

ALANTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown." RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality reforms the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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TERMS

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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LIST OF LAWS.

Made & passed at December Session 1830

No. 1. An act to supplement to the act, entitled, an act to allow Adam Robb, executor of Upton Beall, late Clerk of Montgomery County Court, further time to complete certain records, passed at December Session, 1829, chapter 2.
2. An act to preserve the side walks in the village of Union Town in Frederick county.
3. An act to alter and change the names of Levin Wall Hall, his wife Rose Ann Hall, and his daughter Mary Elizabeth Hall of Dorchester county.
4. An act to alter the name of Caleb Smith, of Dorchester county.
5. An act for the benefit of William Workman of Allegany county.
6. An additional supplement to an act, entitled a supplement to an act to incorporate the Port Deposit and Chesapeake Turnpike Road company, passed at December session, 1827, chapter 200.
7. An act to prevent swine and geese going at large in Middletown Groves Addition, and Keller's Addition to Middletown in Frederick county.
8. An act to authorize the Clerk of Allegany county, to record the deed therein mentioned.
9. An act to encourage the destruction of crows in Kent county.
10. An act to authorize and empower John W. Richardson, to import and bring into this state certain negroes therein mentioned.
11. An act relative to a part of the Westminster and Hagerstown Turnpike road.
12. A further and an additional supplement to an act, entitled an act concerning crimes and punishments.
13. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to erect a town in Talbot county, by the name of St. Michaels, and to appoint commissioners.
14. An act to provide for the admission of Somerset county to the benefits of an act, entitled an act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state.
15. An act for the relief of James N. Albright of Montgomery county.
16. An act to provide for the erection of a bridge over Antietam creek, at or near Hager's Mill, in Washington county.
17. An act to exempt the wearing apparel of deceased persons from appraisement and sale in certain cases, and for other purposes.
18. An act for the relief of Mary B. Godwin, of the State of Indiana.
19. An act authorizing Cornelius A. Howard, guardian of John E. Howard, of the city of Baltimore, to lease certain property therein mentioned.
20. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Jackson Beneficial Society of Baltimore; passed at December session, 1819.
21. A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing Free Schools in the several counties mentioned, so far as relates to Harford county.
22. An act for the re-valuation of the real and personal property in Saint Mary's county and for other purposes.
23. An act to incorporate the Union State Company.
24. An additional supplement to the act incorporating a company for the improvement of the public road from the city of Frederick to Harper's Ferry; passed at December session, 1828, chap. 142.
25. An act to abolish the office of Commissioners of the Tax for Charles county.
26. An act to alter the location of the election districts in Harford county, therein mentioned.
27. An act to prevent bull-baiting in and near to Middle-Town, in Frederick county.
28. An act to abolish the levy court and commissioners of the tax for Calvert county, and for other purposes.
29. An act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act to appoint commissioners to establish the boundary line between Harford and Cecil counties.
30. An act to provide for the more complete administration of justice in equity cases in Allegany county.
31. An act for the benefit of George Gardner and William Mudd, of Charles county.
32. An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Clover Hill school and Meetinghouse in Baltimore county.
33. An act to authorize the Justices of the Levy Court of Caroline county, to levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.
34. An act to abolish all and every such parts of the constitution and form of government of this State, as relate to the appointment of the officers of Register of Wills, and Clerks of the county Courts of this State.
35. An act to repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the division of Frederick county into eleven election districts, and for other purposes.
36. An act altering and changing the name of Stephen Adams, to Stephen Henning Adams.
37. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to regulate the inspection of tobacco, so far as relates to Prince George's county.
38. An act to abolish the levy court, and provide for the election by the people of commissioners for Talbot county and prescribing their powers and duties.
39. An act to authorize commissioners to divide Prince George's county into school districts.
40. A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools, in the several counties therein mentioned.
41. An act to authorize the recording of the will of Christian Wyandlate of Washington county.
42. An act to incorporate Mount St. Mary's Institute in Frederick county.

43. An act to authorize the commissioners of Cecil county to build a bridge and open a road in said county.
44. An act for the relief of William Clark, former collector of the tax for Calvert county.
45. An act authorizing the commissioners of the Town of Harre de Grace in Harford county to build a wharf in the River Susquehanna at the termination of St. Clair street, otherwise known as Brown's Point in said Town.
46. An act further to provide for the payment of future instalments of the State's subscription for stock, of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, or Chesapeake and Ohio canal companies.
47. An act for the relief of Susanna Reeder, of St. Mary's county.
48. An act supplementary to the act passed at December session 1824, chapter 162, empowering the levy court of Harford county, in their discretion, to build a bridge over Deer Creek in said county.
49. An act to authorize the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road company, to construct a lateral rail road to Westminster, and for other purposes.
50. An act for the surrender of the charter of Baltimore college.
51. An act to provide for the building of a bridge over the Patuxent river, at the place called the Fork of Patuxent.
52. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the relief of Adelaide V. Lowe, of Frederick county, passed at December session 1822, chapter 100.
53. An act for the re-valuation of real and personal property in Montgomery county.
54. An act to authorize and require the levy court of Kent county, to levy a sum of money for the enlargement and repair of the offices of clerk of the county and register of Wills.
55. An act to prevent gaming.
56. An act directing the manner of advertising trespassing estrays.
57. A supplement to the act to divorce Rebecca Wilson and James Wilson, passed at December session 1829 chapter 229.
58. An act to alter and repeal so much of the tenth section of an act passed December session 1829, chapter 87, as prohibits the use of oyster tongs with more than six teeth, so far as relates to the Eastern Shore.
59. An act to authorize and empower the commissioners of Cecil county to levy a sum of money, and rebuild a bridge over Big Elk Creek in the village of Elkton, on the road leading past the site of the old market house towards Warwick in said county.
60. An act to confirm a deed of manumission therein mentioned.
61. An act to provide for the erection of a bridge over Antietam creek, on the road leading from Sharpsburgh to Harper's ferry, in Washington county.
62. An act to authorize Mary Lyon to lease the real estate of her infant children.
63. An act authorizing Michael Sinnott, of Harford county, to build a certain road.
64. An act to establish a house of refuge for juvenile delinquents.
65. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act relating to insolvent debtors in the city and county of Baltimore.
66. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Powhatan manufacturing company of Maryland.
67. An act to alter and change the name of James Stephen Thompson, to Henry Saint John Linden.
68. An act to authorize John D. Daniels, of the City of Baltimore, to lease certain property therein mentioned.
69. An act to fix the compensation of jurors in Kent county.
70. An act relating to certain books and records in the orphans' court of Baltimore county.
71. An act to incorporate the Warren manufacturing company.
72. An act for the benefit of Milo Mason, of the army of the United States.
73. An act to explain the second section 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.
74. An act to widen a part of Gay street, formerly Bridge street, in the city of Baltimore.
75. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to provide for electing commissioners for Washington county, and prescribing their powers and duties.
76. An act to provide for the opening of a street in Hagerstown.
77. An act appointing commissioners to mark and bound the lot of land on which the House for public worship of the Baptist society of Harford county stands, and to vest the title of said land in the trustees of said society.
78. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act empowering the levy court of Cecil county, at their discretion, to levy a sum of money to build a bridge over the Octopus creek, in said county, at or near Samuel Rowland's store; passed at December session, 1821, chapter 112.
79. An act to lay out and open a road in Baltimore and Frederick counties.
80. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to prevent unnecessary accumulation of costs on all actions or suits at law in the county courts of this State; passed at December session 1829, chapter 166.
81. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act empowering and directing the commissioners of Cecil county, to build two fire proof offices for the use of the clerks of the county and register of wills, for the safe keeping of the records appertaining to their respective offices in the Town of Elkton.
82. An act to continue in force the acts of assembly, which would expire with the present session.
83. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to alter and change the name of Elizabeth Town, in Washington county, to Town, and to incorporate the same.
84. An act to regulate the pendency of justices of the levy courts and trustees of the poor for Dorchester county, and for other purposes.
85. An act authorizing and empowering the commissioners of Harford county, to build a bridge over Deer creek, at or near William Pyle's saw mill.
86. An act for the relief of certain distressed foreigners in Frederick county.
87. An act to make valid, and authorize the recording of a bill of sale therein mentioned.
88. An act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over the Sassafras river, at the place where the public ferry is now kept from Frederick Town in Cecil county, to George Town in Kent county.

89. An act relating to the records in the register of wills office in Kent county.
90. An act for the benefit of the children of Robert I. Henry, late of Worcester county deceased.
91. A supplement to an act, to provide for the purchase of the office papers formerly belonging to the Surveyor's office of Montgomery county, passed at December session 1829, chapter 136.
92. An act for the relief of Ann Matthews of the city of Baltimore.
93. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the trustees of the Maria Martin, a Society of Baltimore, passed at December session 1823, chapter 154.
94. An act to incorporate the Presbyterian Church at Monokin in Somerset county.
95. A further supplement to the act, to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools in Anne Arundel county.
96. An act for the benefit of Horatio Clagett of Alexandria.
97. An act regulating the manner of levying on the assessable property in Anne Arundel county, for the support of primary schools in said county.
98. An act to incorporate Westminster in Frederick county.
99. An act to authorize the Orphans' courts of this State, to apportion the expenses incurred in improving real estates in cases of dower in said estates.
100. A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the distribution of a certain fund, for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein mentioned.
101. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the river Delaware, and the Chesapeake Bay.
102. An act to incorporate the Presbyterian church in Salisbury, in Worcester county.
103. An act to repeal so much of the militia laws of this state, as relate to parades.
104. An act to lay out and bound the limits of the village of Greensborough in Caroline county.
105. An act to confirm the proceedings of Nicholas Norris of Baltimore county, acting as a justice of the peace for said county, in the years 1829 and 1830.
106. An act to provide for building a bridge over Patuxent falls, at or near the Talbot River.
107. An act for the relief of Susannah Holmes of Baltimore county.
108. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to provide for the payment of the jurors in Prince George's county, passed at December session, 1830, chapter 64.
109. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to build or repair a road of Prince George's county.
110. A supplement to an act to incorporate the New Market academy in Dorchester county, passed at December session 1829, chapter 173.
111. An act to make valid a certain deed of trust therein mentioned.
112. An act relating to a public road in Montgomery county.
113. An act prescribing the duties of the several armours of this State, and relating to the public arms.
114. An act to compensate the Adjutant General of this State.
115. An act for the relief of Caleb Stuart and Richard Mace, of Anne Arundel county.
116. An act to keep in repair the cause-way near the Town of Salisbury in Somerset county.
117. A second supplement to the act, entitled, an act, to incorporate the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, passed at December session 1826, chapter 123.
118. An act to incorporate a company under the name of the Jefferson library company.
119. An act for the promotion of internal improvement.
120. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Princess Anne in Somerset county.
121. An act to incorporate the Port Deposit library company.
122. An act to extend the time of taking appeals from the chancery court in a case therein mentioned.
123. An act empowering the commissioners of Harford county, at or near the place, where the road leading from Gunpowder neck to Belle-Air crosses said road.
124. A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate a company, under the name of the Nottingham library company, passed at December session 1813, chapter 144.
125. An act to provide for the relief of insolvent debtors from imprisonment for cost in certain cases.
126. An act to reduce the rates of inspection and gunging in this State.
127. An act, entitled, a supplement to the act passed at December session 1823, relating to the inspection of flour in the city of Baltimore.
128. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to authorize the Levy Court of Frederick county to appoint Commissioners for the purposes therein mentioned.
129. An act to incorporate the Frederick and Emmitsburg turnpike road company.
130. A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.
131. An act for the benefit of John Contee Keith.
132. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act relating to the appointment of Constables in this State, and for other purposes, passed December session, 1824, chapter 140.
133. An act to divorce Henry Davis and Caroline M. Davis, of the city of Baltimore.
134. An act to incorporate certain persons therein mentioned, for the purpose of establishing a school, called the Liberty Grove School, in Cecil county.
135. An act to divorce William W. Vickers and Rebecca Vickers, of Dorchester county.
136. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act supplementary to an act for the opening of Pratt street, passed at December session, 1828 chapter 88.
137. An act to confirm the proceedings of certain Commissioners and extend the time for making a road in Baltimore county.
138. An act to provide for the appointment of inspectors and measurers of lumber, and the copying of fire wood, in the town of Salisbury, in Somerset and Worcester counties, and at Tany Tank landing and their vicinities.
139. An additional act relating to the city of Baltimore.

140. An act to reduce the rate of inspection of fish in the city of Baltimore.
141. An act for the benefit of Asahel Hays and others.
142. An act to divorce Charity Alderson and Wm. C. Alderson.
143. An act to authorize Jonas McPherson to lease certain property belonging to the minor children of Wm. Allcock (deceased).
144. An act relating to the police of the City of Baltimore.
145. A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act concerning crimes and punishments.
146. An act to confirm an act passed at December session, 1829, chapter 168.
147. An act to authorize the recording of a deed therein mentioned.
148. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the president and directors of the Baltimore water company, passed at November session, 1828, chapter 73.
149. An act to incorporate the Baltimore life insurance company.
150. An act for the relief of Thomas Murphy, of Queen Anne's county.
151. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the relief of the poor of Kent county, passed at November session, 1787 chapter 11.
152. An act to establish the width of Orleans street, in the City of Baltimore.
153. An act relating to Cromwell's bridge, in Baltimore county.
154. A supplement to an act to enlarge the bounds of Centerville, and for other purposes.
155. An act to abolish imprisonment for debt on certain judgments rendered by justices of the peace.
156. An act to divorce Richard Gittings and Elizabeth Gittings of Baltimore county.
157. A further supplement to the act passed at November session, 1795, entitled, an act to establish a bank, and incorporate the subscribers thereto.
158. An act to promote internal improvement by the construction of a rail road from Baltimore to the City of Washington.
159. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the dispatch of business in Baltimore county court.
160. An act to extend the powers of the commissioners of the school fund in Queen Anne's county, and to encourage the establishment of free schools in said county.
161. An act to authorize and empower commissioners to open and extend the breadth of an alley in Westminster, in Frederick county.
162. An act for the relief of sundry poor persons in the several counties therein mentioned.
163. An act for the relief of Peter Johnson of the City of Baltimore.
164. An additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act for quieting possessions, entailing conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers.
165. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to authorize equitable assignees to sue in their own names.
166. An act for the benefit of Mark Miller, of Baltimore county.
167. An act relating to the recording of certain proceedings in Baltimore county court.
168. An act for widening certain streets near the Washington monument, in the City of Baltimore, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
169. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the dispatch of business in Frederick county court, passed at December session, 1829, chapter 107.
170. An act to direct the Treasurer of the Western Shore to pay over to the judges of the orphans' court of Caroline county, the donation now given to the Hillsborough and Denton academies for the purposes therein mentioned.
171. An act to provide for enforcing the collection of penalties incurred under existing resolutions of this State.
172. An act for the relief of John Childs, of Anne Arundel county.
173. An act for the relief of Garrett Smith of the City of Baltimore.
174. An act to encourage the destruction of crows in Queen Anne's county.
175. An act relating to the commissioners of Harford and Baltimore counties.
176. An act to provide for the purchase of the office papers belonging to the Surveyors office of Frederick county, and to repeal the act therein mentioned.
177. An act for the benefit of James B. Dixon former Sheriff and collector of Calvert county.
178. An act to distribute the school fund in Montgomery county.
179. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Franklin turnpike road company, passed at December session 1827, chapter 186.
180. An act for the benefit of M. A. Ringgold and children.
181. An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.
182. An act for the benefit of the heirs of Mary Buckland.
183. An act vesting certain powers in the orphans' court of Montgomery county.
184. An additional supplement to the act of December session 1827, chapter 117, entitled, an act, to regulate the issuing of licenses, to traders, keepers of ordinaries, and others.
185. An act to prevent unnecessary expense and delay in prosecuting appeals from courts exercising equity jurisdiction in this State.
186. An additional supplement to the act to prevent the unnecessary accumulation of costs in civil suits.
187. An act relating to the court of Chancery.
188. An act to authorize the commissioners of Baltimore county to levy and assess a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned.
189. An act to incorporate the American Colonization Society.

