentlemen were chosen members of the executive Council: Wm. Potter, of Caroline; George Howard of John E., of Anne Arundel; Henry Page, of Dorchester; Samuel Turner, of Calvert; and Thomas C. Worthington, of Frederick.

We publish to-day our first page of the Message of the Executive of Maryland. The frank and open characteristics of Governor Carroll are manifested in this document, which will cause it to bear no disparaging comparison with similar State Papers, either of present or past times. The governor, very commendably, confines himself to the affairs of his own State, and leaves the discussion of general politics to the parties with whom it is their duty to be concerned. He does, indeed, notice our national and foreign affairs, but in a manner so brief and appropriate, that exceptions, we think, cannot be taken by the most scrupulous partisan.

His remarks on Education and Prison Discipline are worthy of the most philanthropic mind—and most commendable the attention of the legislature. The subject of education is one to which the people of Maryland may now advantageously turn their attention. The time is at hand, when, if we adopt the recommendations of the President, a considerable fund will be placed at the disposal of the several States for the improvement of commerce and intercourse, and the diffusion of the blessings of education, &c. The natural facilities of transportation enjoyed by a large portion of Maryland, precludes the idea that, as a government, our State will ever engage, to any great extent, in internal improvements, according to the usual acceptance of the terms. Education, then, is almost the only subject to which the attention of the State could be turned for the disbursement of its resources to any advantage. Now, then, is our time for the adoption of well regulated systems, that we may be prepared to enter on an extended plan of education, without delay, when the means shall be afforded.

On the improved condition of the finances of the State we can but tender to the community our congratulations. The exhibit shows a surplus in the Treasury of nearly \$30,000, instead of the customary deficit. The Jacksonian Republican executive yield up the government to their opponents, but in how improved a condition, it needs but to compare the annual Treasury statements, to know. That our present executive may profit by the example just set them, for the good of the public, we sincerely hope.

Kentucky.—We have no satisfactory accounts from Kentucky—but according to a paragraph published in the Baltimore Patriot of the 1st instant, purporting to be a letter from Louisville to the editor of the Patriot, we are inclined to the opinion that a Jacksonian Senator may be elected. The admission in this letter is the first we have seen in a thoroughgoing Clay print in regard to the pledged men in the Kentucky Legislature. Hitherto they have affected to treat this matter with ridicule. Now it seems, they can condescend to say:—“Some of our men have been weak enough to pledge themselves to vote for a Jackson Senator; enough to reduce our (Clay) majority on joint ballot to one, some four to five.” This is an admission sufficiently strong that Clay has been defeated in his own State, when we recollect that last year the Clay majority in the Kentucky Legislature was twenty.

The Louisville Advertiser of the 22d inst. says:—“The mails of yesterday were barren of intelligence, but we learn by a gentleman from Frankfort, that the friends of the administration in the Legislature were more confident than ever that they would succeed in electing a Senator friendly to the present administration. It is said the attempts made, to induce the pledged members to betray their constituents, have been firmly and honorably resisted.”

New Jersey.—The election of members of Congress in New Jersey, has resulted in the choice of the Clay ticket, by a considerable majority. Our friend Nimrod Barwick has been met in his challenge, and we think fully outdone. Wm. Jenkins of this county, slaughtered on the 2d January, a hog 539 days old, which weighed 536 pounds, clean meat.

(For the Whig.) The first anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society, of Easton, was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Wednesday the 27th day of December 1829; the meeting was opened with singing and prayer. The President, the Rev. Lorr WARRINER, then stated the order of the meeting, after which the Managers report was read by Mr. Higgins, their Secretary.

REPORT. The time having arrived, in which it becomes the duty of your Managers, to give an account of their proceedings, they humbly submit the following report to your consideration. It is a matter of rejoicing with us, and a source of gratitude to God that a majority of those elected managers at the organization of the society, are permitted to enjoy the Christian festivities of this evening. Previous to the meeting of the society, but few efforts were made to announce the death of Miss Ann Abbott, one of your managers for

the year which now terminates. Although, in the abstract, this is a sore affliction; yet, we feel disposed to adopt the language of sacred writ: “The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord.” Our loss is her infinite gain. Indeed, in her death we lost one, who was no small acquisition to us, but confiding in the justice of Heaven, we calmly submit. The ways of God are inscrutable to man. Often, in his wisdom, the innocent son of youth that promised many a beautiful coronation in the Christian world, is clouded by disease, or, transplanted by death, in those regions, where the righteous shine as stars of the first magnitude for ever and ever.

Much might be said in reference to the triumphant death of our beloved sister, and the loss that society sustains, but we will not bring to your mind's eye those scenes, the recital of which would cause your wounded hearts to bleed afresh. In all probability, while we are engaged in paying this last tribute of respect to her memory, that ever-living principle which emanated from Heaven itself, rests in this enjoyment of more than mortal freedom. When she was verging into eternity, her soul was big with immortality, and eternal life. Reduced to infant weakness, she died freely, lifting the words, Jesus! sweet Jesus! Hence with Summerfield we can say “the dying Christian shines the pomp of death.”

To enumerate all the good and virtuous actions of our deceased sister, would be a useless expenditure of your time, when we recollect that a majority of those now present, were personally acquainted, if not intimate with her; let it suffice us then to know, that she was truly pious, and that piety alone survives in Heaven.

Your managers assure you that in discharging those duties devolving on them, they have had special reference to the melioration of man's moral condition, and to that day, when the empires of this world, shall become the kingdoms of our God and his Christ. During the year 1829 have been transmitted to the Parent Society, and it is probable, (as will be seen from the Treasurer's report), that in settling up this year's accounts, we shall be enabled to remit \$15,000. \$55 is a small sum indeed towards civilizing and christianizing so many thousands of Indians that are destitute of the Gospel; and depending exclusively upon human efforts, nothing beneficial can be anticipated. But under the providence of God, this small sum may advance the kingdom of his dear son. Perhaps some poor Indian, long engaged in plotting and sinning, may find through our instrumentality, that he is entering on his true path; that the Bible is the only true chart; and that the star of Bethlehem furnish an unerring observation.

It appears from the last annual report of the Parent Society, that the whole number of Missionaries in the United States is 38, and the number of Church members 9,128. The Missions under the control of the Canadian Association are in a most flourishing condition. The number of persons under religious instruction is 1,800 and there are 1,100 pious Indians, 16 schools and 420 children. The receipts of the last year amounted to \$13,128 63, expenditures to 10,544 80.—We are sorry to inform you that some few are opposed to this Society, upon the ground that the Indian is perfectly happy, and that he cannot be civilized. In answer to this we would say that the Indian is a man, and that he advances toward, or recedes from civilization, in the same proportion he is capable of more, or less enjoyment.

It then becomes the duty of every philanthropist to do every thing in his power, to establish and perpetuate the former, and to ward off those evils incident to the latter. If the Indian cannot be civilized, why is it that civilization now rears her temples, where a few years since, the savage proudly strode? Why is such eagerness on the part of the Indians to embrace the gospel of Jesus Christ? And why have so many exchanged the bow and quiver, for the more useful implements of husbandry, and the savage war-whoop for an anthem of praise to Him that hath loved them, and hath given himself for their redemption?

We do not feel disposed to attack by a regular train of argument the prejudices of our opponents; or at liberty to enter into a laborious defence of missions; humbly conceiving that a recurrence to the history of our beloved America, will infallibly establish the fact, that missions are of God. In concert with the interposition of high Heaven, we are indebted to the Indians, for our present prosperity.

Religious justice demands the theme of every age, and the product of every chase (however degraded the Indians may be) bids us give them the gospel, in return for those privileges, of which they have been dispossessed. True, comparatively speaking, but little has been effected towards enlightening this people. And it is with the utmost deference to the powers that be, we would say those claims on the part of the general government, from almost an insurmountable barrier, to their speedy civilization. But if the Indians shall be compelled to go as far west, as the government can send them, we pray God, to inspire some to preach, and we deprecate the signs of Heaven, which we will use all laudable efforts to supply their wants.

Your Managers, dare not conclude without gratefully acknowledging the assistance rendered us by the various denominations of Christians in our town and vicinity. All party feelings seem to have been swallowed up in the final issue, viz: The salvation of the Aborigines.

We conceive the friendship manifested by our Christian neighbours, to be no unavourable omen, to the perpetuity of our Society. In conclusion we pray, that all the Christian families of earth may finally meet in Heaven.

From the New York Gazette, Jan. 3. ONE A. M.—We have just received our English files by the John Jay, from Liverpool among which are London papers to the evening of the 7th ult.

These papers contain no confirmation of the report that Russia had declared war upon France. On the contrary the French journals seem to be of opinion that the denunciations made by France, and the good understanding between England and France, will have the effect of preventing war. It was even affirmed that a treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and England, was signed in London on the 24th Nov. and that it was presented to Louis Philippe on the 1st Dec. for ratification. The London Courier of the 7th, however, says, it has authority for declaring this report untrue. Nevertheless, the tone of the French and English papers is of a more than ordinary conciliatory manner towards each other.

The London Chronicle of the 2d, seems to have no doubt that all the movements of Russia, Austria and Prussia, are the result of a common understanding between those powers, entering upon the more remote but less effusive part of this report, permit us in compliance with our duty, to announce the death of Miss Ann Abbott, one of your managers for

the year which now terminates. Although, in the abstract, this is a sore affliction; yet, we feel disposed to adopt the language of sacred writ: “The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord.” Our loss is her infinite gain. Indeed, in her death we lost one, who was no small acquisition to us, but confiding in the justice of Heaven, we calmly submit. The ways of God are inscrutable to man. Often, in his wisdom, the innocent son of youth that promised many a beautiful coronation in the Christian world, is clouded by disease, or, transplanted by death, in those regions, where the righteous shine as stars of the first magnitude for ever and ever.

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they would never submit to the government of Duke Charles. Copies had been eagerly signed by all the respectable inhabitants of the place.

Charles Watkins was appointed on the 30th November, Secretary at War.

CONGRESS.—We have hitherto neglected to state that our abstracts of the proceedings of Congress were made from the United States Telegraph. The acknowledgment is due to the ability with which that journal is conducted.

Friday, December 31. In the Senate, the bill from the House of Representatives for the punishment of crimes in the District of Columbia, and the bill from the House making an appropriation for the improvement and completion of the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, was read the first time, and ordered to a second reading.—Mr. Sanford presented a memorial signed by a number of citizens of the city of New York, in behalf of the claims of James Monroe, late President of the U. States; which was read and laid on the table. Mr. Barnard presented a memorial from a number of the citizens of Pennsylvania, in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi, which was referred to the committee on Indian Affairs.—Several bills were read the second time, and ordered to a third reading, and the following bills were passed: The bill for the relief of the legal representatives of P. C. Walker; the bill for the relief of John Crocker; and the bill to establish ports of delivery at Port Poughkeepsie and Delaware City. After the conclusion of executive business, the Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, the bill providing for establishing a land office in Michigan, and two land offices in Illinois; and the bill making an appropriation for paying the annuity of the Seneca tribe of Indians; were read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of considering the bill for the relief of Mr. Monroe, late President of the United States. Mr. Mercer detailed the history of the claim; explained the grounds upon which it was founded; dwelt at great length on the meritorious services of the claimant; and concluded with an eloquent appeal to the sympathies of the House, in behalf of the distinguished gentleman for whose relief the people of Albemarle county, in Virginia, and those of the city of New York, had petitioned the House. Mr. CAMPBELL followed on the same side, in a strain equally eloquent. He passed a high eulogistic panegyric on the public services of Mr. Monroe; and alluded to the necessity of maintaining, not only the honor and dignity of the Union, but of rendering it illustrious among nations. The bill was opposed with great force and spirit by Mr. CHILTON, of Ky., and Mr. WHITTELEY, of Ohio; who showed, that the veteran who had rushed to the standard of liberty, held the bayonet to the breast of our enemy, and mingled his blood with the soil of his country, in the trying period of the war of independence, was permitted to sink into the grave, in penury and distress, no eloquent tongue was heard in the councils of the nation, painting in the glowing charms of poetry, his patriotism, and his sacrifices in the great cause of civil liberty; no voice was to be heard on that floor, appealing, not to the generosity, but the justice of his country, and imploring, in his behalf, not a large and princely fortune, to pamper his pride, but a mere pittance to relieve the wants of nature, and mitigate the asperities of approaching dissolution; while the House was entertained with all the inspiring associations connected with a venerable name, and its sympathies sought to be awakened, in order to lavish thousands of dollars on one who has lately had his accounts settled on principles of equity, and received from the Treasury of the nation 57 thousand dollars of the public money. The Committee rose and reported progress, before the question was taken on the passage of the bill.

Monday, January 3. In the Senate, the Vice President of the U. States appeared and took his seat as President of the Senate. The following among other bills were passed: The bill authorizing the transportation, by land or by water, of goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the U. States with the right of debenture. The Senate, as a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, on motion of Mr. Tazewell, adjourned over to Wednesday next. After a short time spent in the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-day.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Carson called the attention of the members to the proposition submitted by him last session, for the establishment of a branch of the United States Mint, in the gold regions of North Carolina. Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Navy appropriation bill for the service of the year 1831; and after a first and second reading, it was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. On motion of Mr. Richardson, the Committee on Naval and Unfinished Business was instructed to inquire into the possibility of expediting the public business. A message was received from the President, transmitting copies of the correspondence, and other documents connected with the negotiations for the renewal of the West India trade; and, on motion of Mr. Canfield, they were referred to the Committee on Commerce, and 6,000 copies ordered to be printed.

Tuesday, Jan. 1. In the Senate, the bill providing for the mounting and equipment of part of the army of the United States, for the protection of the inland trade to Mexico, and the joint resolution from the House of Representatives, in relation to the transmission of public documents, printed by order of Congress, were severally read the third time, and passed. The Senate spent a short time in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Storrs, of New York, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill enabling marshals of the United States, who had not made their returns of the enumeration of the inhabitants of their respective districts on the 1st of Dec. last, the time prescribed by the law of last session to do so by the 1st of June next. It appeared that three cases of this character had occurred; one in Tennessee, one in Indiana, and one in the city of New York. It was ordered, on a division by yeas and nays, by a vote of 117 to 69, to dispense, at present, with attending in the Senate chamber, on the trial of Judge Peck. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Polk in the chair, on the bills making appropriations for Indian treaties, and for arrears

ages in the Indian Department, which passed the committee and were reported to the floor, which afterwards went into the special order of the day. The bill to authorize a change in the disposal of land granted for the Illinois and Michigan canal, was taken up, and discussed at some length, until, on motion of Mr. Clay, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 5th. In the Senate, communications were received and read from the War and Navy Departments, showing the expenditures of the contingent funds of those Departments for last year. Mr. Kane, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a supplement to the act granting pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands. Several bills were read the first time, and ordered to a second reading, and several were ordered to be engrossed. The following bills were passed: The bill to amend the act providing for paying to the States of Mississippi, and Alabama, three per cent. of the net proceeds of sales of the public lands in those States, the bill repealing the charges imposed on pass ports and clearances, and the duties on spices; and the bill supplementary to the several laws for the sales of the public lands. Among the memorials presented, was one by Mr. Benton, from the American Society established in Boston, for the settlement of the Oregon Territory, praying that a military escort and transport may be provided, for the encouragement and protection of emigration to that country. In the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, Mr. Meredith opened the defence for the respondent, stating the principles on which the defence was grounded, and the evidence on which they should act. Robert Walsh, Esq., the first witness on the part of the respondent, then gave his evidence in relation to the opinion of Judge Peck in Souldard's case, and the publication signed A Citizen, in reply, which gave rise to the proceedings against Luke E. Lavies, Esq. for a contempt, and the subsequent proceedings had in the case in the District Court of Missouri; and after the cross examination of Mr. Walsh had been concluded, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Among the memorials presented in the House of Representatives, was one by the Speaker, from Salvatore Pistone, an Italian artist, praying to be employed to remedy whatever defect may exist in the distinct transmission of sound in the hall of the House. It was referred to the Committee on the public Buildings. A variety of reports were made, and numerous resolutions were submitted; among the latter of which was one by Mr. Chilton, providing that members of Congress should receive their per diem allowance only for such days as they actually attend. It passed, and was referred to the Committee on the Public Expenditure. After several bills had passed under the legislative action of the House, the bill changing the disposal of land granted for Illinois and Michigan canal, was taken up, and discussed until near the close of the sitting. It was lost upon the question of its engrossment for a third reading, by a vote of 115 yeas, 67 yeas.

Thursday, Jan. 6. In the Senate, a report was read from the Secretary of War, in relation to rejected applications, for pensions, made in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate, passed at the last session of Congress. Mr. King, on leave, introduced a bill setting apart a portion of the public lands for the cultivation of the vine. The Senate, having resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, of Missouri, Mr. John R. Walker, late sheriff of the county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, and the Hon. Spencer Pettis, a member of Congress, were examined for the respondent. After the conclusion of the cross-examination of these gentlemen, the Court adjourned until twelve o'clock to-day.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee on Ways and Means reported the military appropriation bill for 1831. It was read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Vinton moved a reconsideration of the vote rejecting the Illinois and Michigan canal bill; but after some discussion, the subject was postponed till Thursday next.

The bill for the construction of a railroad from Baltimore to Washington; was after an animated and interesting debate committed to a Committee on the District of Columbia. The Illinois three per cent. bill was read the third time, and passed; after which, the bill extending the copy right term was discussed until the close of the sitting, and finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

SENATE. Thursday, Dec. 30. Mr. Heath obtained leave to bring in a bill entitled, An act to prevent unnecessary expense and delay in prosecuting appeals from courts exercising equity Jurisdiction in this State.

The President announced the appointment of the following standing committees, viz: A committee on Ways and Means—Messrs. Thomas, Lloyd, Nelson, Smith and Dennis; a committee on Pensions and Revolutions—Messrs. Forrest, Rees, Smith, Sewell and Harrison.

A committee on Internal Improvements—Messrs. Nelson, Heath, Herbert, Rees, and Spence.

A committee on Bills relating to Out Pensions—Messrs. Harrison, Sewell, Whiteley, Kennedy and Thomas.

A committee on Bills for the relief of Insolvent Debtors—Messrs. Heath, Herbert, Lloyd, Spence and Forrest.

A committee on Invalid Deeds—Messrs. Dennis, Heath, Harrison, Smith and Nelson.

A committee on Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Whiteley, Kennedy, Sewell, Dennis and Harrison.

Friday, Dec. 31. On motion of Mr. Smith, it was Ordered, That the committee on engrossed bills be directed to compare the printed with the manuscript copy of the act, entitled “An act to provide for the support of schools in Queen Anne's county, and to withdraw the funds from the Centerville Academy, December session 1829, ch. 17; and if any error in the said printed copy be ascertained, to report such remedy as may be expedient.”

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Friday, Dec. 31, 1830. On motion by Mr. Moore, leave given to bring in a bill, to be entitled an additional supplement to an act, to regulate the issuing of Licences to traders, Keepers of ordinaries and others.

On motion of Mr. Morrick leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, an additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers.

Mr. Brookhart submitted the following order.