Extracts from a late English work, on the transplantation of grown timber trees.

"Though timber trees be among the most delightful ornaments with which any country can be graced; they are ornaments, generally speaking, which a man cannot procure for himself; if they be raised from seed, or planted as saplings, the Grandson of the Planter is probably the first that can enjoy their beauty, and walk under their shade. Hence a method of transplanting full grown timber is

a very desirable art—not is it desirable only for merely ornamental purposes, for the shelter which trees afford to the soil, is one of the surest means of increasing the warmth, and fertility of a Country; and many districts have been converted from bleakness and sterility, to productiveness and value, by Plantations of timber—appearances render it highly probable that the seeds of mosses and lichens are wafted by the winds; and that if these winds are not purified from the pestilent seeds, they spread a noxious vegetable growth over what would otherwise be fertile land; in many places we have seen belts of plantations act as a sort of filter for the winds. The Trees next to a marshy heath have been covered with lichens so that no part of the bark was visible; while in the interior of the heath, and on the side most distant from the barren track the trees have been free from these Parasites; further, after the trees have attained sufficient size to shelter the land, the moss has disappeared from it, and the soil has become fit for the production of valuable crops. Nor is it on trees alone that this effect of winds, from cold and watery tracks may be perceived; for those sides of ancient and elevated buildings which are opposed to them are encrusted with moss and lichens, while the other sides are comparatively clean. To any one who has paid much attention to the more sterile districts of the Country, it is matter of every day notice, that nothing tends so much to keep within bounds the plants which are hostile to the grasses and cultivated crops as Timber; and this being the case, it follows that the means of procuring an instantaneous shelter of grown Timber are, at the same time, the surest means of procuring, comparatively, instantaneous fertility, in very many instances that we have seen, the land when not sheltered by timber, has returned to its original sterility whenever it has been allowed to be in grass. But when so sheltered, the pastures have retained their greenness for years, and instead of being deteriorated have been improved by remaining a few years out of tillage.
"In the year 1816 a much improved mode of transplanting grown timber was introduced by Sir Henry Boscawen of Alantou. By the practice of that mode he (in the course of five years, and at an expense remarkably moderate) converted his Park from a cold and naked field, to a rich scene of glade and woodland.
"According to this method there is no mutilation of the tree—not a branch is lopped off; and at the time of the removal not a root is broken. The trees are prepared before they are begun to be removed—this preparation consists in cutting all the roots at some distance from the tree. It is well known that such an operation, instead of being hurtful to trees is often of advantage. When the long lateral roots are cut, the stumps if they have not been rendered too short put out a number of young fibres, which appear to draw and convey the nourishment with more effect than those fibres that are connected with the more extended roots. The most handsome and thriving trees are selected as those that will bear transplantation with the least danger; and the lateral roots being divided, as has been stated, the stumps are covered with fresh mould, in which they are left for two or three years, in order that they may put out new fibres for the absorption of nourishment. This preparation of the tree actually improves it; as the fibres have to fetch the nourishment from a shorter distance. The tree being thus prepared, can be moved, not only without mutilating the top, but also without tearing up the roots; and thus the transplanting (if performed with skill) becomes a healthful rather than a dangerous operation; the pits for the reception of the trees are, in the mean time got ready; and for trees of about 30 feet in height (the diameter of such a tree may average about a foot) the diameter of these pits is about eighteen feet. The earth of the pits is trenched to the depth of about two feet, and in the course of the trenching, it is well mixed with compost of a nature as different as possible from that of the soil; and the ground thus prepared is the better if it lie for a year or more, in order that the component parts of the soil may be properly mixed and mellowed—when that has been done, the planting is accomplished by removing the earth to a proper depth placing the tree in the pit thus made for it, adjusting the roots as nearly as possible to their natural order, and then covering them with earth; this being properly accomplished, the firmness which the trees have is much greater than would at first sight be suspected; though the trees in Alantou Park are a good deal exposed to the violence of winds, yet they do not require to be much propped."
The machines used by Sir Henry for transporting the trees is not mentioned, but a "transplanting Machine" invented by

Feb. 19

Adam's letter, it will be seen that Mr. Crawford has given a garbled statement, omitting the most material points. It confirmed the statement of Mr. Calhoun. It will be seen that Mr. Crawford endeavored to sustain his breach of confidence in disclosing the proceedings of the cabinet, by precedent. Among these, he relies upon the case of Edmund Randolph but unfortunately for him, no stronger instance could be quoted against him. Mr. Randolph, although laboring under the most serious charges did not feel himself at liberty, even in self defence, to attempt to vindicate himself by a disclosure of the proceedings of the cabinet, without applying to and obtaining the consent of President Washington. The other instances of precedents alluded to by Mr. Crawford, are irrelevant, and give not the slightest justification for his conduct.

It will be seen from the notes, that in numerous instances Mr. Crawford's memory is not to be relied upon in the plainest particulars. He states for instance, that he never saw the confidential letter from General Jackson to Mr. Monroe, until the consultation of the cabinet, when it is proved by Mr. Monroe's letter, to Mr. Calhoun, that it was shown to and read by him, when it was received—five months before. He also states in order to prove that Mr. Calhoun favored Mr. Adams instead of Gen. Jackson, that in 1824 he received for Vice President all the electoral votes of the former, when in fact he did not receive the eight votes of Connecticut, nor did he receive all of the votes of New Hampshire, which were given to Mr. Adams. Thus showing that even in a recent event and of such publicity, his statements are not to be relied upon. Many other instances might be pointed out; but we forbear to notice them here.

The reader will perceive one striking fact, that in Mr. Crawford's statement as given to Mr. Hamilton by Mr. Forsyth, not the slightest allusion is made to the confidential letter of General Jackson to Mr. Monroe, on which letter he now rests the justification of what he asserts to have been his course. For a full view of the errors of Mr. Crawford, we refer the reader to our notes upon his letter.

In conclusion it must be apparent to all that Mr. Crawford's statements are not to be relied upon, whatever may be the cause, and we know not how those of his friends who brought him out on the present occasion, to exhibit him before the world with all his weakness, can possibly justify their course. It is hard to say whether it is most cruel to Mr. Crawford, or most unjust to Mr. Calhoun. Why they should publish his statement, it would seem to us difficult to explain. They must see that the confession of Mr. Crawford, that he was not present, and the statement of Mr. Adams that the confidential letter was not produced, take away the whole basis of Mr. Crawford's argument, and that his numerous errors render perfectly impotent his attack upon Mr. Calhoun. Was it supposed that Mr. Crawford's statement would be read by many who would not have the means of detecting his errors, and thereby be led to form false conclusions?

As to his general abuse of Mr. Calhoun, and suggestions against his character, we feel confident he cannot make the slightest impression. The cause of the former is no doubt to be found in his long cherished enmity; and if his statement of notorious and public facts are not to be relied upon, as we have shown it is not possible that his mere insinuations or suggestions can have any effect.

From the U. S. Telegraph, Feb. 25.

We publish to day a statement from the Vice President, supplemental to the correspondence with the President, made necessary by the publication of a letter of Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Hamilton. The much shorter, it is not less interesting than the correspondence itself, and will doubtless attract universal attention. It places in darker shades, than did the preceding publication, the base political intrigue which has caused the controversy between the two highest officers of the Government. The second link in the chain of operations against Mr. Calhoun at Nashville, has been traced by the Vice President with clearness, and feelings which must bring conviction home to every mind. The art and profligacy which characterize the movement, has no parallel in this country, and to find a match we must go to the works of fiction.

The statement clearly shows, that the arrangements for the accomplishment of the plot, if not conceived, were at least consummated in this city, in 1827 and 1828. The agent was the district attorney for the southern district of New York. The public may be curious to know who he is, and what are his political associations. He is James A. Hamilton, of New York, the confidential friend and associate of a prominent officer of the Government in whose place he acted as Secretary of State pro. tem. and who has been appointed, by the influence of his principal, to the office he now holds.

It is useless to disguise suspicions, which have been from the first entertained, and which are now so strongly confirmed by the circumstances now disclosed, that the prominent friend of Mr. Hamilton is the author of the intrigue, and the person intended to be benefitted by its successful accomplishment. It is due to the individual to whom we refer that he should be made acquainted with the belief so generally entertained, in order that he may take steps, if in his power, to free himself from the odium which otherwise must attach to him.

We hope that Mr. Forsyth will feel it proper to lay before the public the letter of Mr. Hamilton to him, to which his letter of the 5th of February, 1828, is an answer, and also his letter to Mr. Crawford to which Mr. Crawford's letter to him, which may be considered the proximate cause of the present unhappy state of things was a reply.

It may be inferred from Mr. Hamilton's correspondence with Mr. Calhoun, that he was at the same time in correspondence with Major Lewis on the same subject. This correspondence could not fail to throw much light upon the intrigue and we trust that Major Lewis will feel it to be his indispensable duty to place it before the public. The people have a right to know all the circumstances of this dark transaction, and will demand to know them.

Mr. Van Buren's paper, the Globe, comes out with a blazer against Mr. Calhoun, for daring to issue his pamphlet. We extract the following from an article in that paper of the 19th ult. of nearly three columns, all of similar import.

"What have the public to do with Gen. Jackson's and Mr. Calhoun's opinion of each other? Are they called upon to decide whether Mr. Calhoun was guilty of duplicity or not? Gen. Jackson says he was. He says he was not. Whether he was or was not, does not now concern the public. Mr. Calhoun's publication, therefore, was wholly uncalled for. It is a FIREBRAND wantonly thrown into the republican party. Mr. Calhoun will be held responsible for all the mischiefs which may follow."

The Editor closes his review as follows: "It was rumored, before the appearance of this publication, that it would not be an attack on the President. But it is impossible we think, to view it in any other light. The President and Mr. Calhoun were directly at issue in a private correspondence. That issue the latter has carried before the public with the avowed object of seeking the verdict of the people. It is to be no arraignment of the President at the bar of public opinion it has no motive or meaning. We have treated it as we understand it. It is only so far as it affects the President, that we feel any interest about it."

The National Intelligencer represents the Globe as the organ of the personal friends of the President, and indeed his particular paper. The Globe has lectured Congress, and even the Jackson majority, in a truly magisterial and angry style. The Calhouns, the Haynes, the McDuffies, are treated, in an editorial article, in the following terms:

"Some gentlemen of the South who have been building up a pre-eminence upon their exclusive devotion to that section, and who attempt, by inflammatory harangues in Congress, to excite their constituents, while at the same time they make demands so extravagant, and upon principles so absurd, that they know cannot be admitted, are contributing most effectually to the purpose of Mr. Clay—although hostile to each other, these politicians have a common design. It is self-aggrandizement. An over-strained Tariff is equally essential to the importance of Mr. Clay and the Nullifiers. Mr. Clay will not therefore abate an item of his American System, nor would the Southern ultras, we imagine, be satisfied with the repeal of the whole revenue system, unless accompanied with the concession of the right of nullification—a right which is to enable certain great men, who, like Caesar, would rather reign in a village, than be second in Rome, to rule a section, if they cannot rule the whole Union. We should not be astonished if a common interest in a Tariff excitement should bring the ultra Politicians, who advocate the opposite extremes of the question, to act together, however widely they may differ theoretically. It is an old saying, that extremes comes together."

From the Md. Republican of Feb. 25. MARYLAND LEGISLATURE. The session of the Legislature closed on Thursday evening. A list of the titles of all the acts passed, will be found in this paper. As we have parted with them we may be excused for speaking of them with a freedom which we could not have done whilst they remained, without incurring the imputation of flattery. As a body, they gave us no individual occasion to be over grateful for favours to this press, that we should see merits where none were, or paint them larger than they were. We are just in the humor to speak plain truth of them, yet we speak it in honest sincerity, because we conscientiously believe they deserve it.

Such a legislative body we have never before seen in Annapolis. The whole some spirit of a real, though unpretending reform, arrived with the members. From the moment the session commenced, in the habits of their sittings, in the parades of their tables, it was at once manifest that different habits and different manners were to supersede those that had so long held a sovereign and deleterious sway over the society of our legislatures, and tainting the very character of a trip to the seat of government with the idea of a latitude of living too freely. The session has passed over, and without exception we have heard it spoken of, as being composed of men of the most exemplary habits, and of the strictest attention to business, that have sat here for forty years.

The effect was as obvious in the Halls of the Legislature as in the rooms of the members. Business was done with that regularity and system which rendered every thing easy and pleasant, and which enabled them to do well what they have done. In the House of Delegates, for ten days before the session closed, the desk of the Speaker, was every day cleared of whatever was for the deliberation of the House. We must not be understood as implying that the Senate were chargeable with delaying the session unnecessarily after that period. On the contrary we believe the time was indispensable to their duly deliberating upon the business before them.

No small credit is due to the ability of the Clerks they had employed, and it should be told to their honour, that they kept the whole of the writing regularly up, and for the first time for a great number of years the session was completely closed without requiring the aid of an additional clerk. Last year \$500 were paid for the services of additional clerks. It has been customary to vote additional pay to the regular clerks, where they have performed extra duty. No such consideration was made the clerks this year.

A spirit of cordiality and good fellowship pervaded the assembly. Less of personal bickering, and far less of political controversy than usual to a Maryland Legislature, characterized the session. Much of the facility with which business can be transacted will always depend upon the presiding officer. In that respect the House was fortunate. Mr. Thomas was as much at home in that chair as we have ever seen any man. The deep sensibility with which the members received his parting remarks, in acknowledgement of the unanimous vote of thanks returned to him for his services as Speaker, was the strongest proof of their respect. Our endeavours to obtain a copy of either the resolution or of his reply thereto, for insertion did not succeed.

The session is the shortest that has occurred for perhaps twenty years. The Journal of accounts is proportionally reduced of course, and is several thousand dollars less than that of last year. Amongst the most prominent of the public acts are those abolishing imprisonment for debt, and the one for the construction of a rail road from Baltimore to Washington city.

AN ACT TO ABOLISH IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT ON CERTAIN JUDGMENTS ISSUED BY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, PASSED AT DECEMBER SESSION, 1830.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the FOURTH DAY OF JULY NEXT, it shall not be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, or Court of Sessions, on the affirmation of any judgment of a Justice of the Peace, to issue a writ of *facias*, or execution against the body of any debtor who may have been a bona fide resident of the State one year, and of the County where the judgment may have been rendered four months, on any judgment rendered by a Justice of the Peace for any debt not exceeding Thirty Dollars, contracted after the date aforesaid: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the imprisonment of any person, against whom fraud has been alleged and proved.

By the arrival of the British packet ship Rinaldo, at Halifax, from Falmouth in 28 days, news to the 6th January from Paris, states that all was tranquil. Earl Grey had submitted a system of Parliamentary reform to the King of England. It was rumored that the Emperor of Austria was dead!

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT. FRIDAY, FEB. 25.

FLOUR..... 25 62 1/2 5 75
WHEAT..... 1 20 1 35
CLOVERSEED..... 5 5 25
FLAXSEED..... 1 18 1 20
CORN, RYE AND OATS..... Except in trading parcels by retail, there is nothing doing.

DIED. On Monday evening last, William, son of the Rev. Reuben T. Boyd, of this town. On Saturday last, Mrs. Nicola, consort of Mr. James Nicola of this town.

NOTICE. The Levy Court of Talbot county, will meet on SATURDAY the 12th March next, to appoint Constables for the several election districts of said county. Applicants are requested to be prepared with their securities on that day. By order of the court. J. LOCKERMAN, CLK. March 5 (S & W)

FOR SALE. An elegant Stud Horse, five years old next May, sired by an imported Horse, out a full blooded mare. Apply to THOS. COWARD, near Easton. March 5 3w

NOTICE. The Cambridge Chronicle & Centreville Times, will insert the above 5 times & forward their accounts for collection. March 5 3w

NOTICE. It is hereby given that the Commissioners of the tax for Talbot County, will meet at their office in the Court House in the Town of Easton, on Tuesday the 23rd and Friday the 25th days of the present month (February) at 11 o'clock A. M. and will continue to meet on the same days in each succeeding week for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals, and making such alterations and amendments in the assessment of property, as they may deem necessary and proper according to law. By Order JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County. Feb. 19

Magistrate's Blanks FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS we are measurably strangers to the people of Talbot county, we take the liberty of thus communicating our wishes and propositions to them. Our VESSELS are now in complete order for the reception of GRAIN, or other articles, on freight to Baltimore, on the following terms, viz:

Wheat..... 6 cts. Flaxseed..... 6 cts.
Corn..... 6 cts. Oats..... 5 cts.
Rye..... 6 cts. per bushel.

And in order to guarantee to the shipper, at all times, the highest price for his produce, we intend to consign the same to an old established commission merchant, and will pay at our own expense the commission and measure. We will also bring to our freighters, all articles they may wish, free of freight—Hogheads, Bricks, Plank, and similar heavy articles excepted, which shall be moderate.

The public may most positively be assured that our unremitting endeavors shall be evinced to do them strict justice, and facilitate their interest, in whatever business they may feel disposed to patronize us with.

We therefore, respectfully ask them for a small trial at first, as "deeds speak louder than words." As we have been in the shipping business for six years, from one place, we beg leave to refer you to the respectable gentlemen, whose names are inserted below. Our Granaries, at Kingston and Dover bridge, shall be in good order, and bags left for the use of the freighters with the Granary keeper, Mr. Tighman, Chance, at Kingston. The receipts of deposits by Mr. James Meloney, at the same place, who will also take memorandums, for all goods, that may be ordered by the freighters from Baltimore & receive the funds or proceeds of the produce so freighted, & pay them over when demanded. Also Captain Thomas Case, whose integrity, steady habits and obliging turn is well known by the undersigned gentlemen; will take grain on board from any of the landings, on Talbot Side, from Tuckahoe Creek to Oxford, and the proceeds (if the shippers renders contiguous to the water) returned to them, or deposited in Easton according to their wishes.

The Public's Obedient Servant, JOHN R. WRIGHT, Agent. Kingston, Talbot Co. March 5 3m (W)

REFERENCES. James B. Rumbold Aaron Clarke, Andrew Mason, Benj. Whiteley, Donalls Martin, Jr. John Rumbold, Jacob Leverton, James Turner, Abel Gooch.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, ANNAPOLIS, February 22, 1831.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the first Monday of April next, for delivering the Laws and Votes and Proceedings of the present session of the General Assembly and other documents required to be distributed by the Executive, to the clerks of the several counties of this State.

The agent or agents whose proposal or proposals may be accepted, will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the performance of the duty required, within twenty days from the time of receiving the said Laws, Votes and Proceedings, &c. TH. CULBRETH, Clerk of the Council. March 5 3w

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Easton Jail in Talbot county, on Tuesday the 1st day of March inst., by Henry Thomas, esq., a justice of the Peace, a negro man by the name of

JACOB HOWARD,

(but since calls himself Jacob Waters) as a runaway. Jacob is five feet, six and a quarter inches high, about 35 years of age, has a scar on the right side of his forehead, and a stout hair mole on his left cheek. Had on when committed a black cloth coat and vest, Marten skin cap, corduroy pantaloons and old boots—he says he is a Blacksmith by trade, that he served his time with a certain Mr. Isaac Spangler (who is now foreman at Old Point Comfort in the State of Virginia), in the city of Baltimore, at the corner of Liberty and Fayette Streets, and has been travelling with Mr. Richard Whitney, to sell his Patent Right for making Screws of Iron and other metals, and has with him Mr. Whitney's Patent Granted the 10th day of April, 1830. He says he was free born, and his father a mother lives in Baltimore. The owner of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law. J. M. FAULKNER, SDR. Easton, Talbot Co. March 5

NOTICE.

Frederick county as a Runaway, on the 5th day of February last a negro man who calls himself Prosper Jackson.

He is about 5 feet 4 inches high, a dark mulatto, about 33 or 34 years of age—had on when committed, a blue cloth coat and fustian pantaloons, black fur hat, and coarse shoes. Says he was set free by William Dawson, of Baltimore.

The owner if any, is requested to come forward and have him released, or he will be discharged as the law directs. PETER BRENGLER, SDR. March 5. 8t

Improved Agricultural Implements

The Subscribers have completed the different sizes from 6 to 12 inch of their new Improved Plough of which they last fall had a few sizes. The 6 inch, a small seed plough price \$4 50 7 inch, a full sized 1 horse plough 5 8 inch a light and easy running two horse plough 6

will be found well adapted to the lands of the Eastern shore of Maryland. Also on hand a full supply of the self Sharpening ploughs, McCormick's Improved ploughs, Woods Barn shears, cast steel axes, shovels, Picks, hoes, &c. The liberal encouragement given for our IMPROVED WHEAT PANS, during the last year, has induced us to prepare a full supply which enables us to furnish them at instant notice. Clover Seed, Timothy, Herd's Orchard grass, tall meadow cut grass and Lucerne seed.

Garden Seeds, a complete assortment of the growth of 1830. Also Fruit Trees and shrubs. SINGLAI & MOORE, Pratt street wharf, Baltimore. Feb. 26

A constant supply of the above mentioned Ploughs, will be kept for sale at the Store of Wm. Clark, our agent in Easton. G. & M. Jan. 15

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND.

THE Trustees of the Steam Boat, Maryland, early in the year 1830 resolved, that it would be expedient to elect annually a Captain for the Boat, notice therefore is hereby given to all persons concerned, that in conformity to this Resolution, the Board will proceed to elect or appoint a Captain on THURSDAY, 10th day of March ensuing.

By order, THOS. H. DAWSON, Treasurer. Easton, Feb. 19.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A SUPPLY OF FRESH GARDEN SEEDS is expected to be received by the first arrival from Baltimore.

Feb. 25. 3t T. H. DAWSON.

JOHN RICHARDS.

The celebrated and splendid Horse JOHN RICHARDS will stand at Centreville and Easton the ensuing spring.

The prices upon which the services of John Richards will be rendered are the following: 30 dollars the season and \$25 to ensure a mare to be in foal. The entrance money to be paid by the 25th day of January 1832. The money of the season to be paid at the time of service. Mares ensured and put with before it is ascertained they are with foal, the persons putting such mares to the horse will be held accountable for the entrance. One dollar to the groom in every instance to be paid at the time of service.

He is 11 years old this spring, a beautiful blood bay colour, with black legs, mane and tail 16 hands high, of a remarkably fine, indeed faultless figure; abounding in bone and sinew, with a full bold chest; and in point of strength, unexcelled by any horse in the U. States—he has proved himself a safe and sure foot getter. At three years of age this beautiful roan, beat the noted horse Washington, at Warrenton, North Carolina, at three 2 mile heats. Washington after travelling 30 miles to Petersburg in the two weeks following, beat at four two mile heats, several of the best blood horses in Virginia, among whom was Mr. Long's famous HENRY, who afterwards ran that splendid race on Long Island against Eclipse. To contend in this great match for 40,000 dollars, John Richards, (as will be seen by the following letter from William H. Johnson Esq., a member of the Senate of Virginia,) was originally selected, after a race, from all the best horses of the South, but having accidentally injured one of his legs, it became necessary to substitute Henry in his place. The ensuing fall, John Richards having partially recovered, from his lameness, beat several horses, among whom was his full sister, the famous mare Betty Richards, 4 mile heats, winning the Jockey Club purse at Petersburg. He however was never effectually cured of his lameness until he came into possession of the present proprietor.

Richmond, Va. January 9th 1830.

I am glad that you have got acquainted with John Richards, & much pleased that you are the owner of so fine a horse although I most sincerely wish he could have remained in Virginia one season that I might have put my mares to him. John Richards got injured so early, and when so young, that the public has not had an opportunity of forming an opinion of his excellence as a racer. I have had a fair and full way of judging of him; having trained him with many others, in order to make a selection to run the great and celebrated match with Eclipse, and I hesitate not to say, that he was decidedly my choice, and that had he remained sound he would most unquestionably have run the match; as from a trial made at New-market, a day or two before my departure for Long Island, he certainly was the best in my stable, this fact, together with his appearance, size and blood makes him, in my opinion, a valuable stallion; wishing you success with him, I am respectfully your most obedient,

WM. R. JOHNSTON.

PEDIGREE

Of the Race Horse John Richards. JOHN RICHARDS was gotten by Mr. Archie, his dam by Rattler, Rattler was esteemed in this country, no less as a race horse than a stallion. He was several times winner in this state, (North Carolina) when a colt, and subsequently in South Carolina, particularly at Charleston. He was gotten by the old imported horse Shark—his dam the celebrated race mare, Lady Legs, who was also the dam of the unequalled race horse Collector—she was gotten by the imported horse Centinel, her dam by the imported horse Parnaght, out of a mare that was imported by Mr. Randolph, of Virginia—his (JOHN RICHARDS' grandam,) by the old imported horse Medley his g. grandam by old Wild Air, his g. g. grandam by Nonpareil out of an imported mare, sir Archie. (JOHN RICHARDS' sire) was gotten by the imported horse Diomedes, out of the imported mare Castina, she by Rockingham, cut of Tabitha, Rockingham by High Flyer, out of Purity, sister to Pumpkin, Purity by Matchem, out of the old Squirt mare who produced seventeen colts, three were never trained, two died young, and the other twelve were good runners. The above is, in my opinion, a correct Pedigree of John Richards. For further information refer to the Stud Book.

I do hereby certify, that the bay horse John Richards, was raised by me, that he was gotten by Sir Archie, his dam by Rattler, his grandam by old Medley, his g. grandam by Wild Air, his g. g. grandam by Nonpareil, out of an imported mare and he is full brother to Betsey Richards.

LITTLETON C. RICHARDS. February 15, 1827.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, HALIFAX COUNTY, 15th Nov. 1827. I hereby certify, that in the year 1801, the celebrated horse Rattler, by Shark, out of Mr. Browning's mare Lady Legs, by Centinel, and who was also the dam of Collector, stood at my house during the season, Mr. William Richards of Northampton put his Medley mare, her produce from that season, was the dam of John Richards, as witness my signature and date as above. D. DAY.

Witness.—A. J. DAVIE.

Good pasture provided for mares from a distance, and every attention paid them, but not accountable for accidents or escapes. BELLA BADGER. Feb. 12

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. 15

POETRY.

From the Boston Statesman.

THE RED ROVERS FAREWELL.
Friends! ye have come as ye were wont,
With hearts unquelled to quail;
Ready to battle front to front,
The foe-man—or the gale.
Comrades! together we have dared
The tempest and the fight;
Together sailed—together shared
All—save the recreant's flight!
And now we part—nay, murmur not,
Take hence your glittering ore!
Be past and present all forgot,
Save that we meet no more.
Go, share a heartless world;
The wealth you've earned so well,
Your canvass to the breeze unfurl'd,
My merry men, farewell!
Lady, adieu! I would not task
Spirit so pure as thine—
But yet one prayer I fain would ask,
One thought that might be mine.
'Tis but a trifling boon—and yet,
I seek it not from thee—
No, Lady, thou too must forget
The "Rovers of the Sea."
He is but as a worthless weed
Torn from its ocean cave,
To float where'er the winds may speed,
Their pastime o'er the wave.
His life is but a faint gleam
Whose light is quickly shed—
Then be his memory but a dream,
A vision vanished.
Come Roderick, thou art left alone
With look and love to bless—
Faithful, though all beside are flown,
Amid my loneliness.

JUAN.

St. Mary's College, Baltimore.

In calling the attention of the public to the course of studies pursued in this Institution, the Faculty believe that they effectually respond to the just and increasing interest manifested throughout the State, on the subject of education. The spirit of inquiry which is awakened, suggests the propriety of soliciting investigation—and the present condition of the College encourages us to look with confidence to the nature of the result.

The system of instruction embraces the various Arts and Sciences usually taught in the most extensive Colleges. Latin, Greek, and the Mathematics are considered as the ground work of genuine scholarship. The study of these branches exercises the youthful mind with the strongest intellectual discipline, at the same time that it opens the highest sources of Literature and Science. Correspondent to their importance, are the facilities of instruction afforded by the Institution.

But while we are assured that these views are sanctioned by the experience of thorough scholars, we should be unfaithful to the improvements and the wants of the age, were we to allow the prosecution of those fundamental studies to trench upon the other and in some sense, more practical departments of a Collegiate course:—Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Political Economy, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, are the subjects of distinct classes taught throughout the year. The instruction in the Physical Sciences is not confined to a popular exposition, but is grounded on the solid basis of Mathematical Analysis. An extensive and costly apparatus gives additional interest and efficacy to the course of Chemistry. The text book used for Political Economy, is the English translation of Say's classical work enriched with the lucid and judicious contributions of the American editor. The professor of Rhetoric, in addition to his peculiar department, superintends a class of Elocution, in which the Students, for the most part, recite pieces composed by themselves. This arrangement is thought to be a successful attempt to secure the advantages of Collegiate Societies, without the usual inconveniences. Not to speak of the observance of more exact decorum, the youthful orators, while they have all the benefits of competition, are, in a measure guarded against the pernicious influence of premature and injudicious criticism. What has been said of Rhetoric and Oratory, is equally applicable to the mode of instruction in Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.—The Students having previously made themselves acquainted with the various views of the subject under consideration, are exercised by frequent discussions in the presence of the Professor. A peculiarity which distinguishes this class, and which will be appreciated by the lovers of the classical languages, is that the lessons are recited and the debates conducted in Latin. The Text-books are Vally's Latin Institutes of Logic, Metaphysics and Ethics, and Brown's Lectures on the Philosophy of the human mind.

Another department to which we direct our special attention, is that of the modern languages. In a literary point of view, they are recommended by many of the advantages which, in the estimation of the scholar, constitute the value and the charm of the ancient classics; but they derive an acknowledged, and peculiar importance from the present state of social and commercial intercourse. Hence, although they are not required by the statutes as conditions for graduation, their utility is earnestly inculcated, and the most efficacious means of acquiring them are provided. Besides the necessary interchange of languages among students of different nations—such of the boarders as are sufficiently prepared, spend their evenings in the rooms of the Professors, where they converse exclusively in French or Spanish.