Ordered, That the petition of 1130 of the citizens of Washington county, to the General Assembly of Maryland, praying for certain alterations of the Constitution, in relation to the mode of electing State Senators, and the appointment of clerks of the county court and Register of Wills, so as to give to the people the privilege of voting directly for their State Senators and the power of electing said Clerks and Registers for a term of years; presented to the House of Delegates, on the 30th day of January 1830, and the memorial from county citizens from Frederick county, of similar import presented to the House of Delegates, on the 2nd day of February 1830, be severally referred to a select committee of five members of the House of Delegates, which was read and referred to Messrs. Brookhart, Blackiston, Brawner, Montgomery and Furnell.

Saturday Jan. 1st 1831. On motion by Mr. McMahon, leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, an act to authorize and empower the President of the United States to erect toll gates, on the United States Turnpike Road, commonly called the Cumberland Road, as far as it passes through the State of Maryland.

On motion by Mr. Tilghman leave given to bring in a bill authorizing the Treasurer of the W. Shore, to transfer to the credit of the Free Schools Fund, the several sums now standing to the credit of the Common Free Schools Fund, and the county Schools Fund, and to distribute the same amongst the several counties of this State.

Mr. Nicholas submitted the following order, which was read and assented to. Ordered, That the Committee on Internal Improvements be directed to inquire into the expediency of constructing a Rail Road, at the expense of the State and with the consent of Congress, from the city of Baltimore to the city of Washington, the coast of such a road, the time which its completion would require and the probable amount of revenue which such a work would yield to the State.

Monday Jan. 3d. Mr. Gaunt reported a bill, entitled, a supplement to the act, entitled an act to prevent inconvenience arising from slaves being permitted to act as free; and

Mr. Ely reported a bill entitled, an act to abolish all such parts of the Constitution and Form of Government, as relates to the time and manner of electing the Senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county and the city of Baltimore may have a senator, to be elected immediately by the people, and abolish the Council.

On motion by Mr. McElfresh, the House proceeded to the election of a Governor; there were thirty-eight yeas, three nays; of which number, Daniel Martin Esq. received fifty one votes, and there were thirty-two blanks.

MARRIED.

At the Bay Side on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Geo. G. Cookman, Mr. THOMAS KENTHLY, to Miss MARGARET LEONARD, all of this county.

On Thursday evening last, by the same, Mr. JAMES BEALL, to Mrs. MARGARET CRUSE, all of this county.

In this town on Thursday evening last, by the same, Mr. JAMES FAULKNER, to Miss ANN GARET, all of this county.

On the 18th December last, by the Rev. Mr. Henry, Mr. WM. STICKNEY, to Miss SARAH HARRINGTON, all of this county.

On the 30th Dec. by the same Mr. Edward TARA, to Miss CHARLOTTE WOOTERS, all of this county.

On Thursday evening last by the same, Mr. JOHN FAIRBANKS, to Miss MARY DOXNEY, all of this county.

DIED.

In this county, on Wednesday last, Miss JANE, daughter of Joseph Martin, Esq. in the 25th year of her age.

At Clinton, Md. residence of Judge Hopper, Queen Anne's county, on Thursday night last, in the 36th year of her age, Mrs. ANNA MARIA SELLERS, widow of Mr. Francis Sellers, jr. and daughter of the late Col. William Hopper.

Talbot County, to wit:

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Jonathan Evans, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of solvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and the said Jonathan Evans, having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Jonathan Evans be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court on the first Saturday of May 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 Jonathan Evans to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Jonathan Evans should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand and seal this 3d day of January, 1831.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

jan 11 4w

To the Afflicted.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with hæmaturia, or in other words, that I passed a great quantity of blood with my urine, by which I was weakened so as to be confined to my bed; for the removal of which disease I employed physicians both at Easton and Baltimore, without receiving any benefit from their prescriptions or advice. Despairing of a cure of the disease, I applied to the Indian Physician, E. Lockwood, at Easton, and in nine days my complaint was entirely removed. As witness my hand and seal this 3d day of January, 1831.

THOS. P. TOWNSEND, Seal.

As to a knowledge of the cure of Mr. Townsend's disease by the Indian Physician, I cheerfully put my hand and seal, this 3d day of January, 1831.

SAMUEL H. BENNY, Seal.

jan 4

OASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY

NEGROES,

from ten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market price will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. L. LORR, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centerville, will meet immediate attention.

THOS. W. OVERLEY.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Md. on the first day of January, 1831.

Those who inquire for letters advertised in this list, are requested to say they are advertised—they may otherwise not receive them.

Austin, Richard
Abbott, William
Boardley, Daniel
Bruff, Rachel
Bull, Thomas
Barnett, Samuel
Bell, John
Benson, Charles
Barnett, Ellen Sophia

Coats' Lodge, No. 78
Cook, Richard
Cox, Daniel
Cain, James
Colton, Ann

Darden, Richard
Dawson, John, Jr.
Dawson, Mary

Edmondson, John
Edmondson, John
Foulke, Harriet M.
Fountain, Sarah

Goldborough, Nicholas
Goldborough, Sophia
Grigory, Zebadiah

Hessey, John
Haddaway, Wm.
Henderson, B.
Holliday, Eliza

Jefferson, George
Kerby, Ann
Kemp, Samuel F.

Lockman, Richard
Lamdin, James M.
Manning, Robert H.
Martindale, Chas. N.

McNeal, Elizabeth
Oldson, Thomas
Parker, Amelia
Packham, William

Ridgway, James
Rogel, Mr.
Seth, Mary E.
Shanahan, Wm. E.

Smith, Robert S.
Seymour, Matilda
Slaughter, T. K.

Tilghman, Anna Maria
Tilghman, Richard L.
Tilghman, Anna

Wicks, Augusta
Wilson, Sarah
Wicks, Antoinette
Walters, George

Wright, Peter
Winder, Edward S.

Young, Eliza
JAS. STANTON, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.
Jan 4

MARYLAND: Caroline County Orphans' Court.

21st day of December, A.D. 1830.
On application of JAMES M. STANTON, Administrator of Arthur Connelley, late of Caroline county, deceased—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 21st day of December, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty.

Test JAS. STANTON, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Arthur Connelley, late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the fourth day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of December, Anno Domini, eighteen and thirty.

JAMES M. STANTON, Adm'r.
of Arthur Connelley, dec'd.

Jan 4 Sw

THE INDIAN PHYSICIAN.

EDWARD LOCKWOOD,
FROM BALTIMORE.

HAVING for the last fifteen years, practiced the healing art with the most distinguished success in Philadelphia and Baltimore, he has appointed E. Lockwood his agent in Easton, in whom he can confide; he having studied with me for about four years, and is perfectly well acquainted with those vegetable substances, known to have the power of curing the worst of Diseases, to which our frail bodies are liable; the administration of medicine will be confined to the practice of the Seneca Nation of Indians, which practice is particularly applicable to the cure of the following diseases:

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Gout, Tetters, Erysipelas, Epilepsy or Falling sickness, Deafness, Fits, Baldness, Sore and Weak Eyes, Female Obstructions—Cancers—Ulcers, Kings Evil, White Swellings, Stomach or Gravel, Dropsy, Piles, Constiveness, Liver Complaint, Sore Throat, Quinsey, Polypus and Menstrual affections, Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Palsy, And many other diseases to which the human family are exposed. The afflicted will meet with every possible attention, and every possible exertion will be made to restore them to health by calling on the Indian Physician, at Mr. Ridgway's Indian Tavern, Easton.

Easton, Nov. 23 St

The Cambridge Chronicle and Centreville Times, will each insert the above eight times, and forward their accounts to their agents here for collection.

Easton, Nov. 23 St

Easton, Nov. 23 St

Easton, Nov. 23 St

Easton, Nov. 23 St

Easton, Nov. 23 St

Easton, Nov. 23 St

Easton, Nov. 23 St

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, by the clerk thereof, and to me directed, against George W. Nabbs, with one at the suit of William W. Moore, Executor of John W. Sherwood, deceased, and the other at the suit of said William W. Moore, will be sold, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, in Talbot county, on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty one, between the hours of twelve and four o'clock, of the same day, the following property, viz: all that lot or parcel of Land with the improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the town of Easton, in Talbot county aforesaid, beginning at a stone marked XXIX, set in the ground at the intersection by the west side of Hanson street with the north side of South street, south eighty eight degrees, west four perches and eighteen links, to the late Peter Donny's lot, then with said lot, north two degrees west four perches and eighteen links, to James Price's lot, then with said Price's lot north eighty eight degrees east, four perches and eighteen links to Hanson street aforesaid, then with Hanson street to the beginning, which was conveyed to said Geo. W. Nabbs on the 13th day of July 1834 by a deed of indenture, from a certain Ignatius Ledeban; seized, taken, and will be sold as the property of said Nabbs to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of fieri facias and the damages, costs and charges due and to become due thereon. Attendance by
dec 23 J. M. FAULKNER, Sh'ff.

Collector's Second & Last Notice.

I must again call your attention to the payment of your taxes. The time allowed me by law to close the collections of the county, is drawing to a close; and you all know that it is impossible for me to pay off those who have claims against the county, without your first pay me. And I do hope, all who are lovers of the principles of good government, will evince the same, by a speedy payment. Those who do not comply with this notice, by the last day of January, may expect the rigorous letter of the Law enforced. However, painful such a course may be to me, my duty as an officer will compel me to such a course, to protect myself from injury, and on account of the various interests at stake. Persons holding property in the county, and residing out of it, will do well to attend to this notice. I shall be in Easton every Tuesday, if health and weather permit.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN A. SANGSTON, Collector of Caroline county.

dec 21 Sw

The Star and Gazette, Easton; and Times, Centreville, will insert the above notice each three times.

J. A. S.

Talbot County to wit:

ON application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of William J. Hamilton, stating that he is in actual confinement, 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 William J. Hamilton having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said William J. Hamilton be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of May 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 William J. Hamilton to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said William J. Hamilton should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the fifteenth day of December, 1830
LAMBERT REARDON.

dec 21 Sw

Talbot County, to wit:

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Levin Mills, stating that he is in actual confinement, 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 Levin Mills having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Levin Mills be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the judges of the said Levin Mills to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Levin Mills should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 30th day of November, 1830.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

dec 21 Sw

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber truly grateful for past favors, takes this opportunity to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has purchased the entire stock of Isaac Atkinson, and has now on hand a very large and complete assortment of every description of

BOOTS & SHOES, together with a full supply of best MATE BIALS, which he will make up in the best manner, and at the shortest notice.

N.B. In addition to the stock on hand he has this day received a fresh supply of Ladies, Gentlemen's, boys' and misses' Boots and Shoes, from Philadelphia. All of which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices for Cash or to punctual customers, on the usual credit at the stand formerly occupied by Isaac Atkinson directly opposite the Market House.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

dec 21 Sw

NEW GOODS.

Lambert Reardon

INFORMS his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS, selected with great care, which in addition to his former Stock makes his assortment complete, all of which he offers at very reduced prices, and invites an early call.

Easton, Nov. 2

CASH FOR NEGROES.

A gentleman from the West wishes to purchase a few likely young negroes of both sexes, for which the highest prices will be given in Cash. Apply at the Union Tavern.

Dec. 21 St

Nov. 27th, 1830—Nov 30

Nov. 27th, 1830—Nov 30

Nov. 27th, 1830—Nov 30

Nov. 27th, 1830—Nov 30

Nov. 27th, 1830—Nov 30

CHEAP SHOES.

THE subscriber has just received from Baltimore, in addition to his former extensive stock, an assortment of Shoes, consisting of the following:

Ladies' purple and bronze MOROCCO SLIPPERS.

do Spring LASTING WELTS, do do MOROCCO do

all of superior quality.

A very large and general assortment of COARSE SHOES. Seal-skin, Morocco and other CAPS.

Which he will sell on his usual accommodating terms, very cheap, at his old stand, opposite the Court House.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT,

dec 14 Sw

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Mr. Thomas H. Cook, and next door to Dr. Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store, most respectfully begs leave to inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a full and complete assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, qual, if not superior to any ever offered to the public in this place, and from having the best of workmen, in his employ, he feels confident that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may please to favour him with their custom. He has also on hand a good supply of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CAPS of various kinds—and as he is determined to sell low, those persons, wishing to purchase articles in his line, would do well to give him a call, view his assortment and judge for themselves.

JOHN WRIGHT.

NOV 3. If W. takes the present opportunity of returning his thanks to his old customers, and assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to ensure a continuance of their favours.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner. Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passenger on board for that place, and thence to Easton or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharves on Corn Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corn Creek.

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

Easton, March 23

The Editors of papers on the Eastern Shore are requested to publish this Notice once a week till countermanded, and present their accounts to Capt Taylor.

STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Steamboat on her routes, between Easton and Baltimore, will on and after the 20th of this month, call at the Spring, call at Castle Haven, in Dorchester county, for the delivery and reception of Passengers, and not at Cambridge.

LEWEL G. TAYLOR.

Easton, Oct. 12, 1830

UNION TAVERN.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the above stand recently occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, and is now fitting it up for the reception of visitors, and will be opened on Monday the 15th inst. The above house has recently undergone a thorough repair, and from an experience of twelve years with a disposition to please and accommodate the public, with the arrangements he is now making for their convenience, he hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

WILLIAM C. RIDGWAY.

N.B. His stables will be in complete order and attended by careful Ostlers.

W. C. R.

Easton, Nov. 9, 1830.

LEATHER

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced the TANNING BUSINESS, at the yard formerly carried on for Messrs. Hollyday and Hayward—and having purchased their entire stock of Leather, &c. they have begun and intend continuing keeping at the Saddle Shop of Mr. John G. Stevens, a good assortment of

Upper and Sole Leather, which they will sell at fair prices for cash, hides, sheep skins, or country produce. They will also take hides to tan on shares, and pledge themselves to return all share leather in 12 months after they receive the hides. Being determined to pay strict attention to their business, they hope to receive a share of patronage. CASE will be given for hides and sheep skins, at the market price.

HENRY E. BATEMAN & CO.

Nov. 27th, 1830—Nov 30

Nov. 27th, 1830—Nov 30

Nov. 27th, 1830—Nov 30

COACH, GIG & HARNESS

MAKING.

CHARLES W. SMITH

HAVING returned to Easton and engaged in Coach, Gig and Harness Making, in all its various branches, and having supplied himself with an excellent stock of well seasoned TIMBER, together with a general assortment of MATERIALS, is now prepared to execute all orders at the shortest notice, he hopes by a constant attention to business, to earn a share of public patronage.

Denton, June 22

Coach, Gig and Harness Making.

THE subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement already received in his line of business, and now informs them, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a large and general assortment of

MATERIALS, which will enable him with the assistance of the best workmen that can be procured in the City, to have Carriages of every description finished in a very superior manner. He hopes by continued exertion to please the public, to merit their future patronage.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

NOV 30 N.B. On hand and for Sale, a first rate COACHEE, warranted of the best workmanship and materials.

E. S. H.

Collector's Second Notice.

THE Subscriber, desirous of completing his collections within the time the law prescribes, earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Tax, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The Collector is bound to make his payments, to those who have claims on the county, in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired and is much pressed for the same; therefore, those in arrears, must now be prepared to settle the amount of their tax this present fall,—or in case of their neglect to do so, the law shall be his guide.

BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.

oct 19

REMOVAL.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed to his new stand on Dover Street, near the shop lately occupied by him, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, with neatness and despatch, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Grateful for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a disposition to please all, to merit a continuation of the public patronage.

He intends keeping a good supply of

MATERIALS, and he pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom, and he is determined that his work shall not be surpassed by any on this shore.

The public's obedient servant,
WM. VANDERFORD.

nov 30

CABINET WARE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general, that he has on hand a most excellent stock of Cabinet Ware, consisting in part of

Sideboards, Secretary Desks, BUREAUX, TABLES, STANDS, &c. &c.

he has also a good stock of well seasoned materials, and is prepared to execute any orders with neatness and despatch.

JOHN MECKENIN.

N.B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and settle their bills.

Easton, June 1

THOMAS G. NICOLS

TAKES this method of informing the public, that he has removed to Easton, and intends teaching school, in company with Miss M. G. Nicols. He desires himself that, by unremitting attention to the duties of his profession, he will merit a share of public patronage. He has in his possession, letters of recommendation from gentlemen of respectability, both in Kentucky and Ohio, which may be seen at any time, at Miss Nicols' school room.

N.B. For the accommodation of such young gentlemen as are prevented by their business, from attending a day school, I have determined upon opening a night school, to commence on MONDAY the 29th instant, at six o'clock, P.M. Terms two dollars per quarter. Hours of tuition from 6 until 9, five nights in the week.

THOS. G. NICOLS.

CASE FOR NEGROES.

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

FOR ONE HUNDRED NEGROES.

from the age of twelve to twenty five years, he will give higher prices than any real purchaser that is now in the market, or may hereafter be. 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

nov. 16

nov. 16

JOHN FOUNTAIN & DAVID BROWN

TRADING under the Firm of Fountain & Brown as GROCERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Have for sale on pleasing terms at No. 13 Light street wharf, (usually called head of the Basin)

1000 bushels Coarse and G. A. SALT 150 a 200 Sacks Liverpool fill'd fine Salt

Also, various kinds of SEED GRAIN, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, such as sugar, coffee, tea, molasses, rice, suet, tobacco, ginger, alum, saltpeper, nutmegs, pimento, pepper, raisins, &c. &c.

They also receive on Commission, Grain and other articles. Country merchants and others would find it to their interest to address or call as above, inasmuch as our acquaintance with the market will enable us to obtain more than the commission above the price the farmer or country merchant would. Besides their saving the time of coming to the city to attend thereto; and as relates to Groceries they shall be put up equally good in quality and low in price as though they were personally present.

David Brown has at the above stand (as also at the Pottery, Salisbury street, Old Town) an assortment of STRONG WARE, also Coarse and Fine Earthen Ware; together with an assortment of Caps to prevent chimneys from smoking, delivered in any part of the city free of expense or breakage, and if put on board of a vessel, stowed away securely.

John Fountain has at the same place an assortment of Liquors, Wines, &c.—among the latter superior Old Madeira, on draught or otherwise.

Fountain and Brown act as Agents for the State of Maryland, for the sale of the following articles, manufactured at the New York Saltman Works, such as:

Fire Cement Portable Furnaces
Fire Clay Do Coffee Roasters
Fire Bricks Do Bake Ovens
Cylinders for Stoves Tiles for Bakers Ovens
Backs for Grates Curbs for Garden walks
Perforated Bricks Copings for Walls
for Stove Pipes Gutters 7 or 12 inches

David Brown has for sale, in fee simple on East Baltimore, east Pratt and Salisbury streets (each in the vicinity of the best water, in the city) improved and unimproved property, of various kinds and titles. A part of the payment would be taken in groceries at fair prices, on application as above.

Baltimore, May 11

INTELLIGENCE, AGENCY, AND COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

THE subscriber impressed with a belief that an Intelligence and an Agency Office, conducted upon proper principles, with a due regard to the interests of society, would be conducive to public benefit, has been induced to render justice to those who may favour him with their patronage.