The course for graduation regularly occupies a period of seven years. Although a youth is admitted at any stage of his education, it is deemed a decided advantage to enter as soon as he is prepared to commence the study of the classical languages. This plan, differing in some respects from that of many of our Institutions, is pursued by the first Collegiate Departments of the Universities of France and other European countries. It requires undoubtedly, a greater number of Professors and tutors and consequently additional sacrifices on the part of the College, but these inconveniences detract nothing from its peculiar and absolute benefits. The talents and disposition of a youth are more correctly estimated and may be more judiciously cultivated, by competent instructors, who have watched and regulated their early development. A more uniform system is maintained than could be secured by a dissimilar preparatory school. The books, the

classes, the teachers, have a more direct reference to the subsequent studies. The inequalities of proficiency in the various branches are also more easily remedied. To give a case of frequent occurrence—a student, who would be distinguished among the Sophomores, for his classical attainments, might be too slightly grounded in the Mathematics, to be admitted to the rank of a Freshman. Yet he aspires to an advanced standing. What is the consequence? He is hurried through volume after volume, and with a confused and evanescent knowledge of the preparatory treatises, he obtains the object of his ambition—he listens to lectures on subjects beyond his comprehension—he acquires little more than the nomenclature of the Mathematics—and thus, with the best opportunities of improvement, he sacrifices an important branch of his education. But, had the Institution been so organized as to assign to him classes proportioned to his actual proficiency, he would have made no less progress in one department, while he might have laid a solid foundation in the other. An additional advantage of this System is the facility of maintaining discipline. A student who enters College at an early age, acquires habits of obedience, and receives impressions of regard which retain their influence as long as he is under the care of the same instructor.

The College is amply provided with the means of carrying into effect its extensive course of education, and firm, yet mild system of discipline.—It possesses nearly thirty Professors and Tutors, of whom the greater number reside in the Institution and devote their undivided attention to the duties of their profession. Making literally one family with their Pupils, they have unusual opportunities of preserving their morals, forming their characters and facilitating their studies.

To this domestic intercourse more than to the efficacy of statutes, is due the maintenance of good order. Many who would not respect themselves with respect to the presence of their instructors. The frequent cabals and combinations which have shaken the confidence of many parents in the efficiency of Collegiate discipline are hereby rendered impracticable in any extent capable of affecting the general order of the establishment. A youth is less disposed to complain of real or fancied inconveniences, when they are shared by the Regents and Professors. The fruits of moral influence are more certain as well as more mature and lasting, than those of penal severity.

The following extract of the Prospectus exhibits the present state of the College. It may be proper to mention that funds are appropriated for the gradual increase of the Library. The Philosophical Apparatus will in a few months receive an accession of valuable instruments. A Botanical Garden will be commenced early in the spring; and as soon as it shall be sufficiently advanced, a course of Lectures on Botany will be organized.—The College edifices have recently been improved and will shortly be considerably extended.

PROSPECTUS.

St. Mary's College enjoys the advantages of a most healthful and pleasant situation, in the northwestern part of the city of Baltimore. The buildings are sufficient for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, & afford the facility of appropriating a separate room to each class of the various literary departments. The halls for meals, study, and recreation, are spacious, the dormitories airy, and divided into separate alcoves, one for each pupil. The grounds, forming an area of about seven acres are laid out with a view to the health and recreation of the Students.

In the month of January, 1805, this Institution was raised to the rank of University by the Legislature of Maryland, and empowered to hold Public Commencements, and to admit any of its students to any Degree or Degrees in any of the faculties, arts, and sciences, and liberal professions, which are usually permitted to be conferred in any Colleges or Universities in America or Europe. It is supplied with a complete Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus. The Library consists of about 10,000 volumes.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, French, and Spanish Languages, Poetry, Rhetoric, Natural and moral Philosophy; Political Economy; a complete course of Mathematics, with practical applications to Mensuration, Surveying, Civil Engineering, Drawing Maps and Plans for which operation, the College is furnished with all the necessary instruments, Geography, and the use of Globes; Writing, Book Keeping, Music, Drawing and Dancing.

GRADUATION IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

The course required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, comprehends the Mathematics; the Greek and Latin Languages; Rhetoric; Moral and Natural Philosophy.—The Candidates shall undergo all examinations that will take place during their stay at the College. The last year, they shall write and deliver a discourse, on a literary, scientific, or moral subject, a copy of which shall be left to the College.

"The Degree of Master of Arts shall be conferred on the students of the College, who two years, at least, after having received that of Bachelor of Arts, will apply for it to the President of the Faculty, provide they can prove, that from the time they left the College they have been engaged in literary or scientific pursuits and can produce certificates of moral deportment."

Honorary Certificates are granted to those who without having studied the classical languages, have gone through a complete course of English and Mathematical education.

For the pupils who begin their classical education, and intend to apply to all branches, taught in the College:

FIRST YEAR.—6th Latin: Gould's Grammar, Historia sacra. 6th French: Reading, and Levison's Grammar. 4th, English: 6th Geography and Writing.

SECOND YEAR.—4th Latin: Historia sacra continued, Historia Romana. 4th French, Grammar continued, Translations from French into English, Pables d. la Fontaine. 3d, English. Practical Arithmetic: 5th Geography, Writing continued.

THIRD YEAR.—4th Latin: Nepos, Caesar, Phidrus. 3d French: Grammar continued, Translations from English into French, Recueil choisi. 2d English. National Arithmetic: Lacroix's Arithmetic. 4th Geography. Writing continued.

FOURTH YEAR.—3d Latin: Nepos, Justin, Caesar, Curtius, &c. Ovid, Virgil, Latin Prosody. 4th Greek: Bournois's Grammar, Esop, Hierocles, &c. 2d French: Translations continued, Telemaque, Odes de J. J. Rousseau, &c. 1st English: Murray's Grammar and Criticism, Composition. Algebra: Lacroix's Algebra, 3d Geography. Writing continued.

FIFTH YEAR.—Latin: Poetry: Livy, Sallust, Cicero, Ovid, and Virgil continued, &c. Latin Verification. 3d Greek: Bournois's Grammar continued, Lucian, Xenophon, &c. 1st French: Composition, L'Art Poetique, La Henriade, &c. Geometry: Legendre's Geometry, 2d Spanish: Cub's Grammar, Estrada de Almeida, Isla, Yriarte, Escilla, &c. 2d Geography. Writing continued.

SIXTH YEAR.—Latin Literature: Cicero and Livy continued, Tacitus, Suetonius, Patriculus, Quintilian, &c. Horace, Juvenal, Persius, Lucan, Lucretius, Seneca, Terence, &c. Latin

Composition, 2d Greek: Xenophon continued, Isocrates, Hesiod, Theocritus, Dion, Moschus, Propertius. 1st class of Mathematics: Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Diff. and Integr. Calculus. Mechanics, Civil Engineering. 1st Spanish: Translation and Composition. Estrada de Covarrantes, Solis, Feljou, &c. Melendez Valdes, P. De Leon, &c. &c. 1st year of Elocution: 1st Geography.

SEVENTH YEAR.—Moral Philosophy, including Logic, Metaphysics, & Ethics Natural Philosophy, including, at least, Pneumatics, Electricity, Galvanism, Chymistry, Optics and Astronomy Political Economy: 1st Greek: Plato, Eschines, Demosthenes, Longinus, Theophrastus, Homer, Sophocles Euripides, &c. Rhetoric, including precepts, composition, and critical examination of Authors; Text book, Blair's Lectures, 2d year of Elocution.

Those who have already made some advances in their studies, or, who are not to receive a classical education, shall be admitted, according to their proficiency and the wish of their parents, into any of the above classes, which shall be kept throughout the whole academic year.

No books foreign from the course of studies are suffered to circulate in the College, unless they be signed by the President.

Nothing is omitted to kindle in every student a vivid emulation both for mental improvement and moral excellence. The principal means used to accomplish this object, are: weekly accounts given to the President by the professors and teachers, and read before all the students; semiannual reports sent to the parents, monthly private examinations of the classes, a yearly public examination, and distribution of Premiums.—Should these incentives prove ineffectual, coercive measures would be resorted to.

Discipline, on which both moral and scientific improvement must ultimately rest, claims peculiar attention. A punctual observance of the regulations, and above all, a due regard for decency, propriety, and morality are enforced—chiefly by instruction and persuasion. Any flagrant offence against these leading features of good education, is repressed with proper severity, and incorrigibility must end in expulsion.

The Diet is wholesome and abundant. The sick are attended and nursed with punctuality, and vigilance. Due attention is paid to cleanliness in the Refectory, Dormitories, &c.; likewise to the dress and persons of the students, particularly of the younger.

The Uniform of the students consists of a coat of superfine blue cloth, with gilt buttons—the cape of black velvet. For Winter, blue or brown cloth Pantalons, and blue or black Waistcoats. For Summer, muslin Pantalons and white Waistcoats—the same coat for both seasons.

Once a month, (commonly on the second Thursday) such as have their parents in the city, and have not deserved to be detained are allowed to dine with them, but they must return before six, in winter, and at seven in summer.—No student is permitted to sleep out of the College except in cases of urgency.

During the Vacation, which begins the Tuesday on or after the 15th of July, and lasts till the first Monday in September, the students who do not go home to their parents, are removed to a pleasant summer retreat, about 45 miles North west of Baltimore. There, under the superintendence of a competent number of Tutors, they spend their holidays, with equal advantage to their health and morals.

The classical exercises of the College are resumed on the first day in September—on which day the students must all have returned to College. To punctuality in the observance of this rule, Parents are requested to pay particular attention as it is of the highest importance, both for the improvement of the students and the good order of the College.

TERMS.

Boarders and half Boarders.

Boarding, per annum, \$140
Half boarding, per annum, 70
Tuition, per annum, 60
Payable half yearly in advance.

Day Scholars.

Tuition, per quarter, \$15
Entrance, 5

There is no extra charge for the modern languages, or any of the branches comprised in the course, except Music, Drawing and Dancing.

Every student, from a distance greater than five hundred miles, must have a sponsor. GUARANTEE, in one of the commercial cities of the United States, within two hundred miles of Baltimore, who will oblige himself, in writing, to make the regular payments, and to receive his Ward, in case he should be discharged by the College.

Bills are sent at the close of every 6 months. Drafts, at ten days sight, for the amount, are issued on distant Parents, or Guardians; the others are expected to be punctual in their remittances.

No pupil who is past fourteen years of age or younger than nine, is admitted into the College as a Boarder, except for particular reasons.

In the name of the Faculty,
SAMUEL ECCLESTON, President.
Feb. 26

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court.

15th day of February A. D. 1831.

ON application of James Leverton adm'r. of Moses Leverton 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 the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly & faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court, of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the public seal of my office, this 15th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty one.

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

In compliance to 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 Moses Leverton 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 26th day of August next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 15th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty one.

JAMES LEVERTON, adm'r. of Moses Leverton, dec'd.
Feb. 19 32

DENTON ACADEMY.

THE Patrons of the Denton Academy and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the duties of the Institution, were resumed on Monday the 13th of September, instant; the following branches of Literature will be taught in an efficient manner, viz: Orthography, with a strict attention to the most essential rules of Prosody, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping by single or double entry, Geometry, Mensuration, Navigation, Land Surveying, comprising the most concise method of calculation, by difference of Latitude and Departure, horizontal and vertical Dialling, Use of the Globes, Geography, English Grammar and History.

The Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received since his location in Denton, takes this opportunity of returning his unfeigned thanks to his numerous Patrons, and assures them, that no exertion, in the discharge of his duty shall be omitted, that can tend to facilitate and expedite the moral and literary improvement of his Pupils.

JAMES COLEMAN.

A young man of steady deportment, and well qualified to teach the rudiments of an English Education, is wanted as an Assistant; none need apply, who cannot come well recommended.

JAMES COLEMAN.

Boarders can be accommodated by several respectable Families in the town, on very reasonable terms.
Denton, Sept. 1—Sept 11

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 ob't. serv't.
JOHN WRIGHT.

Jan. 15

BARK.

THE Subscriber wishes to enter into a contract for his stock of BARK, for the ensuing Spring—say

100 CORDS.

50 CORDS of Spanish or Chesnut Oak & 50 CORDS of PEACH OAK— for which the highest price, in cash, will be given, on delivery to the Subscriber, at Annapolis.

Any person or persons wishing to take up said contract will address the Subscriber by mail or otherwise.

DANIEL T. HYDE.

Annapolis, January 3 2m

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at the late residence of George Shannahan, near the Royal Oak on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, all the personal property of the said George Shannahan, late of Talbot County deceased, consisting of NEGROES,



Horses Cattle Sheep

and HOGS, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention. The terms of sale are: a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. For all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.

WM. TOWNSEND, Adm'r.

of George Shannahan, dec'd.
Feb. 19

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed and delivered by the Clerk thereof, at the suit of Edward Roberts, use of B. N. Higdon, one of the suit of the State of Maryland, use of James Sangston, Adm. D. B. N. of George A. Smith, and one at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of Shadrach and Solomon Mitchell against Clement Morris, will be sold on TUESDAY, the eighth day of March next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, of said day, the following property to wit:—one negro boy Stephen, about 21 years old, one negro boy Major, about 18 years old, and one negro woman Matilda, about 20 years old, taken as the property of the said Clement Morris, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due to and become due thereon.

Attendances by

TUOS. HENRIX, late Shff.
Feb. 19

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

100 NEGROES.

from the age of 12 to 25 years, for whom 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. 13. (S. & W.)

PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this OFFICE AT THE SHOR EST NOTICE

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed from the Union to the EASTON HOTEL, lately occupied by Mr. THOS. PEACOCK, and 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 & 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 Cigs with careful drivers furnished to go to any part of the Peninsula.

The public's ob't. serv't.
SOLOMON LOWE.

Jan. 30

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 & 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. RIDGAWAY.

N. B. His stables will be in complete order and attended by careful Ostlers, W. C. R.

Easton, Nov. 6, 1830

AMERICAN HOTEL

THOMAS PEACOCK

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has opened a House of entertainment, on Pratt street, No. 56, four doors from Hanover st.—His table shall be supplied with the best markets afford, and his Bar stocked with a variety of good liquors. By unremitting attention and assiduity, he hopes to merit and receive a share of patronage.

Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with board, by the year, month, week or day, upon accommodating terms.
Jan. 1 6w

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 conveniences 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 to ensure every luxury that can belong to good parlors, and to convenient lodging Rooms. His Bar is furnished with the very best liquors of every description, and his table with the most choice meats and dainties that the market of his portion of the country can supply. For Strangers, who may wish to travel to other parts of the Peninsula, he has good carriages and horses that can always be had at a moment's notice. For the PATRONAGE, since he commenced his line of business, he has received from a liberal public, and his friends, he asks to be allowed to offer his thanks with the hope, that his attention to their accommodation, will in future be crowned with greater satisfaction to himself than heretofore.

FRANCIS ARLETT.

Centreville, Jan. 15.

THE Editors of the Eastern Gazette, Eastern Shore Whig, Kent Enquirer, 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.

\$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Dorchester county, Md., on Thursday the 30th ultimo, negro man Levin, who calls himself

LEVIN HARRIS,

about 26 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of very dark complexion and slender form—He is lame in his left ankle, and inclines the toe of his left foot outward, and that of his right foot inward.

Also, negro woman

LEAH,

this wife, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high—She speaks readily, and is stout, with a round face and a dark chestnut color. They are both quite likely.

If taken in the county, one hundred dollars will be given for either of them; if taken out of the county, the above reward will be given, or seventy-five dollars for either—provided they be secured in some jail so that we get them again.

S. H. MITCHELL.

PHILEMON GEOGHEGAN.
Jan. 15 7w

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

50 TO 100

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. F. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention.

Nov. 13.

THOS. W. OVERLEY

Magistrate's Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

It is come to this that a President writes electioneering letters to beg to be made the candidate? Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and John Quincy Adams did any of you ever do the like? Never! Never! Much as each of you may have been flattered by the parties opposed to you, they never had this to say against you. Is it any wonder that there should be quarrels and upsets in the Cabinet when such a President is counted chief? Does any man believe that Gen. Jackson did this of his own accord? If they do they are wrong. The same unseemly spirit that moves behind the curtain, and arranged the whole affair that flowed from Gen. Jackson's letter to Mr. Calhoun, covering Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Forsyth, with the view of destroying Mr. Calhoun, is now at work to lay the foundation of Gen. Jackson's ruin. It seems strange, but it is true, that the man who manages President Jackson in every thing, cares no more for him than for the dead. It will be seen, that this same high and favorite minister of Gen. Jackson, is his deadliest foe—pretending devotion to him now to serve his own purpose but willing to get rid of Gen. Jackson by any means, when he is ready for it. Mark the assertion, and mark the sequel. When too late, you will say, well it was so. Now to the letter with Gen. Jackson's frank.

From the Harrisburg Intelligencer.

THE LETTER AGAIN.
Since our last paper, giving an exposition of the corrupt means resorted to in order to procure the re-nomination of Gen. Jackson, we have been waited upon by some of the members of the Legislature who have SEEN the Letter. They say that we omitted one circumstance, which gives a deeper coloring to the whole transaction. **The Letter was not only written by the General's PRIVATE Secretary, but was FRANKED BY JACKSON HIMSELF.**—One gentleman has hinted to us, that the letter was received the day before the call, and not the day before the meeting itself. This certainly is unimportant. **A letter WAS received by a Senator of the Pennsylvania Legislature, previous to the meeting, from the PRIVATE Secretary of Jackson with the President's FRANK upon it, stating that it was proper for a committee of the members of the Legislature to address a letter to Jackson, requesting him to consent to a re-election.** This is substantially true, unless a number of the most respectable members of the Legislature, who say they have SEEN it, have falsified themselves. We do not wish to publish falsehoods—we have never done it knowingly. We have not yet named the Senator who received the letter, although every member of the Legislature knows who received it, because we have not had an opportunity of conversing with him on the subject. He is a gentleman whom we respect, and had we not considered it a duty would not have brought him into a situation which is undoubtedly unpleasant. Should this statement be denied by any responsible name, we shall be obliged in self-defence to call upon the Senator by name, as well as other gentlemen who have SEEN it, living in the counties of Washington and Fayette, and gentlemen living in other sections of the State.

Republican conventions of the People in Massachusetts, Maine and Connecticut have nominated HENRY CLAY for the Presidency.

The U. S. Gazette of Tuesday last says:—We hear that a correspondence between General Jackson & General Hayne was suddenly closed by the former returning to the latter his letter, with the simple but expressive comment "INSOLENT" marked upon it.

A secret session of the lower house of the legislature of Maine was held last week, on the subject it is supposed, of the Boundary question. The proceedings were transmitted to the President of the U. States. The Portland Courier says that, as far as it has been able to ascertain public opinion on the subject, the people of Maine are not satisfied with the decision of the arbitrator.

From the Cambridge Chronicle.

As the citizens of this District begin now to inquire who shall be their next Representative in Congress, I trust I shall not be chargeable with presumption, if I make a suggestion in reference to this important question. All admit that the increasing disasters and exigencies of our country, require that we should be represented in Congress by the most talented of our citizens. In obedience to this sentiment, and the wishes of many, I beg leave, with due respect, to propose to the voters of this district the name of Dr. Joseph E. Muse, as a suitable person to fulfil the high duties incidental to this station. This gentleman has been long and favourably distinguished among us. Although for many years almost entirely absorbed in scientific research and agricultural improvements, the high-handed measures of our present political rulers have, in a marked degree, called his attention to other considerations. The talents of Dr. Muse are admitted to be of the first order, which, together with his notorious energy and assiduity, his extensive agricultural interests, and his orthodox political principles, would seem to point to him as peculiarly qualified to fill this high station. I merely make this a suggestion, and leave the matter in the hands of those most interested.

We find the following article in the Albany Daily Advertiser:—**"Roman Liberty."**—We are informed that letters have been received from the Rt. Rev. Bishop Dubois, Catholic Bishop of New York, stating that he had received from the Pope (lately deceased) the sum of ten thousand crowns, towards building a college on the Hudson River. The contemplated College will cost, as is estimated about \$100,000.

Virginia tool.—Messrs. Tazewell and Tyler, Senators from Virginia, have come out in opposition to that part of the general appropriation bill which provides for sending a minister to Constantinople. They were strongly censured in debate by Livingston and Forsyth and Gen. Smith of Md. for abandoning a party measure. Their replies are true Virginian, and bore heavily upon Van Buren. The stand they took was sustained by the Senate, and the appropriation bill was amended according to their suggestions. **Md. Republican.**

To Sutors.—A law has passed the General Assembly of Maryland, during the late session, to do away the Imparance docket, or in other words, to bring to trial at the second term of the County Court, after the issue and return of the Sheriff's writ, all cases which were formerly postponed to the third session. The object of the law is to favor sutors by giving them an earlier lien. We understand, it leaves the right of superseders and appeal to defendants in action as before.

Sutors had better attend to this alteration—as those cases which were brought to the November term of 1830, will be tried at the March term of 1831.

Hagerstown Her.

PERSONALITIES.—An English paper gives an account of a brief but very candid conversation which took place between Mr. O'Connell and the Marquis of Anglesey, on the subject of personalities, in which the anxiety of both to spare each other's private feelings and to consider each other solely in a political point of view, was remarkably illustrated. The Irish orator told the Marquis, that although strong excitement and regard for his country might induce him to speak of his Lordship in his public character with some severity, still he meant nothing personal towards him. To this the Marquis replied; by requesting Mr. O'Connell in future to be a little more moderate and cool in his political expressions; "And," said he, "Mr. O'Connell, you may one day go too far; and if, after this warning you continue as violent, should you come to be hanged, you must not consider it meant as any thing personal towards you!"

From the Postscript in the N. Y. Com. Insurrection in Martinique. A late hour we received Martinique papers to the 16th of February from which we have translated the following.

On the 15th of February, an insurrection broke out among the negroes. They had fired the town, a part of which was burnt to ashes. A large number had been apprehended, and many of the ringleaders were shot. Their plea was that, as the French had obtained their freedom in France, they determined to follow their example.

The following sketch of the leader of the Nullifiers of South Carolina, will be the more interesting as it is from the pen of General Blair, one of the delegation from that State in Congress.

General Blair, of Congress, replies in very severe language to a late letter of Judge Cooper, upon an irreligious pamphlet commonly attributed to the latter. The General calls him an old anti-Christ and says in conclusion—"Perhaps if I had been routed out of England—discarded from the Judicial Bench of Pennsylvania—scourged from that State by the lash of public justice, and the hostings of the people, and at a certain period had been the bosom friend of Marat, Le Gendre, and the bloodiest of the bloody butchers of Revolutionary France, and could have been so fortunate as to have Cobbett to vouch this for me, Dr. Cooper, might descend to a controversy with me." But as I cannot aspire to such attainments, or hope for such a high distinction of character, I must take my leave of Thomas Cooper, M. D. forever. **Charleston City Gaz.**

From the Kentucky Sentinel.

It is a singular fact, that of all the Postmasters that have been removed since the present re-forming Administration came into power, amounting to about six hundred in number, not one so far as we have seen, has been shown to be a defaulter, or to have acted corruptly, or in any other way to have acted improperly, except in the single circumstance of voting against General Jackson for President. But how does the account stand with the rewarded gentry? Some of them had scarcely become warm in their places before they commenced committing depredations upon the mail. One of these rewarded gentlemen (Christian Weirich) was sentenced to the Penitentiary for twenty years, for robbing the mail in a few weeks (or months at farthest) after he had been honored with the appointment. Another (Ira Woodman) has been held in duress *vile* a considerable time for a similar crime. More recently a rewarded gentleman at Abington (Md) has been detected in robbing the mail. He had been but a short time in office; and was appointed because he was a man after Mr.

Harry's own liking—a good Jacksonian—a qualification which his predecessor did not possess, although in every other respect well qualified for the office.

Besides these mail robbers, there have been several defalcations among Maj. Barry's rewarded corps. The former Postmaster at Pensacola, one of the most faithful and efficient in the Department, was removed to make room for a noisy Editor of a scurrilous newspaper in Nashville. The result of this piece of reform, was a loss to the Department of seven or eight hundred dollars—being the whole amount taken in by the rewarder during his continuance in office. We have seen notices of the removal of several other Postmasters as defaulters, who had enjoyed their office but a short time, and who obtained them entirely through their hickory faith.

We do not pretend to charge Gen. Jackson or the Post Office Department with keeping defaulters in office, after they are known to be such; nor do we charge them with appointing men to office that they knew would rob the mail; but the principle they act upon, of appointing men to office who have nothing else to recommend them but their being Jackson men, and of turning out others for no other reason than because they are not of that class, must inevitably bring many into office who are destitute of principle of honesty, and of every qualification whatever for the offices to which they are appointed.

After witnessing the baleful effects of the rewards and punishments in the Post Office Department, the sad derangements they have caused, and the great losses they are likely to produce both to individuals and to the department, it was thought that a stop would be put to them. But no: the abominable work still goes on, & will continue to go on, until arrested by the want of subjects to act upon, or until the people shall hurl from office those in whom they have misplaced their confidence.

Among the late reforms that have been made, is the removal of Mr. Samuel Henderson, late Postmaster at Indianapolis. The Madison (Indiana) Republican says, "he was honest, well qualified, prompt, attentive, and accommodating; but he committed the unpardonable and damning sin of voting against Jackson for President."

It appears, from the Richmond Enquirer, that Mr. Randolph is not likely to spring into a chair in the Chamber of Representatives without a struggle. Mr. Bouldin, who has been Mr. Randolph's address, has addressed the Editor of the Enquirer the following on the subject:

To the Editor of the Enquirer:—I had not supposed it within the range of possibility that any set of circumstances could place me in opposition to Mr. John Randolph, before the public, or in any other way. To him & to his friend & agent, Mr. Wm. Leigh, no fact could be better known than this, that a disclosure of his purpose to me would not simply have been yielded to, but would have been furthered with all my heart. I have the same high admiration of Mr. Randolph's talents that I before had. I will not hide, cover, or smother the fact that on all the great questions on which this country has been divided, he has displayed a reach of thought—a sagacity almost prophetic—which I have in vain looked for elsewhere; but, Sir, I cannot consent to be put aside, in the unbecoming manner they have chosen to adopt. I appeal from the indignity, offered to the moral feeling of the community of which I am a member, and am again a candidate for Congress.

Yours, &c. THOS. T. BOULDIN.

Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, March 5.
WHEAT, 1 35
CORN, 33
CLOVERSEED, 6 25

NEW YORK, March 7.

Corn Exchange.—We had news on Monday to Jan. 26th, and on Thursday to Feb. 2d from Liverpool. The accounts in both cases were favorable to all Bread stuffs and produced a favorable effect here, and an advance on Flour, in all, of 50 cts. per bbl. Extensive contracts were made for future deliveries of Flour, which can soon be brought down to 90, 75, and for Canal, May and June deliveries, at 85, 80, 82 1/2; these contracts for Friday, on which day they were made, were estimated at \$9 or 10,000 bbls. On Saturday, 3 to 400 bbls. Western of fair brand, and Troy were sold at 37 in store for immediate delivery. Of Southern the stock is light; 200 bbls. Richmond County were sold on Friday at 41; and small parcels of various sorts at that price, but one thousand barrels half Richmond and half Fredericksburg, were bought at 42, 40 and 41. Almost the whole business is for shipment immediately on delivery; there is very little speculation going on. Extensive contracts were made for wheat to arrive; 4000 bushels Pennsylvania, 600 or two cargoes N. Carolina, and some North River all included within the range of 1, 45, 40 and all for immediate shipment on delivery. Prime Virginia would readily command 1 1/2 cts. In Indian Corn also large contracts were entered into for northern white and yellow 10 cts. several cargoes southern sold on Saturday at 70 cts. 500 bushels Barley at 30 cts. Rye none and much wanted. Oats would be exported if they could be found, weighing about 40 lbs. per bushel.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Richmond, March 7.
The Market.—Our market for bread stuffs has been quite animated since the late intelligence from Europe, bringing our rates down to 26th Jan. An advance of about 25 to 37 1/2 cts. bbl. has been realized on Flour, which we now quote at 36 & 37. Sales of Wheat have been effected at 130c. Tobacco and Cotton without material change.

ALEXANDRIA, March 6.
Flour.—There was great activity in the Flour market last week, and the transactions unusually large. The whole quantity that changed hands was, probably, not less than 10,000 bbls. Up to Wednesday inclusive, the wagon price was \$4 25 to \$4 75, and the store price \$5 70 to \$5 75. Early in the day on Thursday, before the news per the Silas Richards was generally known, one house, purchased between three and four thousand bbls. at 38 00. Friday sales were made through the day at 38 1/2 to 39 20, but late in the evening when the news from New York due that day and the day previous were received, and the full accounts per the Silas Richards promulgated there were more sellers at 40 00 than buyers, the news not being so favorably received as had been anticipated, it was freely offered at 40 00, and from 1600 to 2000 bbls. sold at that price; there were also 1600 bbls. taken at 3 15 1/2. Saturday there was more business, a few hundred bbls. were sold at 40 00 and 40 08; but the principal transactions were at 41 1/2. The wagon price on Saturday ranged from 3 02 to 3 06 and in one or two instances 3 08 was paid.

The news by the Britannia has had the effect still further to advance the price of Flour. Yesterday the wagon price ranged from 36 30 to 40 40; principal receipts taken at 32.

At 4 o'clock in the evening we were not advised of any sales from stores—6 25 offered, 6 50 demanded.

OBITUARY.

Died at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning the 26th February at the Trappe, Mr. John Fletcher aged 21 years. As in his life he witnessed the meek and humble spirit of the Christian religion, so in his last moments he proved its vital efficacy in supporting the soul in its passage through the valley and shadow of death. Truly with him it was Christ, and he died in his faith. On Friday he set his earthly house in order which being done he spent his remaining strength in witnessing a good confession to his family and friends, and early on the following morning fell asleep in Jesus without a struggle or a groan. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

Died in Cambridge, on Friday the 4th inst. after a short illness, William, eldest son of William Gibson, esq., of Queen Ann's county, in the 17th year of his age. He was a very intelligent and promising youth, much esteemed and respected by his associates and those who knew him.

EASTON PACKET.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing the public, that he has taken the Granary and Wharf of Messrs. Kerr and Goldsborough, as also, that

new, substantial and fast sailing Boat, THE SCHOONER, **ARIEL.**

which he intends running as a regular Packet from this place to Baltimore. The Ariel will leave Easton Point every Wednesday at 9 o'clock, A. M., returning will leave Baltimore every Saturday morning at the same hour. The Ariel is now in complete order for the reception of freight and passengers, and can go to and from Baltimore as quick as any sail boat that sails on our bay. As I have been employed for the last six years in the freighting business from this place, I flatter myself that it will be in my power to give general satisfaction to all persons that may entrust their freight to me. The Schooner ARIEL will be commanded by Capt. Thomas F. Towriss, who is well known for his industry and sobriety, and with whom I have no doubt the public will be pleased. All Orders given to the Subscriber, or left at Dr. Thos. H. Dawson's Drug Store in Easton, will be faithfully attended to, by

The Public's obedient servant, SAM'L H. BENNY.