He will promptly and faithfully attend to the negotiations of all concerns confided to his management, as also to the collection of debts and ground rents, and all other kind of claims.

He likewise will attend particularly to the selling of REAL and PERSONAL PROPERTY—his office is situated in a central part of the city, which has many facilities in the way of disposing of goods, and by obtaining the highest prices for their owners and securing good places for slaves, without being sent out of the state.

Referring to the subjoined testimonials of character, he respectfully begs leave to solicit a share of patronage, and to remain the public's obedient servant

JOHN BUSK.

Having been solicited by Mr. John Busk to permit him to refer to us in support of his character and standing, we take pleasure in complying with his request. We have known him for a long series of years, in various capacities, and have always found him correct in his deportment and honest in his dealings. Understanding that he is about to commence the business of a General Agent, Collector and Intelligence Office Keeper, we wish him every success in his business, believing that he will, by his conduct, merit the approbation of those who may employ him.

H. Niles, Richard Frisby,
Benj. C. Ross, S. W. Meester,
Dabney S. Carr, Jos. & Adam Ross,
S. C. Leakin, H. S. Sanderson,
F. H. Davidge, Thomas Murphy,
John M. Laroque, Edward Priestly,
I also refer to Mr. Edward Mullikin, Editor of this paper.

July 13

REMOVAL.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Md. on the first day of January, 1891.

Those who inquire for letters advertised in this list, are requested to say they are advertised, they may otherwise not receive them.

Austin, Richard
Abbott, William

Boardley, Daniel
Bruff, Rachel
Barrett, Samuel
Bell, John
Benson, Charles
Barnett, Ella Sophia

Costs' Lodge, No. 78
Cook, Richard
Cox, Daniel
Cain, James
Colston, Ann

Darden, Richard
Dawson, John
Dawson, Mary

Edmondson, Charlotte
Edmondson, John
Freeland, Edward N.
Frischke, John B.

Greenleaf, J. author
Gist, William
Gross, Dr.

Hopper, P. H.
Harbous, Adam
Henley, Ann

Holiday, Elias
Jefferson, George
Kimball, Mary Ann
Kimball, William

Lambert, Wm. K.
Lee, Ann, widow
Matthews, John
Martin, Daniel

Orem, Spedden, Jr.
Price, Sally
Parrott, James

Richardson, Capt. W.
Spedden, Dr. Edward
Smith, Mary E.
Sheehy, James

Sandee, Robert
Scull, Almira
Toomy, George
Taylor, Alexander P.

Wickes, Augusta
Wilson, Sarah
Wicks, Antonio
Walters, George

Wright, Peter
Winder, Edward S.
Young, Ellen

EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.
Jan 4

MARYLAND: Caroline County Orphans' Court, 31st day of December, A. D. 1890.

On application of JAMES M. STANTON, Administrator of Arthur Connelley, late of Caroline county, deceased—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three consecutive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and lawfully copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 31st day of December, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty.

JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber of Caroline county, named from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Arthur Connelley, late of Caroline county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber on or before the fourth day of July next, or they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of December, Anno Domini, eighteen and thirty.

JAMES M. STANTON, Adm'r. of Arthur Connelley, dec'd.

THE INDIAN PHYSICIAN. EDWARD LOOKWOOD, FROM BALTIMORE.

HAVING for the last fifteen years, practiced the healing art with the most successful success in Philadelphia and Baltimore, he has been appointed E. Lookwood his agent in Easton, in whom he can confide; he having been with me for about four years, and is perfectly well acquainted with the various substances, known to have the power of curing the worst of diseases, to which our frail bodies are liable; the administration of medicine will be confined to the practice of the Seneca Nation of Indians, which practice is particularly applicable to the cure of the following diseases:

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Gout, Asthma, Erysipelas, Epilepsy or Falling sickness, Deafness, Fits, Baldness, Sore and Weak Eyes, Female Obstructions—Cancers—Ulcers, Kings Evil, White Swellings, Stone or Gravel, Dropsy, Piles, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Polypus and Menstrual affections, Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Paralysis, and many other diseases to which the human family are exposed. The afflicted will meet with every possible attention, and every possible exertion will be made to restore them to health by calling on the Indian Physician, at Mr. Ridgway's Union Tavern, Easton.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, by the clerk thereof, and to me directed, against George W. Nabb, to wit: one of the writ of William W. Moore, Executor of John W. Sherwood, deceased, and the other of the writ of said William W. Moore, to be sold, at the Court door of the Court House in the town of Easton, in Talbot county, on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, between the hours of twelve and four o'clock, of the same day, the following property, viz: all that lot or parcel of land with the improvements thereon, situated and being in the town of Easton, in said county aforesaid, beginning at a stone marked XXIX, set in the ground at the intersection by the west side of Hanson street with the north side of South street, south eighty eight degrees, west four perches and eighteen links, to the late Peter Denny's lot, then with said lot, north two degrees west four perches and eighteen links, to James Price's lot, then with said Price's lot, north eighty eight degrees east, four perches and eighteen links to Hanson street aforesaid, then with Hanson street to the beginning, which was conveyed to said Geo. W. Nabb on the 12th day of July, 1834 by deed of indenture, from a certain Ignatius Ledebam; seized, taken, and will be sold as the property of said Nabb to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of fieri facias and the damages, costs and charges due to become due thereon. Attendance by dec 28

CHEAP SHOES.

THE subscriber has just received from Baltimore, in addition to his former extensive stock, an assortment of Shoes, consisting of the following:

Ladies' purple and bronze MOROCCO SLIPPERS,
do Spring LASTING WELTS,
do do MOROCCO do
all of superior quality.

Also,
A very large and general assortment of COARSE SHOES. Seal skin, Morocco and other CAPS.

Which he will sell on his usual accommodating terms, very cheap, at his old stand, opposite the Court House.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT,
dec 14 w

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Mr. Thomas H. Cook, and next door to Dr. Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store, most respectfully begs leave to inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a full and complete assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

qual, if not superior to any ever offered to the public in this place, and from having the best workmen in his employ, he feels confident that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may please to favour him with their custom. He has also on hand a good supply of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CAPS

of various kinds—and as he is determined to sell low, those persons, wishing to purchase articles in his line, would do well to give him a call, view his assortment and judge for themselves.

JOHN WRIGHT.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner. Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore from the Tobacco inspection Warehouse, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passenger on board for that place, and thence to Easton or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Cornea Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Cornea Creek. All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.
Easton, March 23.

The Editors of papers on the Eastern Shore are requested to publish this Notice once a week till countermanded, and present their accounts to Capt. Taylor.

STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND. NOTICE is hereby given that the Steamboat on her routes, between Easton and Baltimore, will, on and after the 20th of March, make the following trips:

Leave Easton for Baltimore, every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, and return from Baltimore to Easton, every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock.

LEWIS, Captain.
Easton, Oct. 19, 1890

NEW GOODS

Inform the public that the subscriber has just received from Baltimore, a large and complete assortment of

UNION TAVERN.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that the above stand recently occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, and is now fitting it up for the reception of visitors, and will be opened on Monday the 18th inst. The above house has recently undergone a thorough repair, and from an experience of twelve years with a disposition to please and accommodate the public, with the arrangements he is now making for their convenience, he hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

WILLIAM C. RIDGWAY.
N. B. His stables will be in complete order and attended by careful Ostlers.

Easton, Nov. 9, 1890, W. C. R.

LEATHER

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced the TANNING BUSINESS, at the yard formerly carried on for Messrs. Holiday and Hayward—and having purchased their entire stock of Leather, &c. they have on hand and intend constantly keeping at the Saddle Shop of Mr. John G. Stevens, a good assortment of

Upper and Sole Leather, which they will sell at fair prices for cash, hides, sheep skin, or country produce. They will also take hides to tan on shares, and pledge themselves to return full leather in 12 months after they receive the hides. Being determined to pay strict attention to their business, they hope to receive a share of patronage. CASH will be given for hides and sheep skin, at the market price.

HENRY E. BATEMAN & CO.
Nov. 27th, 1890—Nov 30

COACH, GIG & HARNESS MAKING.

CHARLES W. SMITH HAVING returned to Easton and engaged in Coach, Gig and Harness Making, in all its various branches, and having supplied himself with an excellent stock of well SEASONED TIMBER, together with a general assortment of MATERIALS, and having procured good Workmen, is now prepared to execute all orders at the shortest notice, he hopes by a constant attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Denton, June 22

Coach, Gig and Harness Making.

THE subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement already received in his line of business, and now informs them, that he has just returned from Baltimore,

with a large and general assortment of MATERIALS, which will enable him with the assistance of the best workmen that can be procured in the City, to have Carriages of every description finished in a very superior manner. He hopes by continued exertion to please the public, to merit their future patronage.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS.
Nov 30

N. B. On hand and for Sale, a first rate COACHEE, warranted of the best workmanship and materials.

Collector's Second Notice.

THE subscriber, desirous of completing his collections within the time the law prescribes, earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Tax, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The Collector is bound to make his payments, to those who have claims on the county, in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired and is much pressed for the same; therefore, those in arrears, must now be prepared to settle the amount of their tax this present fall,—or in case of their neglect to do so, the law shall be his guide.

BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.
Oct 19

REMOVAL.

BLACKSMITHING. THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed to his new stand on Dover Street, near the shop lately occupied by him, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, with neatness and despatch, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Grateful for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a disposition to please all, to merit a continuation of the public patronage.

He intends keeping a good supply of MATERIALS, and he pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom, and he is determined that his work shall not be surpassed by any on this shore.

The public's obedient servant,
WM. VANDERFORD.
Nov 30

THOMAS C. NICOLS

TAKES this method of informing the public that he has removed to Easton, and intends opening a school, in company with Miss M. G. Nichols. He flatters himself that, by a most attentive attention to the duties of his position, he will merit a share of public patronage. He has in his possession, letters of recommendation from gentlemen of respectability, both in Kentucky and Ohio, which may be seen at any time, at Miss Nichols' school room.

N. B. For the accommodation of such young gentlemen as are prevented by their business, from attending a day school, I have determined upon opening a night school, to commence on MONDAY the 29th inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M. Terms two dollars per quarter. Hours of tuition from 6 until 9, are nights in the week.

THOS. C. NICOLS.
Nov 23 3t

JOHN FOUNTAIN & DAVID BROWN

TRADING under the Firm of Fountain & Brown as GROCERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Have for sale on pleasing terms at No. 13 Light street wharf, (usually called head of the Basin) 1000 bushels Coarse and G. A. SALT.

Also, various kinds of SEED GRAIN, such as sugar, coffee, molasses, nutmegs, pimento, pepper, raisins, and other articles.

They also receive on Commission, and sell for others, all kinds of country produce, and other goods, and will find it to their advantage to address or call as above, inasmuch as they obtain more than the commission above the price the farmer or country merchant would. Besides their saving the time of coming to the city to attend to their business, and as relates to Groceries they shall be put up equally good in quality and low in price as though they were personally present.

David Brown has at the above stand (as also at his Pottery, Salisbury street, Old Town) an assortment of STONE WARE, also Coarse and Fine Earthen Ware; together with an assortment of Caps to prevent chimneys from smoking, delivered in any part of the city free of expense, or breakage, and if put on board of a vessel, stowed away securely.

John Fountain has at the same place an assortment of Liquors, Wines, &c.—among the latter superior Old Madeira, on draught or otherwise.

Fountain and Brown act as Agents for the State of Maryland, for the sale of the following articles, manufactured at the New-York Salamander Works, such as:

Fire Cement
Fire Clay
Fire Bricks
Cylinders for Stoves
Backs for Garden walls
Perforated Bricks
Copings for Walls
For Stove Pipes
Gutters 7 or 12 inches

David Brown has for sale, in fee simple on East Baltimore, east Pratt and Salisbury streets (each in the vicinity of the best water, in the city) improved and unimproved property, of indisputable titles. A part of the payment would be taken in groceries at fair prices, on application as above.

Baltimore, May 11

INTELLIGENCE, AGENCY, AND COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

THE subscriber impressed with a belief that an Intelligence and an Agency Office, conducted upon proper principles, with a due regard to the interests of society, would be conducive to public benefit, has been induced to open one at No. 48 BALTIMORE STREET, one door from the North West corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he will regularly attend to the duties of his establishment, and sedulously endeavour to render justice to those who may favour him with their patronage.

He will promptly and faithfully attend to the negotiations of all concerns confided to his management, as also to the collection of debts and ground rents, and all other kind of claims.

He likewise will attend particularly to the selling of REAL and PERSONAL PROPERTY—his office is situated in a central part of the city, which has many facilities in the way of disposing of good slaves by obtaining the highest prices for their owners and securing good places for slaves, without being sent out of the state.

Referring to the subjoined testimonials of character, he respectfully begs leave to solicit a share of patronage, and to remain the public's obedient servant

JOHN BUSK

Having been solicited by Mr. John Busk to permit him to refer to us in support of his character and standing, we take pleasure in concurring with his request. We have known him for a long series of years in various capacities, and have always found him correct in his deportment and honest in his dealings. Understanding that he is about to commence the business of a General Agent, Collector and Intelligence Office Keeper, we wish him every success in his business, believing that he will, by his conduct, merit the approbation of those who may employ him.

H. Niles,
Benj. C. Ross,
Dabney S. Carr,
S. C. Leskie,
F. H. Davidson,
Jno. M. Laroue,
Edward Perry,
I also refer to Mr. Edward Mullikin, Editor of this paper.

Richard Frisby,
J. W. Moore,
Jos. & Adam Ross,
H. S. Sanderson,
F. H. Davidson,
Edward Perry,
I also refer to Mr. Edward Mullikin, Editor of this paper.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed from the Union to the EASTON HOTEL, lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Peacock, & formerly by himself, begs leave most respectfully to tender his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous Customers and friends, who have heretofore honoured him with their calls, and at the same time to solicit them and the public in general for their patronage.

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

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

The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.
Jan 26

COMMUNICATION.

AMONG many new inventions of our enlightened age, is a patent Thrashing Machine, which we have heard highly recommended by our neighboring farmers, invented by Dr. C. Clark, residing in Green street, Philadelphia; and which we had the satisfaction to see in complete operation yesterday near this city, moved by one horse with great ease, thrashing at the rate of nearly one bushel per minute, perfectly clean, taking up every white cap, without breaking or bruising the grain.

It throws the straw very high, and leaves it in a very compact binding. We also saw the power of one man, who could easily thrash one bushel per minute, and clean it as well as the machine, and cheaply, the small and cheap machine, we understand is from fifteen to thirty dollars in cost.

It appears to possess the principle which has been so long sought for, which is to thrash and clean the grain in one operation, and in a very permanent manner, which moves with ease.—Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, Oct. 20

Of course in the country would probably do more of their subscribers a favor by inserting the above notice.

Easton Female Academy.

MRS. SCULL respectfully informs the Parents and Guardians, of youth in Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that the duties of said Academy, will be resumed on the 13th September next, wherein will be taught the usual branches of Literature, viz: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, (ancient and modern) History, Composition, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, &c.

Those who think proper to patronize the Academy, may be assured that every exertion will be made to facilitate the moral and intellectual improvement of those entrusted to the care of the Academy.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER

WRIGHTSON.

Benjamin Horney—Captain.

WILL leave Miles River Ferry every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock A.M. returning leave Baltimore every WEDNESDAY at 9 o'clock A.M. and continue her route during the Season. All orders left with the subscriber or with Capt. Horney on board, or at the Spencer's Drug Store in Easton, will be punctually attended to.

This Packet is a fine new Vessel in complete order for the reception of Goods or Grain and can perform her route in a much shorter time than the Packets from Easton Point. Captain Horney or the Subscriber will attend at Dr. Spencer's Store every Saturday, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.
Easton, May 18

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to remove from Easton, respectfully requests all those indebted to him to call and settle their accounts immediately by note or otherwise, as further indulgence cannot be given.

THOS. S. COOK.
Easton, Oct. 19.

Talbot County, to wit:

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of James D. Satterfield, stating that he is in actual confinement, 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 James D. Satterfield, having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said James D. Satterfield, be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court, on the first Saturday of May 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 James D. Satterfield to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said James D. Satterfield, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 21st day of October, 1890.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.
dec 7 4w

\$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Monday the 31st day of May last a negro man called ANTHONY, he took with him the following articles of clothing, viz: a blue cloth coat, pretty much worn, cross-barred gingham over jacket, coarse cord pantaloons, light dove colour, blue and yellow vest, with large yellow buttons, two pair of coarse tow linen trousers, and a coarse muslin shirt. Anthony although 31 or 32 years of age, is considerable under a man's size, his complexion is a deep black, a scar from the cut of an axe on one of his feet, the one not recollected, he is a blacksmith by trade, any person who will arrest and secure in either the jail at Centreville or Denton, or will deliver him to the Subscriber near the Hole-in-the-Wall, in Talbot county shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS BULLEN,
Guardian for the heirs of John Merrick, dec'd.
June 8 1t

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for officers fees, for the years of 1829 and 1829, are hereby notified that no longer indulgence can possibly be given, as I am determined to close this collection of said fees, as the law directs. I have given my deputies the most peremptory orders to execute every person, who may neglect this notice, I would also take the liberty to inform those persons, who owe fees for the present year, 1830, that the same has been due for several months past, and payment is expected immediately for this time.

WM. TOWNSEND, Shf.
July 20

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wants an Overseer for the next year, (with a small family) capable of managing a large Farm, and hands, in a complete farmer-like manner. None need apply that cannot produce satisfactory assurances of their sobriety, industry, and ability.

SAMUEL HARRISON.
Rich Neck, Dec 7 3t

\$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Monday the 27th of September last, a negro boy who calls himself TOM BAKER, who is about sixteen or seventeen years of age. Turn is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, complexion of a dark chestnut colour; had on when he went away, low linen shirt and pantaloons; no other clothing recollected. The above reward will be given if taken out of the State, or \$10 if taken in the State and secured in Easton jail, so that I get him again.

WILLIAM ATWELL.
Easton, Dec 7 3t

EDWARD MULLIKIN,

HAVING purchased the Printing establishment of John D. Green, Esq. and added considerably to the stock of materials, is prepared to execute all kinds of

CABINET WARE.

THE Subscriber has leave to inform his friends and the Public in general that he has on hand a most excellent stock of Cabinet Ware, consisting in part of

Sideboards, Secretary Desks, JUREAU, TABLES, STANDS, &c. &c.

he has also a good stock of well seasoned materials, and is prepared to execute any orders with neatness and despatch.

JOHN MECONKIN.
N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and settle their bills. Easton, June 1

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase young likely negroes. Families included, for which the highest cash prices will be given. A line addressed to the subscriber at New Market will meet with prompt attention. Gentlemen wishing to sell will do well to call.

WM. W. WILLIAMSON.
sept. 7

CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

FOR ONE HUNDRED NEGROES

from the age of twelve to twenty five, will give higher prices than any other 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

who may be found at the Eastern Hotel, Nov. 18.