March 12 4t

FOR SALE,

VERY LOW FOR CASH,

A second-hand Piano in complete order. Any person wishing to examine it will please call at the Cabinet Ware Room of the Subscriber.

JOHN MECONEKIN.

Easton March 12

THE FAIR.

A Meeting of the Managers, and all those who are favorable to the proposed Fair—has been suggested to me, as very desirable. I therefore at the request of several friends, appoint the said meeting on THURSDAY 17th inst., at the Church in Easton—should the weather prove unfavorable, it will take place on the next good day.

ANNA MARIA TILGHMAN.

March 12 (S & W)

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ, for the present year a single man as an OVERSEER—Letters of recommendation is required.

NS. THOMAS.

Anderton, Oxford Neck, March 12 3t

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court, Commissioners to divide or value the lands and real estate of Major Benny, late of Talbot county deceased, will proceed in the Execution of the said commission agreeably to law, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 14th day of May next.

Signed

JOHN BENNETT

JOHN D. GREEN

LAMU' T. W. SPENCER

JOHN G. STEVENS & WILLIAM LOVEDAY.

March 12

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court, Commissioners to divide the lands and real estate of Thomas Stevens, late of Talbot county, deceased, will proceed in the execution of the said Commission agreeably to law on the premises on Friday the 13th day of May next.

Signed

SOLOMON DICKINSON

NICHOLAS MARTIN

PETER WEBB

THOMAS HENRIK, & SOLOMON MULLIKIN.

March 12

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 50 negroes from 8 to 25 years old, of either sex. He will give the highest cash prices, with or without competition, no certificates of character will be required. Those having slaves for sale, will please call on the subscriber, or address a line to

H. ROBERTSON,

at Centerville, Md.

March 12 2m

GARDEN SEEDS.

A SUPPLY OF FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

Just received from Baltimore, and for sale by T. H. DAWSON.

March 12 3t

FOR SALE

An elegant Stud Horse, five years old next May, sired by an imported Horse, out a full blooded mare. Apply to THOS. COWARD, near Easton.

March 5

The Cambridge Chronicle & Centerville Times, will insert the above 3 times & forward their accounts for collection.

JOHN RICHARDS.

The celebrated and splendid Horse JOHN RICHARDS will stand at Centerville and Easton the ensuing spring.

The prices upon which the services of John Richards will be rendered are the following: 20 dollars the season and 50c to ensure a mare to be in foal. The insurance money to be paid by the 25th day of January 1832. The money of the season to be paid at the time of service. Mares entered and started with before it is ascertained they are with foal, the persons putting such mares to horse will be held accountable for the insurance. One dollar to the Groom in every instance to be paid at the time of service. He is 11 years old this spring, a beautiful blood bay colour, with black legs, mane and tail, 16 hands high, of a remarkably fine, indeed with a full bold chest and in point of strength, unexcelled by any horse in the U. States—he has proved himself a safe and sure foot getter. At three years of age this beautiful race, beat the noted horse Washington, at Warrenton, North Carolina, at three 3 mile heats. Washington after travelling 60 miles to Petersburg in the two weeks following, beat at four two mile heats, several of the best blood horses in Virginia, among whom was Mr. Long's famous HENRY, who afterwards ran that splendid race on Long Island against Eclipse. To contend in this great match for 40,000 dollars, John Richards (as will be seen by the following letter from William H. Johnson Esq., a member of the Senate of Virginia) was originally selected, AFTERWARDS, from all the best horses of the South, but having accidentally injured one of his fore feet, it became necessary to substitute Henry in his place. The amazing fact, John Richards having partially recovered from his lameness, beat several Horses, among whom was his full sister, the famous mare Betsey Richards, 4 mile heats, winning the Jockey Club purse at Petersburg. He however was never effectually cured of his lameness until he came into possession of the present proprietor.

Richmond, Va. January 9th 1832.

I am glad that you have got safe home with John Richards, & much pleased that you are the owner of so fine a horse although I most sincerely wish he could have remained in Virginia and season that I might have put my mare to him; John Richards got injured so early, and when so young, that the public has not had an opportunity of forming an opinion of his excellence as a racer. I have had a fair and full way of judging of him having traipsed him with many others, in order to make a selection to run the great and celebrated match with Eclipse, and I hesitate not to say, that he was decidedly my choice, and that had he remained sound he would most unquestionably have run the match; as from a trial made at Newmarket, a day or two before my departure for Long Island, he certainly was the best in my stable, this fact, together with his appearance, size and blood makes him, in my opinion, a valuable stallion; wishing you success with him, I am respectfully your most obedient,

WM. R. JOHNSTON.

PEDIGREE

Of the Race Horse John Richards.

JOHN RICHARDS was gotten by Sir Archie, his dam by Rattler, Rattler was entered in this country, no less as a race horse than a stallion. He was several times winner in this state (North Carolina) when a colt, and subsequently in South Carolina, particularly at Charleston. He was gotten by the old imported horse Shark—his dam the celebrated race mare, Lady Legs, who was also the dam of the unequalled race horse Colchester—he was gotten by the imported horse Centinel, her dam by the imported horse Fearnought, out of a mare that was imported by Mr. Randolph, of Virginia—his (JOHN RICHARDS) granddam, by the old imported horse Medley his g. grandam by old Wild Air, his g. g. grandam by Nonpareil out of an imported mare. Sir Archie, (JOHN RICHARDS' sire) was gotten by the imported horse Diomedes, out of the imported mare Castina, she by Rockingham, out of Fabitha, Rockingham by High Flyer, out of Furity, sister to Pumpkin, Furity by Matchem, out of the old Squirt mare who produced seventeen colts, three were never trained, two died young, and the other twelve were good runners. The above is, in my opinion, a correct Pedigree of John Richards. For further information refer to the Stud Book.

I do hereby certify, that the bay horse John Richards, was raised by me, that he was gotten by Sir Archie, his dam by Rattler, his grandam by old Medley, his g. grandam by Wild Air, his g. g. grandam by Nonpareil, out of an imported mare and he is full brother to Betsey Richards.

LITTLETON C. RICHARDS.

February 15, 1832.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, HALIFAX COUNTY,

15th Nov. 1827. I hereby certify, that in the year 1801, the celebrated horse Rattler, by Shark, out of Mr. Brownrig's mare Lady Legs, by Centinel, and who was also the dam of Colchester, stood at my house during the season, Mr. William Richards of Northampton put his Medley mare, her produce from that season, was the dam of John Richards, as witness my signature and date as above.

D. DAY.

Witness.—A. J. DAVIE.

Good pasture provided for mares from a distance, and every attention paid them, but not accountable for accidents or escapes.

BELA BADGER.

Feb. 12

NOTICE

The Levy Court of Talbot county, will meet on SATURDAY the 12th March inst. to appoint Constables for the several election districts of said county. Applicants are requested to be prepared with their credentials on that day.

By order of the court.

LOCKERMAN, CLK.

March 5 (S & W)

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine of Progress."—RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—MORALITY refines the Manner—A Free Press makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XIV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1831

NO. 12.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

From the Richmond Whig.

THE INCIDENT.

We invite an attentive perusal of the Debate which arose in the Senate, on Mr. Bradley's memorial. It will be observed that Messieurs. Clayton, Holmes and Chambers, refrain from enquiring into the motives with which the extra allowances were made. That matter is left to the public. Every man must needs ask himself, what was the motive of this falsification of the public records? Mr. Bradley's name was at first, properly entered as the Officer making the allowance—why was it rubbed out, and Mr. Bradley's name put in the place of his? Mr. Bradley, by whom the extra allowances were not made? Could so strange, and that adopted at the instigation of the chief clerk, Mr. Brown, (the Reverend Obadiah B.) be left out, without some dark and nefarious design? We imagine every man of sense and candour, will answer in the negative. The excuses made, that the clerks were young men inexperienced in business, who made a mistake; and this rule of Obadiah's are inconsistent. If there was a mistake, the names could not have been done by rule—if they were effected by the operation of the rule, there was certainly no mistake. The counts in the declaration, like those which assign the motives for prying into the Cabinet secrets of 1818, are in conflict and destroy each other. The Telegraph alleges the Washington Public to be generally satisfied with the explanation. If so, that public is more easily satisfied, than other portions of the Community are like to be.

We confess that the agency of the Reverend Obadiah B. Brown, in this transaction, inclines us to regard the transaction, itself, with the utmost suspicion. That individual has been vilified, slandered, if he is not capable of the worst acts—if he is not that most dangerous of characters, a scheming, meddling, ambitious and unprincipled priest—the more dangerous to society because his habit begets confidence. This was the man who acted as the Jackson spy in the General Post Office during the last administration. This is he, who when the Greatest and Best came into power, turned informer against his associates in the General Post Office—not an informer against the perpetrators of crimes, but against those who had given a preference to Mr. Adams over Gen. Jackson! This is the Reverend gentleman who procured the dismissal of his patron, Mr. Bradley, and was rewarded with his place, by this most pure administration! To the agency of this individual, the erasures are traced, and every man will admit the character of the agent is not calculated to diminish the suspicion which hangs over the act. As to Mr. Bradley, we cannot suppose but that he was an unconscious instrument merely in Brown's hands. We acquit him of the capability of participating with knowledge, in the fraud. Against a man occupying his standing and station, it is impossible to credit a charge so nefarious. If we are correctly informed, he knows but little of what passes in the Department under his control. Neither his habits of business, nor description of talent, qualify him to manage the dry details of a complicated and extensive machine, like that of the General Post Office.

It may be asked, what motive existed for these erasures? The motive we should think, is plain enough. Charged with wasteful profusion in the management of the financial concerns of the Post Office—with having in fact, brought that department on the parish—these erasures were intended to throw the charge of extravagance from the shoulders of the present, and fix it on the shoulders of the former incumbents of the General Post Office.

Why were the extravagant allowances made to Harral and others? What motive was there for allowing an extra compensation, so much exceeding the extra labor incurred, or the public benefit conferred? Thereby we imagine hangs a mystery which it is reserved for the 23d Congress to read.

CONGRESS.

In SENATE.

Thursday, March 3, 1831.

Mr. Chambers, presented the memorial of Abraham Bradley, late Assistant Post Master General for which see our last paper. Mr. C. then moved that the order for the printing of the report referred to be rescinded.

Mr. Holmes, said—Mr. President, having been selected by the Committee as a sub-committee with the Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Grundy) to go to the Department, examine the books, and ascertain what was the truth, we took with us the witness under examination, and proceeded to the General Post Office. We took also the abstract of allowances, now before the Senate. This abstract was obtained by a call made on the 14th April last, made by a Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Burnett,) requiring among other things, information of extra allowances made to contractors, and for what additional services, that the Senate might compare the value of the service with the compensation. The answer to this call did not come to the Senate until the 10th February of this session, near nine months. It was referred to the committee on the Post Office, &c. and by them returned to the Senate on the 23d, and ordered to be printed; and was then referred to the committee of inquiry. It was voluminous and exceedingly confused; but some members of the committee discovered at once that it must be erroneous to say the least. The fact is, that Mr. McLean left the Department about the 10th of March, 1829—that Mr. A. Bradley, the senior Assistant, was then Acting Post Master General, as *testis* from that time, until the 7th April, less than four weeks. Still, within that time, additional allowances appeared by this abstract to have been made, of about \$42,000. Upon examining this abstract it appeared, moreover, that there had been thirty-six erasures, and A. Bradley's name inserted. The allowance to Harral appeared the most extraordinary. This was a case of *erasure*. It seems that Bradley had, on the 17th Oct. 1829, in a letter to the President, among other things

charged Mr. Barry with prodigality, and had instanced this allowance to Harral. Harral's contract was for carrying the mail from Georgetown to Charleston, S. Carolina, for \$6,000, and the extra allowance was \$1,992, about 33 per cent; and the cause alleged was two hours expedition; the law allowing only a *pro rata* addition, which would have been about 8 per cent; but there was another error in the abstract, the expedition required being only one and a half hours.

This extravagance, which Bradley in his letter to the President, had charged upon Mr. Barry, and had before the committee verified by his oath, Barry had, in an official communication, charged back upon Bradley. The reputation of these gentlemen seemed, therefore, to be so deeply involved, that it became the duty of the committee to ascertain how the fact was and the sub-committee was accordingly appointed.

In pursuance of this appointment, we proceeded to the department, Mr. Barry was not there; we inquired of Mr. Gardiner, the Assistant, and others, for the persons who made the 'abstracts,' and Mr. Taylor and Mr. Dundas were introduced, and, after a preliminary examination, were sworn and testified. We returned to the erasures and asked what was erased to make the blanks which were filled by Mr. Bradley's name? They answered, Mr. Barry's and Mr. McLean's, but chiefly Mr. Barry's. Why were Messrs. McLean and Barry's name first inserted? Because they supposed it was right, but Mr. Brown, by order of the Post Master General, as he said, had determined otherwise, and directed this rule to take the ledger and look up the account of the contractor which was adjusted for each quarter, and if the credit of the allowance at the end of the quarter is carried into Bradley's time, charge the allowance to him. It appeared that the account with Harral was adjusted and balanced to the end of the quarter, to wit: the first of April, and as Bradley was then acting Post Master General, this allowance was consequently charged to him. I inquired if this quarter's account was adjusted and balanced at the time it bears date? The answer was no, and not, probably until June. Whether, if the allowance had been made between the first of April (the end of the quarter) and June, the time of actual adjustment, it would have been carried to Harral's credit in that quarter?—The answer was that it would. Don't you then, we asked, see the fallacy of your rule in proving who was the Post Master General who made the allowance? Your quarter closed on the 1st of April, and Bradley's functions ceased on the 7th, and your adjustment of the quarter was made on the 1st June. If this allowance had been made any time between the 7th April and 1st of June, and you had carried it back to the 1st April, don't you see that you fix on Bradley an allowance made by Barry? Being your original entry, where, concerning this allowance, you first put pen to paper, no matter what is the name of the book or the document. They brought the cash book; the document was stated, and the time for which it was made, but not when the decision was made. But I perceived in a small note in red ink, 'see letter of 13th April.' I demanded the letter, and it was brought; and behold it was a letter of Phineas Bradley to Harral, six days after Abraham's functions had ceased, stating that the Postmaster General (Barry) had examined his claim for extra compensation, and had directed him to pass the sum of \$1,992 50, per ann. to his credit, as extra allowance. Here the thing was settled. The charge of Bradley to the President of Barry's extra allowance was true; the attempt in Bradley's official report to shoulder it off on Bradley was entirely defeated. The Assistant Postmaster General, Gardiner, and Chief Clerk, Brown, were forced to admit the error, and that the rule which had fixed about \$40,000 of allowances upon Bradley, took these allowances from McLean, but chiefly from Barry, where they in fact belonged and charged them upon Bradley, where they did not belong. It was strange indeed, that this abstract should have been, at first, made out correctly, and that McLean's and Bradley's names should have been improperly erased and Bradley's improperly inserted. Now, it is not to be presumed that charges so grave as those presented by Bradley to the President of the U. S. in his letter of the 17th of Oct. were never communicated to the Postmaster General. Mr. Bradley had been an Assistant Postmaster General full thirty years, and in all that time, had maintained an irreproachable character. He had been removed without being permitted to know the cause. One of the charges (to wit, prodigality,) which he prefers against the Postmaster General, Barry, is attempted to be shouldered off on him. This the witness declares on oath was the act of Barry himself, and proves it in the way I have stated.

"The depositions of Brown, Dundas, Taylor, Suter, and Gardiner, admit the misrepresentation in this abstract; but it is an innocent mistake." It may be so, and we wish, in all charity, that we had better grounds to presume it. This abstract is neither an original record, nor a copy from any record. It states briefly in each case, the amount of the contract; the name of the contractor, the amount of the extra allowance, and for what time. It is neither an extract or abstract from any record or document. It is rather a compilation of these facts from the letters, the cash-book, and the ledger. It seems singular that there is no direct record of the time when these allowances were granted. But nevertheless, it happened in the case that the subordinate officers found no difficulty in ascertaining which Postmaster General did make the allowances; and nothing but the rule promulgated by Mr. O. B. Brown, changed the right into a wrong. Now, it would seem that a rule so utterly fallacious as this would operate sometimes for and sometimes against Mr. Bradley; but this (strange to tell) operated in every case against him, and fixed upon him the most numerous and extravagant extra allowances that were ever made in twice that distance of time. Considering, therefore, that Mr. Barry had been long before this, presented to the President for extravagance in these allowances; that his answer to a call from the Senate had been altered, by erasures so as to remove this charge from him, and fix it on Bradley; that the falsity of the official document had been detected and acknowledged by the officers who have the chief management of the department, it is for the public to decide whether such errors in such a department, which combine to destroy the fair fame of a worthy and highly distinguished citizen, are to be ascribed to gross ignorance or base design.

From all the evidence which we obtained from the department, it would seem that less than four weeks, Mr. Bradley had given extra allowances in six of which Mr. McLean and Barry were charged, but their names were Bradley's wrongfully inserted. It is further, that though the call as to the allowances, which was made nine months before, was answered, extended also to the consideration for them, yet in instances has the reason or consideration been given, and in some it is found that it has been given. In this very case, for the \$1,992 per annum, is expending twenty-four, which upon enquiry, is out to a but an hour and a half. In that case, we have discovered enough to cause us to have this mutilated, mangled, perverted document never ought to go to the public view of the Senate. The Senator from Tennessee suggests that the petition and document may both be published. The committee know that the petition is a document is not. Shall we, therefore, to official slander against a man who has served you nearly forty years, distinguished ability and stern integrity, faithful services could not save him from a relentless proscription, but the most of the world in the evening of his days, and without whip, surely we will not give currency to that which, if true, is a gross libel to infamy, but which we know to be a gross fabrication. If you will consent to a *retraction* in brackets, and insert the fact, that at the bottom of each page, shall contain an erasure, the antidote to the poison, and no harm would be done. But, as it is, I protest against such a course. Mr. Grundy had doubts, at first, of printing the paper; but he believed no injustice was intended towards any individual concerned. Unless it should be perceived how injustice could be done to any body. The record does not show that the allowances were made. The Clerk of the office whom the sub-committee had inquired of, did not know by whom the erasures were made; they had waited on Mr. Brown, the Chief Clerk, who was at that time sick, and of a certain book to which he had access, the discovery had been made that the name of Mr. Barry had been first inserted in the memorial. Neither the Head Clerk of the Department nor the Chief Clerk, were chargeable with any act that need fear the light of day. Mr. Grundy said he was satisfied with the result, and that he was willing to leave it to the Senate. As to the erasures, they had been made, he should vote to suspend the question until the next session, that the matter might be put right. At the next session a better opportunity would be offered for examining into the transaction, and in the meantime the parties would prepare for it.

Mr. Clayton said, he wished the gentleman from Tennessee, when he expressed his opinion that others believed no fraud was intended by the erasures, had confined himself to what he knew or had better reason to believe, than he had condescended to name. The other members of the committee would think for themselves, and had not made a gentleman their organ to express any opinion on this subject. He said that need fear the light of day, by way of excuse for these mutilated documents made the allowances. Sir, an inspection of the evidence will show that, in nearly all if not in every case, the reverse is the fact. The select committee this morning reported on the affairs of the Department, and the exposures and papers to show this which have all been ordered to be printed, are referred to in, and form a part of the report. Among these is a communication from Mr. McLean, in which he informs the committee that Mr. Bradley never made any allowance while he was in the Office of Postmaster General. But, sir, there is yet another reason why these documents should not be printed. They are entirely evasive of the resolutions of the Senate. In a majority of all the cases of extra compensation set forth in them, they do not state the additional service to be performed, and which was the consideration for that allowance. They are now spread on the Secretary's table, and you may see that they do not constitute, without the contracts, have an apology for an answer to the requisition made by the Senate. Generally, they do not give the length of the route, or of the time in which they were to be performed—but leave you to refer to the contracts themselves which it is not proposed to print. And in one case, where the excuse for the extra allowance is set down to be an increase of expedition, by carrying the mail through two hours sooner, the proof, as you will see by the deposition, is, that it was to be carried through only one hour and a half sooner than before the extra compensation was allowed. The law explicitly directs that the extra allowance shall be regulated by the original contract, and apportioned according to the increase of duty to be performed. To determine the propriety of the allowance, the additional service must be distinctly stated; and as this has not been done in most of the cases, the document, without reference to the contracts, showing nothing, are not worth the cost of printing. But it is enough now to say that the Senate will not deliberately give publicity to what they know not to be true.

Mr. Grundy hoped he had not mistaken the object of the motion now before the Senate. He had thought it was with a view to do justice to Mr. Bradley; so far he was willing to go; but let it be understood that he did not acquiesce in any denunciation of the officers of the Post Office Department. It was true that Mr. Bradley's name had been erased, and Mr. Bradley's substituted in its place; but the clerks tell us it was a mistake—that it was innocently done. He did not understand that the answer of the Postmaster General to the resolution of the Senate was evasive; he had not been able to give so full an answer as was desirable, perhaps, but at the next session it might be obtained. He knew that Mr. Bradley was charged with paying money, which he should not have been, but he also knew that it resulted from an innocent mistake of young clerks.

Mr. Chambers said, he had yielded the floor to afford other Senators an opportunity to explain their views. It was no part of his duty to go into the proofs upon the subject, to show that the present Postmaster General has wilfully and corruptly made an allegation injurious to

the reputation of the memorialist, or that erasures of Mr. Bradley's name, and interlineations of Mr. Bradley's now admitted to have been made at the Department, were made fraudulently and corruptly. His object required no such course, and therefore he did not pursue it. Mr. Bradley has stated and sworn, that the extra allowances mentioned in the memorial, were made by Mr. Barry, and had made this fact the foundation of a charge preferred against Mr. Barry to the President of the United States. Mr. Barry's report bearing the authority of his official station and his signature, asserts that the extra allowances were made by Mr. Bradley—it therefore charges the statement and affidavit of the memorialist to be false. It is now admitted on all hands, and conclusively proved by an examination of the books of the Department, that the allowances were made by Mr. Bradley; and that the name of Mr. Bradley, originally and properly inserted in the abstract alluded to, has been erased, and the name of Mr. Bradley substituted; and it is therefore conceded, that the representation given by Mr. Bradley is true, and that given by the report of Mr. Barry, the Postmaster General, is false. This false report has been ordered by the Senate to be printed. The memorialist asks a suspension of this order. This, sir, said Mr. C. is the history of this singular affair. The question for consideration is, whether the Senate will contribute their aid to circulate a falsehood, and thereby make itself auxiliary to the distribution of a charge now admitted to be utterly untrue, deeply offensive to the character of a man who has grown grey in useful service to his country, and who has attained an honorable old age in the midst of active life without reproach to his integrity. As a citizen of the same State, he had asked his protection: it had cheerfully been accorded, and he was happy to believe no member of the Senate would withhold a vote now become necessary to preserve an innocent man from an unmerited and unfounded imputation.

The question was then put on suspending the printing, and determined in the affirmative, nem. con.

From the National Journal.

The disgrace which has been brought upon the Post Office Department during the late investigation by the Select Committee of the Senate, is so deep and destructive in its character that the wire-mover of the Government, and the party which supports it finds it necessary to direct the official organ to meet it, and if possible, repel it, by boldness and extravagance of denial. Accordingly, we publish the following assertions made in the *Grand Saturday*:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
We are authorized to say, that all representations, whether made by men in high places, or in the streets, that there has been any forgery, or any mutilation, or alteration of any of the Records, Books or Documents, in the Post Office Department, are false and slanderous;—and that all intimations of erasures, or alterations in a report from this Department after it had been signed by the Postmaster General, are equally false.

A paper presented by a Clerk does not become a document, till it is adopted by the Postmaster General, or officer who authenticates it. All statements, therefore, wherever made, of the 'falsification of a document,' or of a fraudulent 'mutilation of an original document,' in reference to a recent report from this Department, originated in a design to slander.

Now it must be clear to any man who has made himself acquainted with the real nature and extent of the charges that the above publication, although intended to appear to the public as a bold and authorized denial, is, in fact, when thoroughly examined, merely an evasion of the accusation. Numbers—we may say almost hundreds—have seen the copies of the records of the Post Office, which were sent by the Postmaster General to the Senate, and in which 'forgery,' 'mutilation' or 'alteration'—we leave it to the Globe & its prompter to select the most agreeable of the terms, was too plain, on the face of the documents, to require an index or to admit a doubt. As to the time when the 'erasures or alterations' were made, whether before or after the report had been signed by the Postmaster General, we cannot be supposed to have information, but as the report bears the signature of the Head of the Department, he is lawfully responsible for all its falsehoods.

Shame and dishonor have been brought on the Post Office Department by the gross misconduct of some of its officers. Whether the odium should morally attach to the Postmaster General, either of his Assistants, or his Chief Clerk, may perhaps be more fully within the public competence to decide, when the whole transaction shall have undergone the investigation of a free and fearless press.

From the Providence Journal.

PERSECUTION.—The venerable, faithful and capable public servant, Richard Law, Esq. Collector of the port of New London, has come under the censure and disapprobation of our dignified Chief Magistrate, and we would ask, for what? What offence has he committed, that now, in the decline of a long life of usefulness, he should be hurled with partisan fury from an office that barely supports him? Has he been partial, or negligent or unjust in the discharge of his official duties? It is not pretended. No man

ever discharged his duties with more fidelity to the government, or more to the satisfaction of the people. Nothing has, nothing can be preferred against him, and yet we find that the President, in the discharge of his duties, has found it necessary to nominate a successor to Mr. Law. We would seek a reason for this course, so repugnant to justice and to patriotism, were it not that the doctrine of 'rewards and punishments,' the leading doctrine of the Executive, was familiar to us. The principles of that corrupt doctrine are to deprive Mr. Law of his office, to make room for a high party man with no other merit or qualification but being a brawler in favor of General Jackson. It is said, and we assert it on the authority of the *Connecticut Mirror*, that previous to the nomination of a successor to Mr. Law, he waited on President Jackson, and inquired of him, if he was, to be displaced for delinquency or maladministration in office. The President replied, that 'touching his performance of the duties of the office, he had heard no complaint;' but added, 'I understand you once attended a meeting where a *Federalist* was in the chair, and voted, and that you once ordered a paper stopped, because it supported me and my administration.'

These were the reasons assigned by the President of the nation, for removing Mr. Law from office. He attended a public meeting when a *Federalist* presided, and therefore was not worthy to hold an office, the duties of which he had faithfully discharged. A better or more comprehensive definition of tyranny cannot be formed in all the dictionaries that have been written, or in all the acts that have been committed against the unalienable rights of mankind by the tyrants that have ruled them with the iron rod of despotism. It goes to this, that no man can hold an office under this magnanimous administration, who has been known to associate with, or to converse with a *Federalist*. But this was not all. Mr. Law had stopped a paper that supported Gen. Jackson and his administration. It would be but a small stretch of power for the President to say he would support no man in office who took a paper opposed to him and his administration. Under these facts who can say that the freedom of opinion is not invaded, that the rights of the subject are not violated, or that the press is not subsidized.

The President nominated as a successor to Mr. Law, a Mr. Muzzy, whose only qualifications were entirely negative. He had never attended a meeting where a *Federalist* presided, nor had he ever stopped a newspaper that supported General Jackson and his administration. Those qualities did not suit the Senate, although Muzzy was supported by the discarded Isaac Hill, and the whole New Hampshire delegation. He was rejected. After his defeat Mr. Ingoldsby W. Crawford was nominated in the place of Mr. Law, and his nomination was confirmed.

Standing a Shot.—Kean, from early manhood, has had an internal complaint, for which he has always been his own physician, and prescribed that sovereign balm called brandy; from which he generally finds relief; at least it always proves an 'alternative.' While lately travelling from London to Belfast, on quitting the coach at the Donegal Arms he missed his sovereign balm, and called out to the Irish waiter to search the lately abdicated vehicular conveyance, as he had left his 'pocket pistol' behind. The devil a pistol can I find, cried the searching Hibernian, 'or anything else but this,' producing the leather covered charm. 'Why that's it, you blockhead,' exclaimed Kean, suiting the action to the word, and tasting to be convinced. Fat scented the cordial, and laughing, cried, 'Do you call that a pistol, sir?' Why then, faith though I'm a peaceable man, I wouldn't mind standing a shot or two of that pistol myself.—*The Age*.

A new Yankee "Notion."—The New England Pedlars are truly the most ingenious people in the world—it is said that they have lately invented a new "Notion" for merchandizing, being no more nor less, than "real Havana Segars" made of oak leaves, covered with a slight wrapper of Tobacco. This is an addition to their stock in trade, and may be classed with Wooden Tobacco and pumpkin seeds—wooden nutmegs, horn gun flints, &c. Who will deny that the New England Pedlars are an enterprising set of merchants? If they do, they cannot believe that Diogenes went about with a lantern, in day light, seeking for an honest man.

Militia of the United States.—The whole number of militia in the United States and territories, according to the returns, most of which have been given since 1830, amounts to 1,100,853; of this number 183,615 is rated as the strength of the New York militia, and 182,265 that of Pennsylvania.—*Phil. Enq.*

10

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—Literature well or ill-conducted, in the
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality reforms the

VOL. XIV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1831

NO. 13

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TERMS

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every subsequent insertion.

Among the favors recently received
from Ireland through the medium of the
Secretary of the New York City Tem-
perance Society, we find the following
tract, written as we suppose by Profes-
sor EDGAR of Belfast. We hope it will
be read with attention.

THE TEMPERATE MAN'S SEVEN REASONS FOR DRINKING NO DISTILLED SPIRITS.