Talbot County, to wit:

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Jonathan Evans, stating that he is in actual confinement, 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 Jonathan Evans, having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Jonathan Evans be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court, on the first Saturday of May 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 Jonathan Evans to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Jonathan Evans should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 28th day of December, 1890.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.
Jan 11 4w

To the Afflicted.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with hematuria, or in other words, that I passed a great quantity of blood with my urine, by which I was weakened so as to be confined to my bed; for the removal of which disease I employed physicians both at Easton and Baltimore, without receiving any benefit from their prescriptions of advice. Despairing of a cure of the disease, I applied to the Indian Physician, E. Lookwood, of Easton, and in nine days my complaint was entirely removed. As witness my hand and seal this 3d day of January, 1891.

THOS. P. TOWNSEND, Seal.

As to a knowledge of the cure of Mr. Townsend's disease by the Indian Physician, I cheerfully put my hand and seal, this 3d day of January, 1891.

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY

NEGROES,

from ten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention.

THOS. W. OVERLY.
Nov 10

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber truly grateful for the many friends, and the public in general, that has purchased the entire stock of Isaac Atkinson, and has now on hand a most complete assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES, together with a full stock of RIALS, which he will sell in a manner, and at the shortest notice, as he has in addition to the stock he has received from Philadelphia, a new stock of goods, which he has received from the State of Georgia, the Governor Judges, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Constables, and agents and servants of that State, and is now in the City of Washington, in the City, the Cherokee nation, and is now in the State of Georgia, the Governor Judges, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Constables, and agents and servants of that State, and is now in the City of Washington, in the City, the Cherokee nation, and is now in the State of Georgia, the Governor Judges, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Constables, and agents and servants of that State, and is

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. III.—NO. 21.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1831.

WHOLE NO. 125.

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. Advertisements inserted three times for One Dollar, and continued weekly for twenty-five cents per square.

From the Providence Patriot.

FEMALE MUTABILITY.

Figure her a rose—and I gave her a ring;
And asked her to marry me then;
But she sent them all back—the insensible thing,
And said she'd no notion of men.
I told her I'd oceans of money and goods,
And tried her to fright with a growl;
But she answer'd she wasn't bro't up in the woods,
To be scared by the shade of an owl.
I called her a baggage and every thing bad—
I slighted her features and form—
Till at length I succeeded in getting her mad,
And she raged like the sea in a storm;
And then in a moment I turned and I smiled,
And I call'd her my angel and all;
And she fell in my arms like a wearisome child,
And exclaimed—"We will marry next fall."

HERE'S A HEALTH TO THAT FRIEND.

From a Lady's Album.

'Tis not while the fairy breeze fans the green sea
That the strength of the bark may be known;
And 'tis not in prosperity's hour that the truth
Or the fervour of friends may be shown.

No! the bark must be proved when the tempest is high,
When dangers and mountains waves press;
The friend when the storm of adversity's sigh
For the touchstone of friendship's distress:

Here's a health to that friend! God bless him!
'Twas thus when my path was o'erclouded and drear,
And friends had all shrunk from the test,
That the chosen one came to relieve or share

The sorrows that burden'd my breast.
Past guilt may yet cease to be thought on, but never
Can time make my feeling of gratitude less:
May blessings unnumber'd descend, and forever,
On the friend who is true in the hour of distress;

Here's a health to that friend! God bless him!

From the Georgia Journal.

Our Indian affairs are rapidly approaching a crisis. The reader will remember the resolutions adopted in consequence of the citation served upon the Governor, as published in our last paper. In obedience to the last of them, an express was despatched to Hall county, at twelve o'clock on the night of their passage, and reached the Sheriff on the day appointed for the execution of Tassels. Eberhart, the Sheriff of Hall county, had been served with a citation from the Supreme Court of the United States, which he had determined to disregard even if he had received no instructions from the State authority. Tassels was hung pursuant to his sentence.

During the past week the Governor received the following letter by special messenger:

HEAD OF COOSA, CHEROKEE NATION,
December 20th, 1830.

To his Excellency GEORGE R. GILMER,
Governor of the State of Georgia.

Sir—You will please to take notice, that on Saturday, the fifth day of March next, at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, the Cherokee nation, will by their Council, move the Supreme Court of the United States, which is expected to be in session, for an injunction to restrain the State of Georgia, the Governor, Attorney General, Judges, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Constables, and all the other officers, agents and servants of that State, from executing and enforcing the laws of Georgia, or any of those laws, or serving process, or doing any thing towards the execution and enforcement of those laws within the Cherokee Territory, as designated by treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Nation: The motion will be made on the grounds set forth in the bill, a copy of which will be handed to you with this notice, which will be supported by the necessary affidavits and documents.

JOHN ROSS,
Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation.

The bill referred to in the letter, consists of nine closely printed foolscap pages, and is endorsed thus:

SUPREME COURT OF THE U. STATES.
THE CHEROKEE NATION

VS.
THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

BILL IN CHANCERY.

It commences thus:—"To the Honorable the Chief Justice, and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, sitting in Chancery:

"Respectfully complaining, shew unto your honors, the Cherokee Nation of Indians, a United State, not owing allegiance to the United States, nor to any State of this Union, nor to any other Prince, Potentate, or State, other than their own," &c. &c.

And concludes, after a detailed statement of their grievances, thus:

"In tender consideration of all which, and inasmuch as your complainants are wholly remediless in the premises, except by the interference of this honorable court: to the end, therefore, that the said State of Georgia, one of the United States of America, may be made defendant hereto, with apt words to charge her as such, and that she may, by her proper officers, according to the established forms of proceeding in this court, in like cases, true, full, and perfect answer make to all and singular the premises, as fully and particularly as if the same were herein again specially repeated, and that the said State of Georgia, her governor, attorney general, judges, magistrates, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, constables, and all other officers, agents and servants, civil and military, may be enjoined and prohibited from executing the laws of that State within the boundary of the Cherokee Territory, as prescribed by the treaties now subsisting between the United States and the Cherokee Nation, or interfering in any manner with the rights of self-govern-

ment possessed by the Cherokee Nation within the limits of that Territory, as defined by treaty; that the two laws of Georgia, before mentioned as having been passed in the years 1828 and 1829, may, by the decree of this honorable court, be declared unconstitutional and void; and that the State of Georgia, and all her officers, agents, and servants, may be forever enjoined from interfering with the lands, mines, and other property, real and personal, of the Cherokee nation, or with the persons of the Cherokee people, for, on account of any thing done by them within the limits of the Cherokee territory; that the pretended right of the State of Georgia to the possession, government, or control of the lands, mines, and other property of the Cherokee nation, within their territory, may, by this honorable court, be declared to be unfounded and void; and that the Cherokee may be left in the undisturbed possession, use, and enjoyment of the same, according to their own sovereign right and pleasure, and their own laws, usages, and customs, free from any hindrance, molestation, or interruption by the State of Georgia, her officers, agents, and servants; that these complainants may be quieted in the possession of all their rights, privileges, and immunities, under their various treaties with the United States; and that they may have such other and farther relief as this honorable court may deem consistent with equity and good conscience, and as the nature of their case may require."

The following is the letter from Mr. Niles to General Lafayette on forwarding to him the flag presented by the printers of Baltimore, and the first company of the 5th regiment, of Baltimore—with the motto attached to the flag:

Baltimore, Nov. 27, 1830.

I have the honor, my General friend, to transmit herewith the flag presented to me in the late grand celebration in this city of the glorious revolution in France. They are properly marked and designated, and a full account of this presentation to me, (that they might be forwarded to you,) will be found in the copies of my Register, contained in the package of the flag—to each of which are attached certain inscriptions, conformable to the wishes of the associations presenting them.

One is from the printers' association, over which I had the honor to preside, on that interesting occasion. This tri-color floated between the loved "star-spangled banner" of our own happy land, and the flag of our craft, and it is presented to you, personally, at the unanimous wish of the fraternity, in token of their homage for your worth and illustrious services to the family of man; and for a period of time seldom permitted for public usefulness.

The other is from the First Company of the 5th regiment, Maryland volunteers. I believe it is much the oldest, and certainly the most efficient, military association in the state. I think that you must recollect it, however much vastly more important things press on your memory. It was instituted in 1776, and joined the army under the beloved commander-in-chief, previous to the battle at Germantown, in 1777, on which occasion it formed his personal guard, being about 100 strong, and excellently well equipped and prepared. It performed various services during the revolution, and, in 1794, when an attempt was made to resist the laws of the United States, it again mustered 95 rank and file, was honored as the body guard of Washington, while he remained at Cumberland; and from that time to this its force and efficiency has been kept up; and it nobly did its duty in the late war, on all occasions. It is composed almost entirely of hard-working and worthy men—a class of people, in our country, that you well know how to appreciate. Capt. Hickman, and the present officers and men of this company, assure us that its old reputation will not be sullied by them.

I do not wish to add any thing that may increase the labors upon you, except to assure you of my utmost personal respect and devoted esteem for your public and private character.

HEZEKIAH NILES,
Editor of the Register.

To the First Company of the 5th Regiment of the NATIONAL GUARDS OF FRANCE.

From the First Company of the 5th Reg. Md. Militia.

(Instituted 1776.)

This flag is presented, with fraternal feeling and respect—A tribute of regard, from a veteran corps of

ARMED CITIZENS,
To their gallant colleagues, in the great cause of U. S. Liberty and equal rights.

IN ANOTHER TWISPLING
Through the General in Chief, LAFAYETTE,
The disciple and companion of

WASHINGTON,
And the patriotic and beloved patriarch of TWO WORLDS.

It was borne in the rank of the 1st Company, 5th Regiment of Maryland Volunteer Infantry, at the grand celebration in Baltimore, on the 25th October, 1830, in honor of the late revolution in France—and forwarded, at the request of the said company, by Hezekiah Niles to General LAFAYETTE, to be by him presented as aforesaid.

From the Printers of Baltimore, United States of America, to LAFAYETTE.

The Friend of the Press and the apostle of Liberty.

This flag is respectfully presented, in the name of the Printers' Association, by Hezekiah Niles, senior editor in this city, and president member of the Craft, when honored with a first rank in the grand celebration at Baltimore, October 25, 1830, of the triumphs of the press—and the people of

REGENERATED FRANCE.

Which flag, associated with that of the craft and the flag of the union, was borne in the procession of that day.

Lafayette at the Age of Seventy-four.—We go upon the various effects of time on people who were never young, and on people who can never be old. I instance Lafayette, who is seventy-four, and whom I had met a few nights before at the *Chateau de Drancy*, three leagues from Paris, the indulgent chaperon of his lively grand-daughters.—He put me into my carriage at two in the morning, and I asked him, "Are you not going to Paris?" He answered, laughing, "I will follow you soon, and will call on you to-morrow, as rather late, as early as I can." To my surprise I received a note from him at ten o'clock, to say that he would be with me at two. He came, with the usual punctuality, after having received a crowd of people, and remained till four, when he went to a public dinner given to him by the young Vendéens, now among the most

enthusiastic liberals of France. During the two hours he remained with us, in answer to two or three leading questions put to him by my husband, he gave us details of the deepest interest, with such clearness and precision, that they might have been printed from his words as they fell, and this too in English, which he speaks by preference with the British and Americans, and which he speaks without a fault, even in accent. At night, we found him at a party of Monsieur de Tracy's as fresh and as gay as if he had not been up till late in the morning at a ball, a vigil which had completely worn my young companion and myself, though neither of us are bad rakes.—France in 1829-30 by Lady Morgan.

ANECDOTES OF QUIN.

"An actor has certainly one thing to boast of—that the four great vices (i. e. most frequently quoted) of the past century, were members of his profession:—to commence with that reverend gentleman, Mr. Joseph Miller, Foote, Quin, and Charles Bannister; Sheridan, even, who may be thought by many to claim pre-eminence, was the son of an actor, and the manager of a theatre. I pass over the question which would seem to grow out of this fact, (whether there be not something in the atmosphere of a playhouse conducive to the above ability."

Quin was also distinguished for his attachment to the society of females; though the accounts which have been handed down of his rugged habits and propensities, may have led many readers to the contrary supposition.—Where ladies were present one evening, the subject of conversation was the doctrine of Pythagoras. Quin remained silent. One of the party (remarkable for the whiteness of her neck) asked Quin his opinion. "Do you believe in the transmigration of souls, Mr. Quin?" "Oh, yes, madam!—And pray, may I enquire, what creature's form you would prefer hereafter to inhabit?" "A fly's, madam." "A fly!" "Yes, that I might have the pleasure, at some future day, of resting on your ladyship's neck."

"There was infinite delicacy in the following.—Being asked a lady why it was reported that there were more women than men, he replied—"It is in conformity with the arrangements of nature, madam; we always see more of *her* than *earth*!"

"The measure of his devotion to the fair could only be equalled by his detestation of those creatures of his own sex, who mimicked the former's accent and dainties. Taking his soup one day at a coffee-house in Bath, two gentlemen came in, and blockaded the fireplace, one of whom appeared to be a walking compound of wig, lace, ruffles, rose-water, and the Bath Directory. The room was rather full, and for this reason, the latter person commenced a detail of his fashionable connections and adventures. Quin immediately desisted from eating, looked up, and made very facetious remarks on the subject, but was silenced, however, by the notice he excited, and continued in an effeminate tone, sufficiently audible to disturb and disgust all around him, whose expressions he construed as the tokens of wonder or envy. Quin rose up, and walked about the room; the lady-like creature paid no attention to this, but entered into a list of his weekly engagements, and numbered the peers who would be of the party. Quin could contain himself no longer, and rang the bell furiously. "Waiter," said he, "bring me a basin." "A basin, sir?" "A basin; I am going to be sick." Away flew the waiter; and Quin, stepping up to the obnoxious person, begged he would delay his conversation a few minutes. The object stated as though the waiter had been silent. The eyes of the company were now directed to Quin, in inquisitive surprise: the waiter returned, Quin took the basin, and placed it on the table near his soup; he then unbuckled his coat, loosened his cravat, and, leaning his head over the utensil, exclaimed, "Now, sir, proceed when you like; I'm ready."

"His design and action convulsed the room in an instantaneous roar of laughter, which answered the desired end, for the 'young gentleman,' becoming incensed, uttered a loud 'demme,' and made a speedy retreat.

"There was some wit in his definition of a gamester, (one Major Townsend, a celebrated elbow-shaker of those times,) whom he compared to the sun, because he always set at night and rose in the morning.

"Quin played Cato every week, which I attribute to some constitution resemblance between the two. He was generally 'as cool' (to use a vulgarism) 'as a cucumber.' Some person whom he had offended, met him one day on the street, and stopped him. "Mr. Quin," said he, "I understand, sir, you have been taking away my name!" "What have I said, sir?" "You—you—you called me a scoundrel, sir!" "Keep your name," replied Quin, and walked on."

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, DUBLIN.

Breach of Promise of Marriage.

Mary Ann Kavanaugh v. Magarry.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, the daughter of a respectable publican in this city, against the defendant, a pawnbroker, residing in Merion-row, for breach of promise of marriage. Damages were laid at one thousand pounds.

Mr. Wallace and Mr. Hatchell conducted the plaintiff's case.

The promise was fully proved, and the disparity in the ages of the parties admitted, after which

Mr. Sheil, on behalf of the defendant, said that he must admit that the plaintiff was entitled to receive some damages. A promise had been proved—the jury were to determine them. What was the case? The action was brought by a bar-maid—the Hebe of the tap-room, who administered to the consolation of certain good fellows, who met every evening in Patrick-street, at her father's house, against a sexagenarian, who belonged to that class of worthy persons who, in the spirit of thirty benevolence, write "money to lend," in golden characters over their doors. The girl was three-and-twenty. Her lover upon the verge of the precipice of sixty. It appeared that the latter had been in the habit of frequenting the dispensary of joyousness where Miss Kavanaugh presided. She attended him in the month of the "merry month of May." What will not three-and-twenty do, with sixty? She would come in with all the apparatus of festivity, bearing hot water, tumblers, and the essence of John Barleycorn and other implements of exhilaration. "Peter Magarry thought that her smiles were more sugary and sweeter than the largest lump of sweetness which she dropped into her choicest tumbler. Punch opened as the *clair-viz*—he became young again. Poor fellow! he imagined that she had pawned her affections—that she had given her heart in pledge to him, and he popped the question in return. (Loud laughter.) But he after-

wards bethought himself. He looked in the glass, and he found that he was engaged in a perilous adventure. He broke off. It is perhaps well for both parties. He has escaped from her and she from him. A mutuality of liberation has been thus effected. What injury has she suffered? Have her feelings been wounded or lacerated? Is your verdict to be applied as balm to them? Surely not one of you will think that she was in love. She might have protested to the old pawnbroker, but it is a ridiculous sensibility to believe her. She is a substantial comes before you without the least substantial reason to complain of. She is better off now than if she were the wedded wife of Peter Magarry, with his £1,400 a year, and his £14,000 in Bank Stock. Mr. Wallace has appealed to your gallantry. Do not in bar-maid demands a compensation for her hygienic disappointment, from a man, who has sixty years of apology, white and bald, upon his head.

The defendant produced no witnesses, and the jury after a short consultation, returned a verdict of £700 damages.

The *Intelligencer* vs. State Sovereignty.—The Organ of the advocates of Absolutism in the U. States, yesterday, charged us with hostility to the Judiciary of the Union. The charge is utterly unfounded, and it is not becoming a paper professing to deal fairly with its readers, to give utterance to such misrepresentation. It is not a question of friendship or hostility. The National *Intelligencer* is not more a friend of the Judiciary, because it claims for it a doubtful power, nor the *Telegraph* less its friend, because, with other republican prints, sanctioned by the opinions of the greatest names in our history, as well as the wisest of our living statesmen, it believes that the power in question was reserved. It is a difference of opinion, which may be discussed without the imputation of bad motives or sinister views.

The *Intelligencer* designates those as "Anti-constitutionalists," who deny the absolute control of the Federal Judiciary over the jurisdiction of the States. Now, we profess to be the true friends of the Constitution, who are anxious to preserve it from the effect of those "nullifying" schemes, which, either by adding new powers, or subtracting those which were originally and clearly given, would necessarily accomplish its destruction. We are for the Constitution as it was made, nothing added, nothing expunged, by construction.

The *Intelligencer*, in reference to the standard by the friends of a government of limited powers, exclaims, "truly, this is the age of Liberty and Reform!" We believe it is generally so considered. Does the party to which the *Intelligencer* is attached, regret it? Their sneers, we think, are ill timed. They give us, however, as the outpourings of the antiquated and illegitimate in the regenerated portions of Europe, and, in this country, can have no other effect, than to convince the incredulous that we have among us a class of politicians, who deeply sympathize with the Absolutists of the world wide. It is the glory of this age at which the *Intelligencer* sneers.—U. S. Tel.

The brig *Zelia*, the arrival of which is mentioned in our ship news, met with one of those incidents on her passage from Havana, which give such terrible interest to tales of nautical adventures. On the 17th instant, a sail was descried on the lee bow, it being dark, it could not be seen what tack she was on, but it was supposed she was close to the wind and the helm of the *Zelia* was put hard a-weather, and her trysail hauled down, the captain at the same time hailing the approaching vessel to put her helm hard a-lee. They did not appear to hear the hail, and did not attempt to luff until close under the bows of the *Zelia*, when it was too late and the two vessels met with a dreadful concussion. The jib-boom of the latter ran inside of the starboard fore-rigging of the other, tearing away the shrouds and stays of both fore and mainmast, both of which were carried away and fell over the bowsprit of the *Zelia*, were they hanging by the rigging. The crew of the disabled vessel shrieked for assistance, crying that they were sinking. The *Zelia*, threw her mainmast to the mast, and every exertions were made to save them which were happily successful. The wreck was then cut adrift as quickly as possible, which was a task of great difficulty, owing to the heavy sea. The vessel proved to be the *scholar* Levis, Scott, of and from Elizabeth City, N. C., bound to Dighton, Mass. with a cargo of corn. Capt. Scott and crew lost every thing but the clothes on their persons. It was supposed their vessel sunk immediately on being cut loose from the *Zelia*. The latter vessel was much damaged by the encounter.—N. Y. Post.

No men labor harder than printers—no men are more scantily paid in proportion to the wear and tear of mental and physical constitution, no men in this community, we are quite certain, are called upon for so large an amount, in proportion to their means, of gratuitous services—and we believe that no men perform those unpaid services with more cheerful alacrity. The boldness or indifference with which some people lay an assessment upon the newspaper proprietors would justify the inference that they supposed types and presses to cost nothing, journeyman and apprentices to labor and live without need of food or clothing, and paper makers to furnish a costly material without ever asking for payment. We have no doubt that each of the proprietors of the daily papers in this city gives enough annually in the way of gratuitous advertising for persons or societies who are able and ought to pay, and in newspapers for which he gets neither credit nor thanks, to defray the expenses of educating his children, even though he might have a son or two in college. If some rich fellow, who inherited his money without earning it, were to give away half as much, he would be hailed "sky high," as the prince of philanthropists, and his name would ring along the Atlantic from Maine to Mexico, and be echoed from the Rocky Mountains, as a benefactor of his race. A few hundred dollars, given in a lump, is something to tell of; six pence at a time, a dozen times a day, is never thought of.—Doct. Cour.

Supposed Murder.—We learn by the Boston Transcript of Thursday, that after the death and burial of Capt. Isaac Chase, of the brig *Moscow*, some suspicious led to the disinterment of the body, for the purpose of post mortem examination. Drs. Channing, Smith, Flint and Lewis, gave in their testimony at the Police Court. They discovered in the stomach a certain white powder, which was submitted to Dr. Webster for chemical analysis. He declared it to be arsenic.

To the Editor of the U. S. Telegraph.

Sir: My attention has been called, by the kindness of a friend, to a publication in the Georgia Journal, signed by the Hon. A. S. Clayton, which I feel constrained to notice. The following extract from that publication, contains all that has any relation to me.

"Messrs Editors.—While my Review of the Bank Report was publishing, I received an anonymous letter from one of our commercial cities, informing me among other things, that scarcely a particle of the report on the Bank of the United States, was penned by Mr. McDuffie, but penned by those, immediately interested in or employed by the bank; and that the following individuals can tell who penned that document: Langdon Cheves, N. Biddle, Mr. Ingersoll, &c. &c. Now concerning this matter, (continues Judge Clayton,) I not only know nothing, but believe nothing. I give the fact as I received it. If true, it speaks volumes. If not true, the honorable chairman of the committee, or the gentleman above named, should promptly disavow the public mind as to the alarming suspicion which such a circumstance is calculated to inspire. For the sake of the purity of their deliberations, Congress ought to inquire into it, if there is the slightest foundation for such a belief."

It is equally due to myself, and to all concerned, that I should state explicitly, that in the whole of the foregoing statement of Judge Clayton's anonymous correspondent, there is not a particle, or shadow of truth. The entire report of the Committee of Ways and Means to which reference is made, was composed and written by the chairman of that committee, and of course, not a single sentence of it was penned by any other human being. If the reference made to Mr. Cheves, Mr. Biddle, and Ingersoll, was designed to convey the idea that these gentlemen, or either of them, penned any part of the report in question, they can tell Judge Clayton, that his correspondent is a random and reckless calumniator.

I am not disposed to complain of the course pursued by Judge Clayton, because I do not ascribe it to an unfriendly, and much less to a malicious motive. I cannot but remark, however, that he has permitted himself to be drawn by an artful and insidious libeller, into a situation of extreme awkwardness, at least, involving all the legal responsibility, without any of the moral guilt, of publishing a false and malicious libel. That this is a base and infamous libel, the Judge will now doubtless perceive, and admit. It is apparent also, that he is the sole publisher, however inoffensive his intention; and he has been too long at the bar and on the bench, not to know, that his legal responsibility for this publication cannot be evaded by stating that he received the information from an anonymous correspondent, and neither believes nor disbelieves it. I do not make these remarks for the vain and idle purpose of reading to the Judge a lecture upon the law of libel; but to admonish him of the extreme imprudence, of publishing a grave charge against a Committee of the House of Representatives, deeply affecting, in his own opinion, the purity of the National Legislature on an irresponsible authority, stamped with suspicion upon the very face of it.

If this charge had been published by an anonymous writer, I should have had too much respect to notice it, but coming from the public, from a respectable source, and with a very equivocal endorsement, I have felt that I must either give countenance, by my silence, to a false and disparaging imputation or adopt the suggestion of the Judge, and disavow the public mind, as to the alarming suspicion, which his own publication has been the sole and exclusive means of producing.

GEO. McDUFFIE.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

The following is the copy of a letter addressed by Gen. Lafayette to William Rawle, Esq. Chairman of the Committee who transmitted to the General, the proceedings of the Town Meeting held in Philadelphia on the occasion of the Revolution in France, of July last, which is made public for the information of the citizens.

PARIS, NOV. 29th, 1830.

My Dear Sir.—Amidst the very gratifying congratulations which, on the late popular events in this capital, have been addressed to you, you will feel, better than I could express them, what have been the emotions of my heart on our receiving the resolutions adopted in the city of Philadelphia. My sentiments on the happy occasion have mingled with a delightful recollection of the many favours bestowed on me, for more than half a century, from the same metropolis of American independence. You will have received a full account of the transactions at the *Perle de l'Inde*. It has been the prerogative of its first magistrate to offer a tribute of French gratitude. A privilege highly precious to me, which I am proud to claim, when I beg you, the gentlemen of the committee, and the voters of the resolutions, to accept the patriotic thanks of an American veteran, whose affectionate respects and dutiful devotion shall last as long as a life full of Philadelphia feelings and recollections. I am, with all my heart, dear Sir, your sincere friend,

LAFAYETTE.

William Rawle, Esq. Philadelphia.

Whoever reads the diplomatic correspondence, says the New York Journal of Commerce between Mr. McLane and Lord Aberdeen, relative to the Colonial Trade, will be convinced that the negotiation was conducted by our Minister with pre-eminence ability. There is a vein of sincerity running through his communications, which was admirably calculated to secure the confidence of the British government, and coupled with the weight of reasoning and facts which he presented, must have produced a deep impression where it was most desired. But it is obvious to our minds, notwithstanding this, that the negotiation would have been utterly fruitless, but for the Act of Congress, passed near the close of last session authorizing the President to open our ports to British vessels from the Colonies, whenever he should receive satisfactory evidence that the Act would be reciprocated by the British part of the American Congress suggested on by Mr. McLane himself, removed the obstacle to the success of the negotiation which had arisen from a feeling of wounded pride, and the rest was easy.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice, that the certificates of United States 44 per cent. Stock, of 3d March, 1825, amounting to \$1,359,386 16, will be paid on the 1st of July of the present year.—No transfers of said Stock will be allowed after the first of June.

Yale College.—From the recently published catalogue of this venerable institution, we gather the following summary. The Board of Faculty and Instruction, consists of a President, fourteen Professors and Lecturers, seven Tutors and four additional Instructors—in all twenty-five. Of the students there are fifty theological—thirty-three law—sixty-nine medical—five resident graduates—eighty-six seniors—fifty-one juniors—one hundred and twenty-two sophomores—eighty-seven freshmen—and three hundred and forty-six under graduates—in all 509.

These are distributed over the different parts of the Union and of the world as follows:

Connecticut,	253	Georgia,	6
Massachusetts,	60	Rhode Island,	4
New York,	51	Maine,	3
Maryland,	20	North Carolina,	3
South Carolina,	15	Kentucky,	3
New Hampshire,	12	Louisiana,	3
Pennsylvania,	11	Alabama,	2
Virginia,	11	Illinois,	2
New Jersey,	9	District of Columbia,	2
Ohio,	9	West Indies,	4
Vermont,	9	Lower Canada,	1
Delaware,	6	Scotland,	1
Mississippi,	6		

The annual charges in the Academic department are, for tuition, room rent, &c. about \$49. For board, fuel, use of books, washing, &c. from \$90 to \$140. In all, from \$140 to \$190. In the Law Department, the terms for tuition are \$75 per annum—and in the Medical Institute, "the entire expense of a residence of four months, thro' the course, including fees and all expenses, except clothing, is from 120 to 150 dollars."

It appears by the following letter, received in this City on Saturday last, by Mr. Jonathan Elliot, that the reported death of Gen. Bolivar is very doubtful, as no mention is made of the rapid decline of his health.

U. S. Tel.

[TRANSLATION.]

BARRANQUILLA, NOV. 16 1830.

My dear Sir: I have had the pleasure of receiving your esteemed favour of the 24th of August, by which I perceive you are employed in writing the history of our revolution. I very much regret that I have not in my possession the private documents, which would afford me great pleasure to offer to you, as my own papers are not at present with me, and the public documents are not now at my disposal, on account of my being entirely separated from the government.

I rejoice to learn that Mr. Miranda has promised you the manuscripts of his father which I have no doubt will be of great service to you.

I, with pleasure, embrace this opportunity to thank you for the interest you take in the revolution of South America, wishing you, at the same time, the greatest success in the work you have undertaken.

Meanwhile, receive the assurance of the distinguished consideration with which, I am your obedient serv.

Mr. Jonathan Elliot.

Louis Philippe I. King of the French, it will be seen, by the following letter from his Counsellor of State, has not been invariable to the same amount, paid him by the owners of the Philadelphia packet in giving her name. The *Souvenir* referred to, is an elegant Equestrian statue, which will remain on board, a memento of the good feeling which exists between the two countries, so nearly united in sentiment and manner. Capt. Benedict has not less reason to be proud of the attention paid him in this instance, than the enterprising owners. The incident will, no doubt, be a source of pleasure to every Frenchman and every American, who peruses the letter.

N. F. Mer. Ad.

"Palais Royal, 28th Nov. 1830.

"Sir—The small case of Snuff sent from Philadelphia by the ship which you command, has been received by the King, who orders me to thank you for it in his name, he desires also that I should express to you, the satisfaction he feels in your own having given the name of Louis Philippe 1st, to a ship bearing the American flag.

"Messrs. Dela Roche and Arm. Desseint have been requested to hand you a case containing a *Souvenir*, which his Majesty desires may always be kept on board your ship. "Accept, Sir, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.—The Counsellor of State, Principal Secretary of the king's Cabinet.

(Signed) LE BN. FAIN.

Mr. Ch. J. Benedict, Capt. of the Ship Louis Philippe, 1. de Philadelphia, au Havre."

GREAT SURGICAL OPERATION.—A tumor was taken from the abdomen of a woman, at the Massachusetts Hospital, on Saturday, of an enormous size. The patient underwent the operation with a degree of fortitude that astonished all the faculty present,—either speaking or moving while the knife was in use. The case was one of a peculiar character—life or death was depending. We understand the surgeon was very unwilling to hazard the operation, but the patient would not excuse him—being resigned to her fate, let it terminate as it would. She died just after all the blood vessels were secured and at a moment too, when the utmost anxiety and sympathy were exhibited for her welfare.—Boston Traveller.

The Brabancon flag, under which the Belgians are now combating, was formerly arrayed in the army of William the Conqueror, upon his invasion of England; for it appears by the rolls of Battle Abbey, that Jacques de Brabancon (called the great warrior) was one of William's chief captains; and England has now to boast of his two lineal descendants, in the

From the New York Evening Post.

Duties on Sugar.—The question of reducing the taxes on imported sugar is one of the greatest importance to the northern and middle states. Whatever be the diversity of opinion with respect to a protective tariff in general, there can be none, we apprehend, with regard to the duty on this article. Of all the ingredients of food from which nourishment is derived to the human body, there is no one of such general consumption as sugar, none that enters into the preparation of so many articles of diet, none that is agreeable to so large a number of palates. Yet this article is taxed by the government as if there were a sort of enmity against those who made it, as if it were a dangerous luxury, as if there were a conspiracy to defame the poor from its use. Thousands of families in this city pay at least \$30 dollars a year for their proportion of the sugar tax. The only reason given for this is that the sugar planters of Louisiana are to be protected. Yet these planters do not need the protection; they are doing a profitable business without it. An intelligent friend, whose personal acquaintance with this subject, gives the highest authority to his statements, has furnished us with the following examination of this important question:

DUTIES ON SUGAR.

Congress, towards the close of its last session, made some important changes in the tariff, and it is to be hoped that the work of relieving the people from all unnecessary burthens, will be taken up in good earnest during the one which is about commencing. Among the articles which deserve an early consideration, is that of sugar.

Sugar is no longer considered as an article of luxury; the constant use of it has made it absolutely necessary. So much are we accustomed to it, that the deprivation of it would not only be attended with inconvenience, but with absolute distress. Every family, however humble its condition, uses more or less of it. A high duty upon so important an article—a duty amounting to the first cost at the place of growth, operates as a heavy tax; which, at the year's end, forms no inconsiderable item in the domestic expenditures of a family. Now, were this tax or duty removed in part, each one would be at liberty, either to increase the consumption of this article, or save the money which the difference in the price of it would make. The mechanic or farmer who now consumes one pound of sugar per day, might, if he had his family, might, if the duty was reduced to one per cent per pound, for brown sugar, consume somewhat more than one and a half pound per day; or he might confine himself to the use of one pound, and save seven dollars and thirty cents per annum; which is the difference between the duty as it now is, and what it would be at one per cent per pound.

The object we have in view is to inquire whether there are any good and substantial reasons for continuing this burthensome duty; and in the course of this inquiry, we beg to be explicitly understood that we do not enter into it with any hostile feelings towards our brethren of the South. Our object is to examine the subject dispassionately, and with reference only to national policy—free from sectional interest. We shall view the sugar planter in the same light that we view any other citizen, or body of citizens, who embark in a mercantile speculation, and who must "run the hazard of the venture."

The time was when the exigencies of the General Government made it necessary to raise a large revenue in order to defray its expenses and pay off the public debt; under such exigencies it was natural that recourse should be had to a tax upon our imports. But as, happily, this debt is in great part extinguished, and as the affairs of government continue to be carried on with great economy, these causes have nearly ceased to exist, and in our financial concerns a new state of things dawned upon us. Since, then, the plea of necessity cannot be urged for continuing high duties, what other plea, it may be asked, will be presented to Congress to prevent their releasing the people from so heavy a tax as that which they now pay upon sugar? We are told, in answer, that the interests of the planters of Louisiana and Florida will be urged—that they require the protecting aid of government.

Such, no doubt, will be the general opposition to any bill which may be introduced in Congress to reduce the duty on sugar. It remains now to be examined whether such protection is absolutely necessary; and, if necessary, whether it is just and equitable that the people of twenty-three of these United States should pay a heavy tax to foster the sugar plantations of the single State of Louisiana and the Territory of Florida—for to this corner of the Union the growth of the sugar cane is confined. Attempts have been made to propagate the cane in Georgia and South Carolina; but although in many instances luxuriant specimens have been reared, yet the juice, when extracted, and submitted to the usual operation of boiling, has not yielded any considerable quantity of sugar; and, after repeated trials, it has been found, that, however successful the perseverance of some few persons may have been in obtaining a few hogheads or barrels of sugar from their canes, yet as a staple commodity of those States, the idea must be abandoned.

At the time when Louisiana was transferred to the United States, there were comparatively but few sugar estates in that colony. The great advantage which the new political constitution offered to those engaged in this branch of agriculture, had the effect to induce the formation of similar establishments by settlers from every part of the Union, and in a short time sugar became one of the staple articles of the new State. The quantity has continued to increase, and to such an extent, that the crop of the present year is estimated at about one hundred thousand hogheads, or one hundred millions of pounds. This increase is not to be wondered at, when we consider that the planter is, in the first place, protected by a duty of three cents per pound on foreign sugar; and that, in the second place, his crop is shipped to the northern and western consumer free from all Custom House duty, and that such supplies as his estate may require from other parts of the Union, are brought to him also free from any custom dues. It follows, therefore, that their sugar is sent all over the Union, charged only with the expense of transportation, insurance, and commissions, and other supplies are received equally as cheap.

Having some experience in sugar plantations, we will now proceed to examine whether such extraordinary protection is absolutely necessary. We will suppose that a plantation has been made at an outlay of \$50,000, an investment, however, by no means common with new settlers, who generally have not the command of such large means. The Capital is laid out as follows:

500 acres of land at \$10 per acre,	\$5,000
60 negroes at an average of \$800 each,	48,000
Dwelling, negro and other houses,	10,000
Tools, implements, &c.,	23,000
Expenses of living before making a crop and other incidental expenses,	4,000
Total,	\$90,000

Of the 500 acres, 300 will be laid out in canes, and the remainder will be for pasture. The good lands are generally said to yield 1500 pounds of sugar and 100 gallons of molasses; but we will take what is considered a low medium—say 800 acres of cane, at 1350 pounds per acre, 875,000 lbs.; molasses, about 84 gallons per acre, 25,000 gallons. At the present time, sugar is quoted on the plantations, in the New Orleans Price Current, at 5 cents, and molasses at 15 cents. In former years, they have been quoted and sold much higher.

375,000 lbs. brown sugar, at 5 cts. per lb. \$18,750
25,000 gals. molasses at 15 cents per gallon, 3,750

Deduct for yearly expenses of the estate, 3,000

\$19,500

Thus we see a nett revenue of nineteen thousand five hundred dollars, or an income of 39 per cent. on an investment of fifty thousand dollars—a result which we apprehend is not far from correct. Thus much for protection.

Let us now proceed to examine whether the business would be worth pursuing, without this extraordinary contribution from the people. Let us see what would be the condition of the planter, were the duty on foreign sugar reduced two cents, that is to say, from 5 cents to 3 cents per pound—which reduction would have the effect to reduce the price of domestic sugar in a like proportion. We have already said, that 300 acres of cane, planted land, would yield 375,000 lbs. sugar, which, at the reduced price of 3 cents, is

\$11,250
25,000 gals. molasses, at 15 cents, 3,750

Deduct as before for yearly expenses, 3,000

\$12,000

Or, at the reduced price of 3 cents per pound, 24 per cent on his capital. Now, this is simply the nett income from his outlay, without taking into account the increased value of his farm, or the natural increase of his negroes. How do these results compare with those of our farmers of the North and West? Can any one of them boast of such golden returns? Yet he of the North or West, has not been sparing of his labor. He and his sons have worked with their own hands in the field; they have, perhaps, cultivated with their own hands quite as many acres; and when, at the end of the year, they have sold the whole fruit of their labor, what is the sum total of their earnings? Why, if any one of them has made a clear two thousand dollars, he has done better than most of his neighbors. And we ask, why should this man be called upon to bear his proportion of a tax, avowedly levied on him to enrich a fellow citizen, who stands precisely in the same moral condition as himself?

But, it is said, the sugar planters laid out large capitals under the implied faith of the government, that they would be protected against foreign competition, by laying a duty upon that imported abroad. In the first place, we deny this doctrine of implied protection; Congress has from time to time increased or modified the tariff, as has appeared to them necessary or expedient, without pledging itself to pursue any permanent system of protection. But, even had such a pledge ever been given, is it absolutely necessary that a government should perpetuate an error, because it has once committed it? Must we year after year persevere in enforcing a law, which a large portion of the law-makers themselves now acknowledge to be impolitic, or oppressive? Another plea for protection, is the uncertainty of the sugar crop in Louisiana; and we must confess, that of all arguments, this appears to be the most extraordinary; that any set of intelligent men should seriously ask of their fellow-citizens to protect them, by taxing themselves, for pursuing a business which nature herself has made hazardous. We are told that the sugar crop is precarious on account of the climate. Therefore, because the climate of Louisiana is not always congenial to the growth of the sugar cane; because it is early or a late frost, or a wet or dry season, destroys a little or much of the crop, we, the consumers of the article, are required to make good this loss in good years, as well as in those seasons when the crop has failed. In short, we are asked to tax ourselves, to insure the planter against loss in an undertaking, which they themselves pronounce hazardous.

But let us examine further into the extent of the sacrifices which we are called upon to make, in order to protect this branch of agriculture. On referring to the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the commerce and navigation of the U. S. there appears to have been imported up to the 30th Sept. 1839: 68,557,574 lbs. brown sugar. Exported 47,097,730 lbs. which do. Do. 1,699,829

47,557,715 lbs. brown sugar, paying 3 cts. per lb. duty, \$1,426,511 45

3,010,001 lbs. white, paying 4 cts. do. 120,402 64

It appears, then, that the people have contributed \$1,546,914 09 for protection of domestic sugars. But large as this sum is, it is not all. We are required to contribute a much larger sum in another way, although not quite so apparent: we are called upon to pay the Louisiana planter 3 cents per pound more for his sugar, than we should do, could foreign sugars come to the consumer, without the present duty of 8 cents per pound. We will suppose the quantity of foreign sugars consumed during the present year, the same as that reported above, and we will suppose the quantity of the last Louisiana crop to have been 80,000,000 pounds. Now, if the consumer, by reason of the protection duty, has to pay 3 cents per pound more for the domestic sugar, than he would have to pay, were there not that duty on sugars from abroad, does it not follow that \$2,400,000 must be added to the \$1,546,914 paid into the Treasury of the United States, in order to show the sum total of which the sugar-consuming people pay for protecting a precarious business—a business which the arrangements of nature have confined to a small section of our country only?

A general Court Martial convened at the Navy Yard in Philadelphia on Monday for the trial of Com. Conzou, and such other persons as may be brought before it.

It consists of the following officers viz. Commodore Bainbridge, President, Com. Jones, Captain Downes, Warrington, Reed, Crase, Ballard, Nicholson.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Master Commandant David Conner, W. Skinner.

H. Moffit, Esq. Judge Advocate.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE, Jan. 3, 1831.

Mr. Forrest offered the following Message.

By the Senate, January 3, 1831.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates: The Senate have received your Message, and concur in the proposition of your Honorable body to proceed this day at one o'clock, P. M. to the election of Governor for the ensuing year.—No person is put in nomination by the Senate in addition to the gentleman named in your message.—The Senate have appointed Messrs. Spence and Heath to unite with the gentleman appointed by your Honorable body to count the ballots and report the result.

By order,

LOUIS GASSAWAY, clk.

Mr. Sewell stated to the Senate.—That he could not remain silent in his place, upon a proposition that went as he conceived, so vitally to affect the people of Maryland as did the Message of the gentleman from Montgomery; and was constrained, believing as he did in the ineligibility of the honorable gentleman named in that message, to offer to the Senate the following message as a substitute:

By the Senate, January 3, 1831.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates: The Senate have received your message proposing to go into the election of Governor today at one o'clock and informing them of the nomination of Daniel Martin, Esq. of Talbot county for that office.—The Senate are prepared to proceed to the election of Governor on Monday next; but the 31st article of the constitution is the one we must refer to for the decision of this question, and it runs in these words:—"That the Governor shall not continue in that office longer than three years successively, nor be eligible as Governor until the expiration of four years after he shall have been out of that office."

Here is a limit, an absolute limit, to his term of service. The bill of rights had declared that a long continuance in executive offices was dangerous to liberty; and here the constitution not only provides that the Governor shall not serve longer than three years successively, but goes on to say, nor be eligible until the expiration of four years after he shall have been out of that office.

What is the common-sense meaning, what is the meaning in the books, of the word "successively"? It is uninterrupted, one after another, year after year, in the present case, on this point there can be little doubt, though it has been contended, that if Governor Martin is again elected it would be one of three successive years, that he was in one year, out one, and in the second year, out one, and in the third year, out one, and in the fourth year, out one, and in the fifth year, out one, and in the sixth year, out one, and in the seventh year, out one, and in the eighth year, out one, and in the ninth year, out one, and in the tenth year, out one, and in the eleventh year, out one, and in the twelfth year, out one, and in the thirteenth year, out one, and in the fourteenth year, out one, and in the fifteenth year, out one, and in the sixteenth year, out one, and in the seventeenth year, out one, and in the eighteenth year, out one, and in the nineteenth year, out one, and in the twentieth year, out one, and in the twenty-first year, out one, and in the twenty-second year, out 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factures, presented a report, on the same subject, six thousand copies of each of which were ordered to be printed. Mr. Doddridge from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported, with amendments, a bill for the construction of a railroad from Baltimore to Washington, it was postponed till Monday. Mr. Buchanan gave notice that he should this day call up the bill for the relief of insolvent debtors. The further consideration of the resolution of Mr. Haynes, for the reduction of the duty on brown sugar, was deferred until Monday the 24th of January. The report submitted by Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, on the subject of the mileage allowance to members of Congress, was taken up and discussed by Mr. Chilton and Mr. Hall, until the close of the hour. The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of State, on the subject of patents; which on motion of Mr. Miller, was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. After some bills of minor importance had been disposed of the House took up the consideration of the general appropriation bill. A long protracted and animated debate ensued on the motion of Mr. Stanberry, on the preceding day, to expunge from the bill the appropriation of \$9,000, for the salary of the Minister to the Court of Russia, Messrs. Carson, Archer, J. S. Barrow, Wayne, Cambreleng, and Coke, opposed the proposition; and Messrs. Stanberry, Mallory, and Burgess, supported it. On motion of Mr. Chilton, who has possession of the floor on this question, the House adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 15.
In the Senate, yesterday, petitions were presented by Messrs. Frelinghuysen and Marks, from New Jersey and Pennsylvania, praying for a repeal of the law of the last session, providing for the removal of such of the southern Indians as determine to emigrate to the country beyond the Mississippi. The following among other bills were passed: The bill concerning the gold coins of the United States; and the bill for closing certain accounts, and making appropriations for the payment of certain arrearages required in the Indian Department. The Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, after the introduction of various private bills, Mr. SHELTON reported a number of enrolled bills. Mr. DRAKE introduced a bill making appropriations for the Engineer, Quartermaster's, and Ordnance Departments; which was read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. VERLANCE, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Indian appropriation bill for the year 1851; which was acted upon in a similar manner. The joint resolution on the subject of mileage of members of Congress, reported by Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, was taken up, and the amendment of Mr. HALL was adopted. The subject, however, was not finally disposed of, when the hour expired. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Findlay in the chair, and took up the bill respecting the claims of ex-President Monroe. It was debated by Messrs. Spencer of New York, Coke, Lane, Burgess, and Mercer. When Mr. Mercer concluded, at half past 4 o'clock, the question was put on Mr. Chilton's motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, and it was decided in the affirmative, ayes 78, noes 67.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1851.

Persons indebted to the Post office at Easton, are respectfully requested to settle with as little delay as practicable. The instructions of the Post master general are peremptory, and should be conformed to. It is expected of every Post master to require payment of letter postage, on delivery, and of newspaper postage, quarterly in advance. Any deviation from this rule is at the risk of the Post master. It is therefore expected of persons who wish the usual indulgence of this office, to attend to this request.

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

Jan. 25, 1851.

The Mail.—There are now due at this office, three northern and two western mails. The snow-storm has so blocked up us, we are totally ignorant of passing events. So heavy a snow as the one we now have, cannot be recollected since 1804, at any rate,—if indeed the one of that year was so great. Amidst all our distresses, none, we presume, is more severely felt by our fellow-citizens, than being deprived of their regular news. In this predicament, we know not what we could better recommend, than that they should, one and all, subscribe for the *Whig*. We have been six months engaged in the publication of this journal, during which time we have, of interesting matters, "laid up a good foundation against the time to come"; and we expect to be able still to give interest to our publication—even if the blockade should last for another month. We have our hopes, however, that the regular mails will be got on during the present week, at the farthest.

We received a western mail late yesterday afternoon, too late to make any extracts. Our latest Washington dates are Monday 17th, and Annapolis 20th. We see nothing of moment in any of the papers, except the Kentucky balloting for Senator, which we extract. The proceedings of the Legislature of Maryland are of that local character, that we can make no satisfactory summary. The bill in relation to the election of the Senate of Maryland by the people, passed the House of Delegates on Wednesday last.

It will be seen by the Congressional summary, that the claim of Mr. Monroe, has been rejected by the House of Representatives. At the request of an esteemed friend at Annapolis, we insert to-day the remarks of Mr. Kennedy, in the Senate of Maryland, on the eligibility of Gov. Martin. The arguments of Mr. K. evidently proceed from a thorough conviction of their justness, and cannot be regarded as the effusion of party spirit or personal hostility. For these reasons, and the reputation this gentleman has obtained in his native State for devotion to her institutions, and

throughout the country, for genuine republicanism: his remarks are entitled to the dispassionate consideration of the public.

Collegiate Education.—There is nothing which more essentially contributes to the permanence of our republican government, than the general diffusion of literature. In the prosecution of this desirable object, Maryland has liberally endowed her literary institutions. We deeply regret, however, to perceive, that no sooner do our young gentlemen finish their academical course, than they consider it absolutely necessary to complete their collegiate education at Princeton, or some college within the bounds of the "Universal Yankee Nation." But the time has come, when this spell of enchantment should be dissolved; for it is abundantly evident, that with the exception of Yale and Cambridge, there is not a college north of Maryland which ranks above mediocrity. In addition to this circumstance, the habits and manners of the Northerners and Southerners are quite different: the consequence is, that collisions and disputes often take place; and not unfrequently great injustice is done to our Southern students. And to cap the climax of literary absurdities, thirty or forty thousand dollars, at least, by our infatuation and prejudice, are annually expended in other States, for the purpose of procuring a collegiate education, when superior institutions exist in our own State.

But, it may be asked, where are those advantages to be obtained? We answer, (without any intention of disparaging others,) at St. Mary's College, in Baltimore. We are in possession of some statistics in regard to this venerable institution, which show it to be inferior to few in the country. There are there, at present, upwards of one hundred and thirty students; it possesses ample funds,—an extensive and valuable library,—a splendid philosophical apparatus, for demonstrations in natural philosophy and chemistry,—and about twenty professors and tutors in its various departments.

In recommending every Marylander who aspires to a collegiate education, to enter some college in our own State, it is due to ourselves to disclaim the imputation which some may be disposed to cast upon us, of being influenced by local partialities and prepossessions. We are actuated alone by a solicitude for the literary reputation of our own State, and for the advantage of our own citizens.

On our first page will be found an article giving some statistics in regard to Yale college. From these it will be seen that Maryland, with a population inferior, we believe, to two-thirds of the States of this Union, sends to that college more students than any other state except Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York. Can it be that the mere name of having graduated at Yale, is to continue to draw from us annually such immense sums as are necessary for the education of our youth?—or shall we not rather look to the talents of our young gentlemen, than to their diplomas, to settle the question of their usefulness?

For our own part we have but little regard to names—and if we could, with some of our friends, boast a splendid education, we should be perfectly satisfied that St. John's, St. Mary's, Washington, or any other school, should enjoy the credit. Indeed, we should equally revere the mud-chinked walls of the school-house we first entered, (if, peradventure they exist,) as we should the splendid porticos, domes and towers of Cambridge, Yale or Princeton. Let us, then, support the institutions of our own State—or at least lend our influence to build up an institution which shall be creditable to ourselves, and advantageous to posterity.

We can but call the special attention of our readers to the essay from the New York Evening Post on the subject of the Duties on Sugar. The arguments, we look upon, as unanswerable. As very justly observed, this article is no longer to be regarded one of luxury, but of daily necessity,—not in a few, but in all families, throughout our country. The work of giving relief in articles of primary necessity was begun last session of Congress, by the reduction of the duty on coffee, cocoa and salt—and we must shortly feel the benefit of the reduction, the law having gone into effect on the 1st of this month.—We indulge the hope that the good sense of the country will overcome the determined prejudices of the restrictionists; and that in regard to articles of every day use, at least, a more enlightened policy may obtain.

KENTUCKY SENATOR.

We learn from Kentucky, that on the 4th instant, the Legislature went into an election for Senator in Congress, in place of Mr. Rowan, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next. The following was the result of the balloting:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.
J. J. Crittenden,	65	68	67	68	68	68	67	67
Johnson,	50	19	20	17	51	60	57	5
Rowan,	18	49	4	2	5	3	6	1
Wickliffe,	1	1	46	50	13	6	6	61
Beall, Jr.,								

THIRD DAY.
Crittenden, 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68
Johnson, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Rowan, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Wickliffe, 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61
Beall, Jr., 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
All the above candidates except Mr. Crittenden, are friendly to the present administration.

We learn, from a friend at Annapolis, that the Governor elect arrived in that city on Thursday morning the 13th inst. at about half past ten o'clock, and at 12 o'clock he was waited upon by a deputation from both branches of the Legislature, requesting his attendance in the Senate chamber to take the oaths required by the constitution and laws of Maryland. At half past twelve he entered the Senate Chamber, and in the presence of both houses, the several oaths were administered to him by the President of the Senate, after which the Speaker of the house of Delegates and members returned to the Delegates Chamber and took their seats; shortly after the speaker announced to the house an invitation from the Governor to attend at the Government house at 1 o'clock. The house then adjourned till 10 o'clock next day, and the members of both houses, with a number of citizens and strangers, repaired to the Government house and partook of a delightful and well prepared collation. The above comprises all the intelligence we have received from Annapolis since our last.—*Gazette.*

From the Baltimore Republican.

THE CLAIMS UPON THE U. S. UNDER THE CONVENTION WITH FRANCE IN 1800.

It is very agreeable to find by various recent intimations, that the present French government has manifested a becoming appreciation of our long standing and meritorious claims to indemnity, arising out of spoliation committed under color of authority from the Imperial Government, without regard to the common principles which all the world are bound to respect. It is highly creditable to our present energetic, and paternal chief magistrate, that the interests of so respectable and important a class of our fellow citizens, as the body of merchants confessedly are, have been regarded with the deep solicitude which the amount of the claims, and the immutable principles of justice upon which they rest, so justly inspire.

The French nation is the debtor; and neither lapse of time nor change of government, can, in any degree, lessen the perfect obligation which originally and always marked the transaction. The recent revolution, however, adds something to this responsibility, since the new government professes to adopt the principles upon which our own is founded, and which are at once the boast and ornament of an intelligent and happy people.—Protection to our own people and justice to all, we hold up as the base of our, as we desire to see it the base of all governments; and while we witness the moral effect of this principle, upon the hitherto deplorable governments of France, Spain, England, Brazil, and others of South America and Denmark—who, each in turn, has acknowledged the justice and policy of meeting to us indemnification for wrongs committed—and now France again—let us be quite sure that nothing remains on our part, to maintain the efficacy of this salutary, peaceful, and benignant principle, which we have so many motives of interest, policy, and patriotism, for recommending in its broadest sense to the adoption of every nation.

It is not true, that the United States received from France, in behalf of our merchants, thirty years ago, a large indemnification which has not been paid over to them. And have not the sufferers been left to languish, even unto death, with incessant complaint upon their lips? They hold the official declaration from the Executive Department of our government, that "the claims from which France was released, were admitted by France, and the release was for a valuable consideration in a corresponding release of the United States from certain claims on them;" and the repeated favorable reports of committees, to both houses of Congress, have uniformly and most unequivocally established that the claims rest upon irreducible facts.

A highly respectful and most earnest appeal was submitted to the President twelve months ago, having for its object to induce his recommendation of their claims to the favorable consideration of Congress; but he was not then, as now, thoroughly informed of the details, and hence the subject was held under advisement.

None can doubt that he will be most prompt and zealous in efforts to efface this stain from the reputation of our country, and that the time consumed in the consideration of the case, will be more than compensated by the efficiency of the means he shall adopt to secure the desired object.

A passenger who arrived here in the packet ship Columbia, from London, under the name of Robert Atkins, but whose real name we understand is Robert Air, has been arrested and committed to prison, on a charge of having robbed a banking house in London, in which he was a clerk, of about \$4000, in money. The principal part of the money, he brought, from some treasure deposited in one of our banks.—*N. Y. Adv.*

A London paper mentions that it had been lately decided by the Court of King's Bench that innkeepers are liable to make good, losses, sustained by travellers sojourning in these houses. The case tried was that of a captain, who left his great coat in a coffee room whilst he proceeded to the custom house, and on returning found it had been carried off. A verdict of seven pounds was rendered against the defendant.

Distressing Calamity.—On Sunday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the widow E. Rumney, residing with her brother-in-law, Mr. Richard Rumney, in Allen street, was burnt to death in a most afflicting manner. Her brother having gone out, she locked the door, as was her constant custom when Mr. Rumney was absent, and in going towards the fire-place, her foot caught in the carpet and threw her into the fire before she could recover herself, being a very stout woman.

Her clothes caught, and although she shrieked for assistance, it was some time before the neighbors could get to her through the windows, when they succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until she was most dreadfully burnt on the whole left side of the body. She continued in this state, suffering most excruciating agonies, until Monday, when she expired. Mrs. Rumney was seventy-four years of age, and has maintained through life, a correct and unblemished character.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Es King of France.—This unfortunate old man, whose misfortunes are of his own fabrication, lives in comparative retirement at Holyrood House, Edinburgh. He confines himself entirely it is said, to the company of the few gentlemen, who compose his suite. These are—the Duc de Bordeaux; the Duc de Fougny (brother to the ex-minister); the Baron de Damas; Marquis de Barbanco; Monsieur de Barante; Monsieur de la Vilette; Doctor Bongon; L'Abbe de Bourdeville; M. Le Gros; Harvey; Bartholomew Moore; Henri; Goerry; Bonnelle; Saintard; Wagner; Chandelier; Savoye; Zegre; D'Arbon; L'Alouette,

and Borthant. The Edinburgh Courier states that the only nobleman who has called upon His Majesty is his old friend, the Earl of Argyll. When he and his household arrived at the apartments assigned, for their accommodation, no military honors were paid to him; the few spectators who were present at the entrance to the palace, observed a respectful silence, and some gentleman, whom he met in his progress, shook him by the hand. A dinner had been furnished; the royal table was laid for three, and that of the suite for eight, but neither the old king nor the Duke of Bordeaux, sat down to dinner. Charles sometimes takes a walk through a part of the city, with two or three attendants, and in one or two instances has suffered some inconvenience from the crowd, (not always of the gentlest cast) which pressed so close to him as to require the interposition of the police officers, though they were perfectly orderly. He frequently smiles at the eagerness of the crowd to get a peep at him. He is said, in another of the papers, to be considerably altered since his residence in Edinburgh thirty years ago, and stoops much but walks firmly. No longer cooped up in seclusion by that divinity which doth hedge a king, or rather hide him from the fair world and its mortal concerns, it is said he is beginning to exercise the rights of a free subject and exchange civilities with the good-natured citizens of the Scotch metropolis.

MR. CLAY AND COL. SMITH.

The following article appears in the Lexington, Kentucky Reporter, and in the National Intelligencer.

"The Legislature.—Rumors, highly prejudicial to the purity of some of the members of the Legislature have gone forth from Frankfort. It is to be hoped that they are without foundation; but the mere possibility of their truth justly occasions pain and regret. They relate to the engrossing subject of the election of a Senator of the United States. We need not state, that the people of Kentucky, and the whole American people, have confidently anticipated that some individual would be elected to the Senate of the United States, who would truly represent the feelings, interests, and sentiments of this community—some man who would sustain the character and the consistency of the State, by espousing the great interest of the American System and Internal Improvements, and by showing himself opposed to proslavery, either of American citizens or the aborigines—opposed to corruption, nullification, veto, and wasteful extravagance—opposed, in short, to the present weak and wicked Administration. Why has this not been done? Why the delay? We know that it was alleged that certain members opposed to the administration, were elected to support it, so far at least, as to concur in the choice of a Senator favorable to it. The absurdity of this allegation was too gross, even in these times to secure public credence. What citizens who conscientiously believe that the government is now so administered as to threaten every thing valuable among us, so eager for the office of a representative of the people, as to pledge themselves to vote in violation of their solemn convictions? The thing is incredible. But they represent counties that once supported Andrew Jackson. Does it therefore follow, that those counties are mortgaged in perpetuity to Andrew Jackson of Tennessee? Did not those same counties once support a citizen of this State for the Presidency? And if former opinions are to be appealed to for furnishing a standard of present action, which is to prevail? Are there not also members representing counties which were always opposed to Jackson? How will they vote? The members for example from Woodford, Shelby, Madison, &c.?"

"These views which the people take, have increased the surprise which prevails, and have prepared the public mind to credit the rumors to which we have alluded. It is said that a Tennessee Judge, a member of the celebrated white washing committee of Nashville, directly from the city of Washington, was at Frankfort during the first week of the session. It is affirmed that he was closeted with several members of the legislature during his visit to the seat of Government, and particularly with a member from the county of Madison, whose course, although he lately held a Federal office, was supposed to be doubtful; and that after the departure of the Tennessee Judge this member, although during the canvass in his county he had solemnly, publicly, and repeatedly pledged himself to vote for a particular individual if he should be brought forward as a candidate for the Senate of the U. States, declared to a friend of that individual, that he would not vote for him. It is further affirmed that since the visit of the Tennessee Judge, the member referred to has shown fresh zeal in the Jackson cause; that he attended the Jackson Convention, and by his declarations afforded renewed and stronger proofs of his devotion."

"Are these things true? If they are, the inferences are irresistible. In these times of corruption and venality, we need not urge the necessity of vigilance and watchfulness. But if facts of such a nature as those alleged, are well founded, what ought to be the measure of the indignation of an abused, outraged, and betrayed people?"

The article drew from Col. Smith, one of the Representatives from Madison, the following card:

A CARD.
My attention was drawn by a friend this morning to a scurrilous attack upon my character, in the editorial columns of the Kentucky Reporter, by dark insinuations and innuendoes. I cannot descend to notice the feeblest falsehoods; but I will dare show myself, I will hurl the lie direct in his teeth. None but a base heart could draw such an inference from the mere exhibition of that courtesy due a gentleman and a stranger, and none but one corroded with malignity would have uttered such insinuations. J. SPEED SMITH. Lexington, Dec. 23, 1850.

The U. S. Telegraph, upon this subject remarks:—We place these articles on record for future use. They contain the material for much political excitement; and, should an opposition Senator be elected by the Legislature of Kentucky, the manifesto of the Reporter of Kentucky, as unpalatable to Mr. Clay and his friends, as the famous "Bargain, intrigue and management" circular."

A correspondent of the Boston Courier gives the following description of the capital of Louisiana, the sugar making process, &c.

LOUISIANA, Dec. 1850.
I have picked up among the planters a few little knowledge of sugar-making, of which I propose to give you a "condensed extract."

The cane planted in this country is of three kinds—the Creole, (which is the best) the Bourbon, and the Otaheitean. The land is ploughed, and the cane planted in what are called drills, or hills of the whole length of the field, the gutter between being of the width of the plough. This is done as soon as possible after the crop is off, generally in January and February. It is tended, hoed, and weeded, with great care for a few months, until it

becomes too thick to admit of walking amongst it. The slaves are then employed in getting the wood necessary for the manufacture, or in making hogheads, until the cane is ripe, which is about the first of November. It is then from five to ten feet in height, (sometimes fifteen; but not commonly.) The fields have then an appearance not unlike extensive corn fields. The leaves do not grow within four or five feet of the ground. All hands are then turned out with cleavers, or short knives, to cut the cane. They strike as near the ground as possible, for there is more juice near the root, and cut off the top near the leaves. It requires no preparation for the mill. The cane passes between three cylinders which crush it entirely, extracting the juice which drops into a reservoir on one side, while the broken cane falls on the other. The juice is of a fine cream-colour. It is boiled in four large kettles, which are fixed over a furnace, being dipped from one to the other, and all extraneous matter being skimmed off during the process of boiling and evaporation. In the fourth boiler the good sugar is of a light straw colour. From this it runs into the coolers, holding a hoghead or more each, from whence in a few hours it is ready to put in the hogheads. These stand in what is called the *Purgie*, upon a false bottom, or upon beams, over large vats, which receive the molasses—in ten days or a fortnight from the time the cane is cut, the sugar is sufficiently drained to be shipped.—The whole process is very simple,—although I fear the description is not very plain. From eight to ten hogheads are generally made in a day, and these, at five cents a pound are worth \$50 each. Upon some plantations nine hundred and a thousand hogheads are made in a year.

The Sugar Planters here raise nothing else. They purchase all their corn, beef, pork, rice, cattle, &c. so that, although their profits may be great, the expenses of even a moderate sized plantation are very considerable. Slaves are worth from five to seven hundred and even a thousand dollars each. It is necessary to have on every plantation a sugar boiler, one or more overseers, and a negro-driver.

O New Orleans I can tell you, but little, for my time was short, owing to a preference for other places. The ancient city is entirely French in its narrow streets, its low tiled wooden buildings, its homely men, good looking women, and its language. In the modern part of the city, and where the Americans have made inroads, blocks of brick buildings have risen, like the issue of Banquo, with a writ of ejectment upon the style of the 17th century; but the work of regeneration or reform, will not be completed until the Americans become a majority and get the government into their own hands—a doubtful period—for the elections, it is believed, are during the Summer, and the Americans sacrifice the "glorious rights of election" to fastidious notions about the climate. Had they the philosophy of Sir Lucius O'Trigger, they would remember that there is "every snugly" in the Abbey, in case of an unfortunate liquefaction. It requires but little examination to ascertain that there is more fear than danger.

The good citizens have the advantage of Canyote of old, for they have stopped the "prod waves" of the Mississippi by means of a high and expensive levee. The whole city is so low that in the spring, the water runs constantly from the river to Lake Ponchartrain, or the Swamp in the rear. In 1813 the water made what is termed a "craze" about six miles above, and overflowed the greatest portion of the town; should the same thing occur again, the march of the whole place towards the Balise will be much more rapid than agreeable. The parable of the house built upon the sand is literally true, in more than one respect, when applied here.

New Orleans is better lighted than any of our cities by means of large lamps with reflectors, hung in the centre of the streets, at every corner, in addition to which it has often been noticed that in warm latitudes the moon and the stars appear to stand from their magnificent canopy and to shine with a more intense and vivid light. There are few public buildings of any note; the Catholic Cathedral is a massive structure, but the humidity of the atmosphere discolors every thing white, and gives an appearance of great antiquity to modern works. The interior work of the Cathedral is more solid, than that in the Catholic Church at Baltimore, but its decorations are not so beautiful.

The most interesting and amusing resort is the market-house, in the morning. It is undoubtedly the spot where Babel stood, and about which there has been so much uncertainty. Here are Blacks, Whites, and Yellows; English, Irish, Scotch, French, Spanish, Swiss and Italians; Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Shawas, and all sorts of Aborigine and Anglo-American, males and females, buying and selling and each speaking his own mother tongue. Black women handling the cleaver with the dexterity of professed butchers; Quatre-uns, with their clean bandanna head dress and basket of edibles above, steering through the moving maw with the skill of pilots among snags and sawyers; Girls, preparing, over a fire of sticks, hot gumbo, of which the negroes partake upon the spot; Squaws, each with a papoose and a load of baskets upon her back; Men, with the dignified stride of Macready and a blanket fit for Damon in the highest flight of his insanity. Europeans, peddling every thing that has a name, from a paper of pins upwards. Slaves or Convicts bound to their labor each with a heavy chain from his ankle to his girdle. Ground, spread upon palm leaves on the floor, in one place, and the heads of slaughtered cattle piled in another. Every variety of the dog species.

Mastiff, greyhound, mongrel grim, Hound or spaniel, brach or lynn, Or hobbilike, or frondel tail, coursing, yelping, barking and biting. The only distinguishing articulate sounds in this Babel are, unappreciable, (the name by which the six and a quarter cent piece is known in "the farther West") "bit bit, piastre, and some other denominations of the root of evil." Through this heterogeneous mass moves the guard with his arms akimbo, his sword by his side, apparently as much engaged in his meditations as if he were in the midst of a prairie. In a few hours the purchases are made, the wants of the population apparently supplied, and silence takes the place of all this racket and confusion.

The census gives the city nearly 50,000 inhabitants, but it is not mentioned in the papers what proportion are blacks. It must be considerably more than half. In a square comprising most of the business, and therefore the greater portion of those who have neither families nor servants, the total population, according to the official return, is, in round numbers 26,000; of which 18,000 are whites, 8,000 are blacks, and 2000 are free blacks. There is a fraction of about 700, to be divided among the three classes. When the returns from the country shall be completed, the whites will appear in a frightful minority. On plantations, where there are not more than five or six adult whites, will be found 300 and 400 negroes. These negroes are generally, at least

so far as I had opportunity for observation, well fed, clothed, and housed, and the planters seem to feel, and probably do feel, as secure as those of Maryland or Kentucky. Whether they are actually so or not is a problem; and the whole subject is one which is not pleasant to contemplate, and in which our interference is both useless and impertinent. The planters of this state are surrounded with so many perils of a natural or physical character, that they have little time to contemplate those of a moral or political nature. The females, especially the children of the natives marry in a very early life; they are considered at the age of maturity when they have been tanned by fourteen suns and at nineteen the dimes, "re well round the corner." The boys live chiefly at home and learn to make sugar and manage the plantation. It is perhaps a singular fact that the males are not in general, so long lived as the females, especially on the banks of the river.

The only thing worn by the females here, which bears any relationship to the ribbons and flower shops worn on the heads of the Northern ladies, are the tussled baskets which the negro weavers tote about on their thick skulls, and in which they carry about half a barrel of flour in the manufactured state. The French ladies promenade during the warm afternoons, with a parasol, and nothing but a thin veil upon their heads—an unfortunate fashion if they are in search of compliments or husbands, but a very rational and comfortable one, let them seek what they will. Many of the Quatre-uns girls need not surrender their pretensions to beauty, to any of the donnas of Spanish or Italian extraction.

From the Trenton Emporium we learn, that the average Clay majority in that state for congress is 1,067; and that the majority of the lowest Clay man (Randolph) over the highest Jackson candidate (Parker) is 154.—At the last election for congress, their majority was about 1800.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 11th inst. by the Rev. A. Abraham Jump, Mr. Jesse Ginnson, to Miss Juliana Sparks, both of Caroline county.

On Thursday evening 13th inst. by the Rev. Henry King, John Jump, (of E.) Esq. to the amiable Miss Remona, daughter of the Rev. Abraham Jump, all of Caroline county.

On Tuesday 11th January, by the Rev. Henry G. King, Mr. Thomas H. Baynard to Miss Ellen C. Price, all of Caroline County.

DIED.

In this county on Tuesday morning last, Mr. WILLIAM WALKER.

In this county on Friday the 14th inst. Mrs. HAMILTON, consort of Mr. David Hamilton.

A Wet Nurse wanted immediately, to whom liberal wages will be given.—Enquire of the editor. Jan 25

READ'S PATENT.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.

IN the art of building Chimneys, and altering those already built, in such manner as to prevent or cure their smoking. From the time that chimneys were first introduced the building them has been but a series of experiments. The best workmen have only succeeded when accidentally approximating the principles now first systematized and offered to the public. That this subject should have been involved in mystery till the present time, can only be attributed to the imperfect state of Chemical Science until within the last few years. The progress recently made in that science has enabled the subscriber to reduce the art of building chimneys to a system invariably producing the desired result with respect to smoke, and at the same time making a saving of fuel.

Having secured the exclusive privilege of using and vending said improvement, for fourteen years from the third day of April 1835, the subscriber offers the same for sale on the following terms. The right for a city or county, \$50. When two or more counties are purchased by one person \$40 each. Ten or more counties at one sale \$30 each. For a Town, Township, Borough or Village, \$20. For a single house, \$5. Any person wishing to purchase may transmit per mail the sum required and a deed shall be immediately returned containing all necessary instructions to enable any mason to construct chimneys. Every chimney which shall be built under the authority of, and agreeable to this patent is hereby warranted a good chimney. All letters to the patentee must be post-paid. The publisher of a paper at the Capital of each state, who shall first publish this advertisement and Certificate, and continue the same for one year will entitle himself to the right for such capital city or county in which the seat of Government is located. Every publisher of a paper in the United States, who will give this advertisement, &c. three insertions, and forward one of the papers, shall receive the right for one house.

A. H. READ, Patentee.

Montrose, Susquehanna Co. Pa.

13th June, 1850.
We the subscribers, the Sheriff, Clerk, and Treasurer of Susquehanna Co. Pa. do certify that A. H. Read, Esq. the patentee above named, is a Gentleman of respectability, and established character for honesty and probity; and we have no doubt of his faithfully complying with any contract he may make.

CHARLES CHANDLER, 2d. Shff.

ASA DIMOCK, JR. Clerk.

DAVID DIMOCK, JR. Treasurer.

Jan 25

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase young likely negroes. Families included, for which the highest cash prices will be given. A line addressed to the subscriber at New Market will meet with prompt attention. Gentlemen wishing to sell will do well to call.

WM. W. WILLIAMSON.

sept. 7.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

FOR ONE HUNDRED NEGROES.

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

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, who may be found at the Eastern Hotel, nov. 16.

Are Two Dollars and
Annually payable half yearly
in advance. For the first
DOLLAR; and continued
FIVE CENTS per square.

[For the
THE DYING IN
And sound health and
Philosophy was firm. To
The proper object of redemption
He secured salvation's plan, the
Who made and loved the world
In sight of God and holy men
things,
And scoffing said, that death
The holy book which said a
illuminated the traveller's path
vale,
By him was healed not; again
With proud disdain and madd
And by his pen, deep dight in
Told to the credulous world
That common deities quaked
Yet while he wrote his heart
And trembling nerves forgot
While fearful doubt and
cried,
Doubt! But soon the trumpet
In rattling tones came rolling
Loud and louder broke the
Still mist the rattling clouds
Conscience, his trust friend
But now the hour of march
The dreadful hour! destined
His latest courage, and con
Till the grave's terrors, and
No boasted reason, nor philo
Could ever remove—There he
Beneath the iron wand of
His lance convulsed and torn
That made him feel his native
But oh, the struggle of his
What tongue of man or angel
Through the thick gloom of
He saw unearthly light, and
Immortal spirits stand, whom
Had no existence, save in
He called aloud for his philo
To come and help him in
But alas! though pledged
end,
The illusive phantom in dim
His dattures came, and tri
To sooth the anguish of his
But all their words, like
His inmost soul, and bright
Far well he knew, that but
On each he cast his dying eye
And then in sudden madness
The hour of death was come
The northern winds awoke
And howling howls roared
He heard the distant whistling
And thought a host of spirits
To scream his funeral dirge
The body sunk in death, the
On noiseless pinions winged
Through the wild tempest,
And as it flew all nature sh
Farewell.

Denton, January 15, 1831

THE UNDER
An Adventure at the C
"Hosts who fail to
OUR WHOLE FASHIONAB
sed with the singular di
on Thursday night last,
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belonged, lost by night
action that was her
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such occasions) first m
trophly was soon proc
out the fair owner, w
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les, the little petticoat
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first impression the
claimed the prize as
leging it was draped in
being found of every
faint, every courteous
embrace it as a gag
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ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, there will be sold at the residence of Elizabeth Robinson, in Oxford Neck, on THURSDAY 27th instant, at ten o'clock, A.M. if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, all the personal property, except the negroes, of the said Elizabeth Robinson, late of Talbot County, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Corn, Corn-blades and Top-Fodder, Wheat Straw, and a quantity of salted Pork. The terms of sale are: a credit of six months on all sums over \$5; the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. For all sums of and under \$5 the cash will be required.
PERRY ROBINSON, Adm'r.
Jan 18 2w

WHITE HALL.

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

It gives him pleasure to say that from the convenience his present establishment affords he will be enabled to extend to travellers, comforts hitherto beyond his power. The House to which he invites them, will in a very short time be in such repair as must ensure every luxury that can belong to good parlors, and to convenient lodgings rooms. His Bar is furnished with the very best liquors of every description, and his table with the most choice meats and dainties that the market of his portion of the country can supply. For Strangers, who may wish to travel to other parts of the Peninsula, he has good carriages and horses that can always be had at a moment's notice. For the PATRONAGE, since he commenced his line of business, he has received from a liberal public, and his friends, he asks to be allowed to offer his thanks with the hope, that his attention to their accommodation, will in future be crowned with greater satisfaction to himself than heretofore.
FRANCIS ARLETT.
Centreville, Jan. 15.

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

More Boots and Shoes.



THE Subscriber having just returned from Baltimore, with a full and complete winter supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

respectfully invites his friends and the public in general to give him a call and see his bargains! he has also a complete assortment of Materials suitable for Boots and Shoes, which he will manufacture in the most fashionable style and at the shortest notice.
The Public's obedient serv't.
JOHN WRIGHT.
Jan. 18

ATKINSON'S CASKET,

Gems of Literature, Wit and Sentiment.

EACH No. of this popular monthly periodical, will contain 48 or more royal sized pages of letter press, closely printed on fine type and good paper, forming at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages. Price \$2.50 a year in advance.
Every No. will be embellished with one elegant Copperplate and several handsome Wood Engravings, Music, and illustrations of Botany; besides a beautiful Title Page and a general index for the volume. The Copperplates will embrace Portraits of our most distinguished men, the Fables, Views and Fancy Pictures, equal to those of any periodical in the United States.
An elegant plate of the latest Fashions will be published in the January No. One of the Figures a full length Portrait of Queen Adelaide, of England; a Lady in Ball Dress, a Walking Dress, and Cap and Turban, of the newest style.
The February No. will contain a splendid portrait of Washington in an elegant Scripture Piece for March, in a close hand of the Engraver. The subsequent Engravings will be of the best quality.
Liberal Premiums have been offered for choice, original contributions. And special care will be taken to have the selections of the most interesting and instructive matter, consisting of moral tales, Biography, Historical Sketches, Poetry, light readings, &c.
The Volume for 1831, containing 12, 1829, 1830, and 1831, embellished with a great number of Engravings, bound or in Nos. may still be had, price \$2.50 a volume. This may be the last opportunity of obtaining complete sets. But a small number over what is required for present subscribers will be published in 1831.
Address (orders post paid)
SAMUEL C. ATKINSON.
112 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Editors who give the above a free insertion, are entitled to the Publication, or the Saturday Evening Post, as they prefer—if the Casket, they will address their papers marked to S. C. Atkinson, Pr.—if the Post is preferred, address Sat. Eve. Post.

Talbot County, to wit:

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Jonathan Evans, stating that he is in actual confinement, 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 act; and the said Jonathan Evans, having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Jonathan Evans be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of May 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 Jonathan Evans to come and show cause, if any they have, why the said Jonathan Evans should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 29th day of December, 1830.
LAMBERT W. SPENCER.
Jan 11 4w



UNION TAVERN.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the above stand recently occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, and is now fitting it up for the reception of visitors, and will be opened on Monday the 15th inst. The above house has recently undergone a thorough repair, and from an experience of twelve years with a disposition to please and accommodate the public, with the arrangements he is now making for their convenience, he hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.
WILLIAM C. RIDGWAY.
N. B. His stables will be in complete order and attended by careful Ostlers.
W. C. R.
Easton, Nov. 9, 1830, 1f

LEATHER

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced the TANNING BUSINESS, at the yard formerly carried on for Messrs. Holiday and Hayward—and having purchased their entire stock of Leather, &c. they have on hand and intend constantly keeping at the Saddle Shop of Mr. John G. Stevens, a good assortment of

Upper and Sole Leather;

which they will sell at fair prices for cash, hides, sheep skins, or country produce. They will also take hides to tan on shares, and pledge themselves to return all share leather in 12 months after they receive the hides. Being determined to pay strict attention to their business, they hope to receive a share of patronage. CASH will be given for hides and sheep skins, at the market price.
HENRY E. BATEMAN & CO.
Nov. 27th, 1830—Nov 30 1f

COACH, GIG & HARNESS



MAKING.

HAVING returned to Denton and engaged in Coach, Gig and Harness Making, in all its various branches, and having supplied himself with an excellent stock of well SEASONED TIMBER, together with a general assortment of MATERIALS, and having procured good Workmen, is now prepared to execute all orders at the shortest notice, he hopes by a constant attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
Denton, June 22

Coach, Gig and Harness Making.

THE subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement already received in his line of business, and now informs them, that he has just returned from Baltimore,

with a large and general assortment of MATERIALS,

which will enable him with the assistance of the best workmen that can be procured in the City, to have Carriages of every description finished in a very superior manner. He hopes by continued exertion to please the public, to merit their future patronage.
EDWARD S. HOPKINS.
Nov 30

Collector's Second Notice.

THE Subscriber, desirous of completing his collections within the time the law prescribes, earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Tax, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The Collector is bound to make his payments, to those who have claims on the county, in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired and is much pressed for the same; therefore, those in arrears, must now be prepared to settle the amount of their tax this present fall,—or in case of their neglect to do so, the law shall be his guide.
BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.
Oct. 19

REMOVAL.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed to his new stand on Dover Street, near the shop lately occupied by him, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, with neatness and despatch, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Grateful for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a disposition to please all, to merit a continuance of the public patronage.
He intends keeping a good supply of

MATERIALS,

and he pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom, and he is determined that his work shall not be surpassed by any on this shore.
The public's obedient servant,
WM. VANDERFORD.
Nov 30

THOMAS C. NICOLS

TAKEs this method of informing the public, that he has removed to Easton, and intends teaching school, in company with Miss M. G. Nicols. He flatters himself that, by unremitting attention to the duties of his profession, he will merit a share of public patronage. He has in his possession, letters of recommendation from gentlemen of respectability, both in Kentucky and Ohio, which may be seen at any time, at Miss Nicols' school room.
N. B. For the accommodation of such young gentlemen as are prevented by their business, from attending a day school, I have determined upon opening a night school, to commence on MONDAY the 20th instant, at six o'clock, P. M. Terms two dollars per quarter. Hours of tuition from 6 until 9, five nights in the week.
THOS. C. NICOLS.
Nov 28 3f

JOHN FOUNTAIN & DAVID BROWN

TRADING under the Firm of Fountain & Brown as GROCERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Have for sale on pleasing terms at No. 13 Light street wharf, (usually called head of the Basin)
1000 bushels Coarse and G. A. SALT
1500 a 3000 Sacks Liverpool fill'd fine Salt
Also, various kinds of SEED GRAIN, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, such as sugar, coffee, tea, molasses, rice, snuff, tobacco, ginger, alum, saltpetre, nutmegs, pimento, pepper, raisins, &c. &c.
They also receive on Commission, Grain and other articles. Country merchants and others would find it to their interest to address or call as above, inasmuch as our acquaintance with the market will enable us to obtain more than the commission above the price the farmer or country merchant would. Besides their saving the time of coming to the city to attend thereto; and as relates to Groceries they shall be put up equally good in quality and low in price as though they were personally present. David Brown has at the above stand (as also at his Pottery, Salisbury street, Old Town) an assortment of STONE WARE, also Coarse and Fine Earthen Ware; together with an assortment of Caps to prevent chimneys from smoking, delivered in any part of the city free of expense or breakage, and if put on board of a vessel, stowed away secure.
John Fountain has at the same place an assortment of Liquors, Wines, &c.—among the latter superior Old Madeira, on draught or otherwise.
Fountain and Brown act as Agents for the State of Maryland, for the sale of the following articles, manufactured at the New-York Salamander Works, such as:
Fire Cement Portable Furnaces
Cylinders Do Coffee Roasters
Fire Bricks Do Bake Ovens
Fenders for Stores Tiles for Bakers Ovens
Backs for Grates Curbs for Garden walks
Perforated Bricks Copings for Walls
For Stone Pipes Gutters 7 or 12 inches
David Brown has for sale, in fee simple on east Baltimore, east Pratt and Salisbury streets (each in the vicinity of the best water, in the city) improved and unimproved property, of indisputable titles. A part of the payment would be taken in groceries at fair prices, on application as above.
Baltimore, May 11

INTELLIGENCE, AGENCY, AND COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

THE subscriber impressed with a belief that an Intelligence and an Agency Office, conducted upon proper principles, with a due regard to the interests of society, would be conducive to public benefit, has been induced to open one at No. 48 BALTIMORE STREET, one door from the North West corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he will regularly attend to the duties of his establishment, and sedulously endeavor to render justice to those who may favour him with their patronage.
He will promptly and faithfully attend to the negotiations of all concerns confided to his management, as also to the collection of debts and ground rents, and all other kind of claims. He likewise will attend particularly to the selling of REAL and PERSONAL PROPERTY—his office is situated in a central part of the city, which has many facilities in the way of disposing of goods, by obtaining the highest prices for their owners and securing good places for slaves, without being sent out of the state.
Referring to the subjoined testimonials of character, he respectfully begs leave to solicit a share of patronage, and to remain the public's obedient servant
JOHN BUSK.

Having been solicited by Mr. John Busk to permit him to refer to us in support of his character and standing, we take pleasure in complying with his request. We have known him for a long series of years in various capacities, and have always found him correct in his deportment and honest in his dealings. Understanding that he is about to commence the business of a General Agent, Collector and Intelligence Office Keeper, we wish him every success in his business, believing that he will, by his conduct, merit the approbation of those who may employ him.
Richard Frisby,
S. W. Meeteer,
Jos. & Adam Ross,
S. C. Calkin,
H. S. Sanson,
F. R. Davidge,
Thomas Murphy,
Jno. M. Laroque,
Edward Priestly.

REMOVAL.

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

COMMUNICATION.

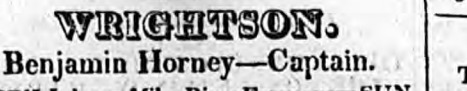
AMONG many new inventions of our enlightened age, is a patent Thrashing Machine, which we have heard highly recommended by our neighboring farmers, invented by Dr. C. Clark, residing in Green street, Philadelphia; and which we have the satisfaction to see in complete operation yesterday near this city, moved by one horse with great ease, thrashing at the rate of nearly one bushel of wheat per minute, perfectly clean, taking off nearly every white cap, without breaking the grain.—It throws the straw very strait from the machine, and leaves it in a good condition for binding. We also witnessed one moved by the power of one man, who informed us he could easily thrash 100 bushels per hour, with the assistance of one man to feed it. This small and cheap machine, the price of which we understand is from fifteen to thirty dollars, appears to possess the principle which has been so long sought for—which is in thrashing with ease. The beaters are in the form of a coarse screw of wrought iron, and secured in a very permanent manner to the cylinder, which moves with great velocity and ease.—Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.
Oct. 26
Printers in the country would probably do many of their subscribers a favor by inserting the above notice.

Easton Female Academy.

MRS. SCULL, respectfully informs the Parents and Guardians, of youth in Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that the duties, of said Seminary, will be resumed on the 13th September next.—wherein will be taught the usual courses of Literature, viz.—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, (ancient and modern) History, Composition, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, &c. &c.
Those who may think proper to patronize this institution, may be assured that every exertion will be made to facilitate the moral and literary progress of those entrusted to the care of the instructors.
August 31

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER



WRIGHTSON.

Benjamin Horney—Captain.

WILL leave Miles River Ferry every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock A.M. returning leave Baltimore every WEDNESDAY at 9 o'clock A.M. and will continue her route during the Season. All orders left with the Subscriber or with Capt. Horney on board, or at Dr. Spencer's Drug Store in Easton, will be punctually attended to.
This Packet is a fine new Vessel in complete order for the reception of Goods or Grain and can perform her route in a much shorter time than the Packets from Easton Point. Captain Horney, or the Subscriber will attend at Dr. Spencer's Store every Saturday, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to.
LAMBERT W. SPENCER.
Easton, May 18 1f

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to remove from Easton, respectfully requests all those indebted to him to call and settle their accounts immediately by note or otherwise, as further indulgence cannot be given.
THOS. S. COOK.
Easton, Oct. 19.

Talbot County, to wit:

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of James D. Satterfield, stating that he is in actual confinement, 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 act; and the said James D. Satterfield, having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said James D. Satterfield, be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of May 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 James D. Satterfield to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said James D. Satterfield, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 21st day of October, 1830.
LAMBERT W. SPENCER.
Dec 7 4w

\$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Monday the 31st day of May last a negro man called ANTHONY, he took with him the following articles of clothing, viz: a blue cloth coat, pretty much worn, cross-barred gimpings over jacket, coarse cord pantaloons, light dove colour, blue and yellow vest, with large yellow buttons, two pair of coarse tow linen trousers, and a coarse muslin shirt. Anthony although 21 or 22 years of age, is considerable under a man's size, his complexion is a deep black, a scar from the cut of an axe on one of his feet, the one not recollected, he is a blacksmith by trade, any person who will arrest and secure in either, the jail at Centreville or Denton, or will deliver him to the Subscriber near the Hole-in-the-Wall, in Talbot County shall receive the above reward.
THOMAS BULLEN,
Guardian for the heirs of John Merrick, dec'd.
June 8 1f

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for officers fees, for the years of 1828 and 1829, are hereby notified that no longer indulgence can possibly be given, as I am determined to close the collections of said fees, as the law directs. I have given my deputies the most peremptory orders to execute every person, who may neglect this notice, I would also take the liberty to inform those persons, who owe fees for the present year, 1830, that the same has been due for several months past, and payment is expected immediately for this, me.
WM. TOWNSEND, Shf.
July 20

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wants an Overseer for the next year, (with a small family) capable of managing a large Farm, and hands, in a complete farmer-like manner. None need apply that cannot produce satisfactory assurances of their sobriety, industry, strict attention and ability.
SAMUEL HARRISON.
Rich Neck, Dec 7 8t

\$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Monday the 27th of September last, a negro boy who calls himself TOM BANKS, who is about sixteen or seventeen years of age. Tom is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, complexion of a dark chestnut colour, had on when he went away, tow linen shirt and pantaloons; no other clothing recollected.—The above reward will be given if taken out of the State, or \$10 if taken in the state and secured in Easton goal, so that I get him again.
WILLIAM ATWELL.
Jan. 4

EDWARD MULLIKIN,

HAVING purchased the Printing establishment of John D. Green, Esq. and added considerably to the stock of materials, is prepared to execute all kinds of

JOB PRINTING

with neatness and despatch, on the most reasonable terms, as:
Pamphlets
Handbills
Cards
Post Bills
August 8

Horse Dills
Hat and Shoe Bills
Blanks of all kinds
&c. &c.

NEW GOODS.

Lambert Retardon

INFORMS his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore
with a choice assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS,
selected with great care, which in addition to his former Stock makes his assortment complete, all of which he offers at very reduced prices, and invites an early call.
Easton, Nov 2

NOTICE.

The Subscriber having declined business in Easton, and removed to an adjoining county has placed his accounts in the hands of Mr. Wm. Barnett for collection. He therefore requests all those indebted to him to call on Mr. Barnett and make immediate payment.
THOMAS S. COOK.
Jan. 18

NOTICE.

The Subscriber having removed to Baltimore has placed his accounts in the hands of Mr. Alexander Graham for Collection, all those indebted to him are requested to call on Mr. G. on or before the first day of February next, and settle the same as after that date they will be placed in the hands of an officer, to be collected in the shortest manner.
RICHARD KENNEY.
Jan. 18.

To the Afflicted.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with hæmaturia, or in other words, that I passed a great quantity of blood with my urine, by which I was weakened so as to be confined to my bed; for the removal of which disease I employed physicians both at Easton and Baltimore, without receiving any benefit from their prescriptions or advice. Despairing of a cure of the disease, I applied to the Indian Physician, E. Lockwood, at Easton, and in nine days my complaint was entirely removed. As witness my hand and seal this 3d day of January, 1831.
THOS. P. TOWNSEND, Seal.
As to a knowledge of the cure of Mr. Townsend's disease by the Indian Physician, I cheerfully put my hand and seal, this 3d day of January, 1831.
SAMUEL H. BENNY, Seal.
Jan 4

CASH.

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. Love, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention.
THOS. W. OVERLEY.
Nov 16

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Mr. Thomas S. Cook, and next door to Dr. Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store, most respectfully begs leave to inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a full and complete assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

qual, if not superior to any ever offered to the public in this place, and from having the best of workmen, in his employ, he feels confident that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may please to favour him with their custom. He has also on hand a good supply of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CAPS

of various kinds—and as he is determined to sell low, those persons, wishing to purchase articles in his line, would do well to give him a call, view his assortment and judge for themselves.
JOHN WRIGHT.
Nov 2 1f

N. B. J. W. takes the present opportunity of returning his thanks to his old customers, and assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to ensure a continuance of their favours.

THE STEAM BOAT

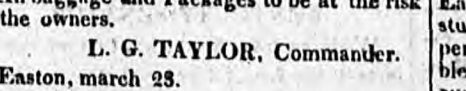


MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her routes in the following manner. Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.
Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passenger on board for that place, and thence to Easton or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.
She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharfton Corsica Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.
All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.
L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.
Easton, March 23.

The Editors of papers on the Eastern Shore are requested to publish this Notice once a week till countermanded, and present their accounts to Capt. Taylor.

STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Steamboat on her routes between Easton and Baltimore, will, on and after the 20th of this month, until the Spring, call at Castle Haven, in Dorchester County, for the delivery and reception of Passengers, and not at Cambridge.
LEWEL G. TAYLOR.
Easton, Oct. 12, 1830

CASH FOR NEGROES.

A gentleman from the West wishes to purchase a few likely young negroes of both sexes, for which the highest prices will be given in cash. Apply at the Union Tavern.
Dec. 21 3f

A List of Letters remaining in the

Post Office at Easton, Md. on the first day of January, 1831.

Those who inquire for letters advertised in this list, are requested to say they are advertised—they may otherwise not receive them.

Austin, Richard Arrindale, William
Abbott, William

Boardley, Daniel Barnes, Mr.
Bruff, Rachel Bullen, Thomas 2
Barrett, Samuel Bots, Rosanna L.
Bell, John Bates, William
Benson, Charles Barnett, William
Barnett, Ellen Sophia

Costs' Lodge, No. 76 2 Crandall, John
Cook, Richard Cox, Nancy
Cox, Daniel Cox, Isaac P.
Cain, James Cain, Mrs.
Colston, Ann Cox, Margaret
D

Darden, Richard 4 Dawson, John 8
Dawson, John, Jr. Downes, Charles
Dawson, Mary

Edert, John L. 2 Edmondson, Charlotte
Edmondson, John Esqate, Thomas
F

Foulke, Harriet M. Freeland, Edward N.
Fountain, Sarah Furbanks, John B.
G

Goldsborough, Nicholas Greenleaf, J. author
Goldborough, Sophia 2 Gist, William
Grigory, Zebadiah Gross, P.

H

Hadley, John Hopper, P. B.
Hedden, Wrathburn B. Harculus, Adam
Holiday, Eliza Henley, Ann

Jefferson, George

Kerby, Ann Kinnamoat, Mary Ann
Kemp, Samuel F. Kibbler, William
L

Lockerman, Richard 2 Landin, Wm. K. 2
Laindin, James M. Lee, Ann, widow.

Manning, Robert H. Matthews, John
Martindale, Chas. N. Martin, Daniel
M'Neal, Elizabeth

O

Oldson, Thomas Orem, Spedden, Jr.
P

Pinkney, Amelia Price, Sally
Packham, William Parrott, James
R