1. Though useful in a very few cases
as a strong and dangerous medicine in
the hands of a Temperate Doctor, a man
in health has no more need of them than
of arsenic or laudanum. In all circum-
stances, and under all circumstances, and
under all changes of weather, a man in
health is much better without them.—
More work can be done and better done,
in all climates and in all seasons, with
water as the only drink. This is proved
by the experience not only of tens of
thousands in America and in Europe,
who from principle abstain, but of multi-
tudes every where whom poverty binds
to the severest labor and privation with-
out any assistance from strong drink.—
All rations of spirits have been with-
drawn by the English Government from
soldiers on foreign stations, because spir-
its both in cold and warm countries do
harm instead of good. Far be it from
men, then, to continue the use of a mere
luxury which as a customary drink does
no manner of good, but which causes
every where around me incalculable

2. Because distilled spirits are wholly
disqualified by their properties from being
used at all except as a dangerous medi-
cine, under the guardianship of a Tem-
perate Doctor. In their own nature they
are calculated to lead on to drunkenness.
They are too strong, too tempting, too
treacherous, too violently intoxicating,
to be allowed a place any where but on the
apothecary's shelves. Throughout a coun-
try they cannot be used in moderation.
So soon as they come into common use
in any country, that country becomes
drunken. All attempts at restraining
their ruinous influence by restricting li-
cences, and laying on heavy duties, are
miserably ineffectual shifts, to atone for
the fatal error which has been committed
in allowing them to be used at all except
as medicine. If distilled spirits be good
and wholesome and necessary, especially
for the poor, why, in the name of com-
mon justice, prevent the free use of them
more than of bread! The solemn truth
is, that all use of distilled spirits, except
a very restricted use in medicine, is dan-
gerous and fatal abuse.

3. Distilled spirits are the most fal-
tal present that art ever made to the hu-
man race. The first physicians in the
world, in America, England, and Ireland
have pronounced them to be in their own
nature 'NOXIOUS,' calculated, even in
their moderate use, to do many injuries
to the human frame. The most moderate
regular use of them is inconsistent with
the enjoyment of sound health. Fifty
of the first medical men in the kingdom
have published their opinion that no cause
would be calculated so much to improve
the health of the community as an entire
disuse of ardent spirits. Doctors say too
that multitudes die of the effects of drinking
spirits who were never suspected of intem-
perance. Since I trust the doctors in other
cases, I am bound not only by their superior
opportunities of judging, but by consistency
to believe them, when they thus speak
against their own interests; for one half
of all their practice arises from distilled
spirits I have too much regard for my
own health, and life, and happiness, to
have any thing to do with distilled spirits.

4. Distilled spirits have done in time
past, they are doing now, and they will
continue to do in time to come, infinitely
more harm than they are even supposed
to do good; and therefore I will use my
best exertions to banish them from all or-
dinary use. Suppose that all the advan-
tages conceived to be derived from the
ordinary use of spirits were true, as they
are most infamously false; yet all these
would not be a drop in the ocean in com-
parison with the indescribable curses with
which they scourge the world. It is only
fifty years since the first distillery was
established in Glasgow; and then there
were only four distilleries in Scotland.—
Now, the Scotch are drinking yearly five

gallons of spirits a man; Glasgow has
1800 places for the sale of spirits, sends
9000 cases of drunkenness to the Police
Offices every year, and on a very moder-
ate calculation has 900 drunken men
every day of every year staggering to
and fro through her streets. Only a few
centuries ago, and there were no distilled
spirits in Ireland at all; now the money
paid for spirits in Ireland every year
would afford seventeen pounds a year to
five hundred thousand families of her
starving population. It is an unquestion-
able fact, that the use of distilled spirits
in these countries is the cause of three
fourths of all beggary and crime, one half
of all madness, one half of all sudden
deaths, and one fourth of all deaths in per-
sons above twenty years of age. Four
out of five of all men in gaol throughout
the United Kingdom have been led on-
ward and hardened in crime by spiritu-
ous liquors. All murders, robberies and
other horrible crimes throughout our land
are planned under the inspiration of
spirituous liquors and perpetrated un-
der their madness. For my country's
good then, as well as my own, my mot-
to respecting distilled spirits is,—Touch
not, taste not, handle not! Does my
country call for all my efforts, and shall
I not give up her sake one little glass
of poison?

5. The temperate are the chief pro-
moters of drunkenness. The drunkard is
a warning against drunkenness, the moder-
ate spirit drinker is a temptation to it.
Who have introduced so strong a poison
as distilled spirits into common use? The
temperate. Who have clothed them in
all their fictitious excellencies? The tem-
perate. Who have befogged the world
with notions that they are useful in a
multitude of cases where they are positi-
vely injurious? The temperate. Who
give support and respectability to the
whole system of treating with spirits, at
baptisms, and marriages, and wakes, and
funerals, and auctions, and bargains, and
all social meetings? Not drunkards sur-
ely. Did drunken masters alone bribe
their workmen and servants with spirits,
what temperate man would follow so in-
famous an example? Did drunkards al-
one treat with respectability, did drunkards
alone present distilled spirits on their
tables, would any man that valued his
character, imitate their example? Were
these drunken footings in the manufactu-
ries and workshops of drunkards only,
who would countenance such abominations?
The chief apology for drunkenness is the
moderate drinking of the temperate. The
chief cause of drunkenness is the keeping of
distilled spirits as a necessary or luxury in
those families, which abhor the sin of drunken-
ness.

Lest therefore, I should be a partaker
in other men's sins, I avoid all con-
nexion with these falsehoods and tempt-
ing customs, which constitute the school
of drunkenness. I neither use spirits my-
self, lest I should sanction the use of so
pernicious a drug, and teach practical
lessons of falsehood; nor do I give them
to others, for thus I would be putting
temptation in my brother's way; and oh!
how could I bear the thought of having any
part in the training to drunkenness a few
fellow immortals, when I know that
"drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom
of God!" Were I in any degree accessory
to drunkard's crime, how could I
escape partaking in the drunkard's
doom?

6. It is completely in the power of the
Temperate to banish distilled spirits with
all the nameless ills to which they give
birth. They have only to withdraw
their support, and the whole system of
manufacturing, selling, and drinking dis-
tilled spirits, will be a wreck. If the
Temperate abstain, drinking will become
discreditable; the manufacturer and sel-
ler will cease to minister to the ruin of
their country; for without the support of
the temperate, the trade could not con-
tinue to exist. If all the temperate ab-
stain, the use of spirituous liquors will be
confined to drunkards; and it will perish
with drunkards as they sink into unhon-
oured graves. What a country would
ours be were spirituous liquors banished.
Let the temperate unite in abstaining,
and the work is done. Let them shut up
the sources of drunkenness, so that no
new victims may arise, and all the mis-
eries with which spirituous liquors have
plagued the world, may lie buried in the
grave of the last drunkard. WHAT
OUGHT TO BE DONE CAN BE DONE.

7. By the abstinence of the tem-
perate, drunkards are encouraged to reform;
and a refuge is opened for them, when
solved on reformation from those tyr-
annical customs and courtesies which train
drunkards, and which close against the
wretched man who has set out on the
road to drunkenness, every avenue of re-
turn. Heretofore the reformation of the
drunkard was considered hopeless and his
resolutions of amendment were allow-

ed to rise and subside as the wind.
In its own world of trouble, the
drunkard is now, and has been for many
years, counted on as a necessary and
niggardly, but dangerous, but dan-
gerous to refuse spirits. He was
considered so good a thing, that
it was conceived, could he be
sworn against it. Ever since
was a drinking meeting, the
of the bottle was connected with
ment. In the midst of these
practices who dare abstain, who
lift up his voice or his hand
against so cruel a tyranny?

By means of Temperance Soci-
eties the scene has been changed.
Over the whole face of the
respectable men and women
were suspected of intemperance
united in societies for the purpose
serting for themselves and their
to abstain from that poison which
depopulating the country. These
societies have good evidence of their
sincere desire of reform, and ad-
mit him into their number, and
and encourage him to give up
his new habits. Cities and towns
have been opened every where to
drunkard, from the mud of the
pursues him. Many have been
to them and found safety.

All these reasons have been fully es-
tablished by experience in the United
States of America. Three years ago
the Americans were drinking annually 8
gallons of distilled spirits a man, and
among 12 millions of people, between
thirty and forty thousand drunkards
were every year going down to unhon-
oured graves. Spirituous liquors were
very cheap, but were considered abso-
lutely essential to health, and the source
of labor. Farmers, mechanics, sailors, men
of all ranks and classes, used them,
and imagined that they could not do without
them. In such unpromising and deplorable
circumstances, Temperance Societies
commenced the work of reform; they
appealed to all doctors of divinity, and
all doctors were unanimous in declaring,
not only that ardent spirits were wholly
unnecessary for man, but were positi-
vely injurious; they called on the
test in their own persons, and were
soon convinced, that under all circum-
stances they were much better without
ardent spirits. They united together to
banish from all common use this perni-
cious luxury, benevolent patriots, men
of all religious persuasions united on the
ground of a common practice in abstain-
ing from distilled spirits, and discounte-
nancing intemperance. Their success is
one of the most astonishing events in the
whole history of the world. In three
years such has been the change produced
in America, that twelve hundred drunk-
ards have been reformed; and the con-
sumption of all intoxicating liquors has
been diminished three fourths even in some
of the largest towns.

The effects of Temperance Societies
have been equally glorious in the United
Kingdom. Only a year has passed since
the subject of Temperance Societies was
heard of in the Old World, and there
in Scotland and Ireland alone eighteen
thousand members of Temperance Soci-
eties, acting with safety and happiness on
the principle of abstinence from distilled
spirits, and discountenancing the causes
and practice of intemperance. The hap-
py change produced by them is acknowl-
edged by all. Multitudes are rejoicing in
the liberty from tyrannical customs and
habit, which Temperance Societies have
given them, schools are filling with chil-
dren that were formerly in nakedness,
families a short time since in starvation
are now thanking God each Sabbath in
the house of worship for the blessings
which Temperance Societies have brought
them, and such a zeal has been kindled
every where that the active friends of the
cause are unable to attend to the nume-
rous calls from all parts of the country
for the establishment of Temperance Soci-
eties.

Rise, then, temperate Irishmen, as you
value your own souls, the souls of your
brethren and the religion of your God,
rise as one man, against the accursed
curse. There hath not been ever the like,
neither shall there be any more after it
even to the years of many generations.
A fire devoureth before them, and behind
them a flame burneth; the land is as the
garden of Eden before them, and behind
them a desolate wilderness; yea, and
nothing shall escape them.

POPULATION.—The new census will
show an increase of population by a
greater ratio than that exhibited by any
preceding census. We have now the
population of all the states except two,
and if we make an allowance for the
probable increase in these two states, the
whole population will exceed thirteen
millions. This will make the ratio of
increase over thirty per cent. The in-
crease between 1810 and 1820 was in a
ratio less than 33 per cent.

A SCENE AT SING-SING.

A few mornings since a tall and rather
goodlooking man, in the garb of a
sailor, was noticed sauntering about the
place where the prisoners at Sing-sing
were pursuing their avocations. He
was dressed in a rough roundabout jack-
et, loose trousers & tarpaulin hat, and as
he strolled around, noticing the industry
and skill of the prisoners in hewing and
chiselling the blocks of marble on which
they were employed, his countenance
was an expression of approval of their
labours very different from that which
one of our New York stone cutters & an-
ti-monopoly men would have exhibited
in the same circumstances. It was early
in the morning, and as the sentinels
walked to and fro on their posts, their
well-cleaned musket barrels glittering
in the rising sun, they now and then cast
a sidelong glance to the stranger, to see
that he held no communication with the
convicts over whom it was their duty to
keep a vigilant guard. The stranger
seemed little disposed to enter into con-
versation with the compulsory lapidaries;
but walked deliberately around from one
part of the grounds to another, with the
air of one who merely desired to gratify
his curiosity as to the details of the far-
famed prison discipline of Sing-Sing.

While he was thus engaged, a sloop
which had been lying at a wharf not far
off, shoved out into the stream, its jib
and mainsail were run up, & swelled out
by the breeze, and a boat belonging
to the vessel, which had been detained at
the dock, apparently waiting for some one
seemed on the point of leaving it, and
pulling off to the sloop. At this moment
the stranger turned, and seeing at a glance
the situation of affairs, an expression of
anxiety passed over his countenance.

"My stars," exclaimed he, "there goes
the sloop, and the jolly-boat is going to
shove off! shall be left to a dead certainty."
As he spoke thus, he stepped quickly to-
wards the shore at a point where one of
the sentries was walking to and fro.

"Stand there!" said the sentinel, "you
cannot pass this way."

"But, my dear fellow, there goes the
sloop, and I shall be left behind, un-
returned from an India voyage, and am
taking a bit of round turn up the river, to
see the old ones, before I'm off to sea a-
gain. Pray let me pass."

"It is contrary to orders," said the sol-
dier, dropping his musket to a horizontal
position, and bidding the sailor stand off.
You must go out yonder, where you came
in. No one is allowed to pass here."

The stranger thus repulsed, turned and
walked hastily to another part of the
grounds, where he met with an equally
prompt refusal from another sentinel.—
In this dilemma nothing was left for him
but to turn, and pass through the usual
place of egress and entrance. As he ap-
proached this place, one of the deputy
keepers, who accidentally happened to
be on the spot, was noticed to cast sun-
dry doubtful glances upon the stranger,
and as he drew near and was darting
rapidly through, he called out—

"Here—stop—stay, my friend—who
are you, and where are you going?"

"For heaven's sake don't stop me,
cried the tar, "the sloop's off, and if I
don't bear a hand I shall fall astern of
the lighter."

The keeper, supposing him really
a sailor, who had been passing the
time that the sloop had been detained at
the wharf in examining the prison and the
surrounding works, was about to let him
proceed, when another glance seemed
to awake fresh suspicions.

"Hold, my friend," said he, laying his
hand on the sailor's collar, "all may be
fair and above board, but I must look a
little closer into this." As he said this,
he raised the tarpaulin hat from the stran-
ger's head, and casting a searching and
scrutinizing glance upon his face, sudden-
ly exclaimed, "By Jove it is the villain
Jackson!"

The exclamation brought several bye
standers to the spot, and a little further
scrutiny left no doubt of the fact that
the stranger was indeed no other than the
convict Jackson, who our readers will
remember, was a short time since sen-
tenced to hard labor in the Sing-Sing
prison for fifteen years being five years
on each of three several indictments.—
The sketch which was then furnished by
our Reporter of his career of crime, must
have convinced the reader that he is a
person of singular address and ingenu-
ity; and this last effort to escape shows a
degree of skill and daring fully equal to
any of his former feats. How he pos-
sessed himself of the sailor's suit is not
known. It is supposed that he made a
portion of it of the bed clothing with
which his cell was furnished as only a
few small remnants of those articles were
left.

His hat, it is thought, he found means
to tar or blacken with materials secreted
whilst he was employed in one of the
shops connected with the prison. On be-
ing taken out of the prison on the morn-

ing in question, he probably found means
unsuspected to carry out with him, in
the bucket with which each cell is sup-
plied, the dress which he afterwards as-
sumed; and the change of apparel was
effected behind a rock that sheltered him
from observation for a few moments, and
in which place his prison dress was at-
terwards found.

We have this story of the ingenious
rogue's defeated attempt to escape from
an undoubted source, and in all its main
particulars it may be relied upon as cor-
rect.—N. Y. Post.

From the American Farmer.

PREMIUM AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS.

A country so essentially agricultural
in its interests, and possessing a popula-
tion so intelligent, as the U. States, ought
to produce more original matter for the
press, on subjects connected with hus-
bandry. The political, and scientific
press, teems with fresh matter weekly
and daily; while the agricultural is very
much neglected. The cause to which we
attribute this want of agricultural writers
may be inferred from the remedy we are
about to propose. No one, it is presum-
ed, will attribute it to a want of subjects,
or ability on the part of our farmers—
there is no country on earth where more
abundant materials exist for agricultural
essays, and none possessing a greater
proportion of intelligent writers among
its agriculturists. Without, therefore,
attempting an elucidation of the evil caused
by this dearth of agricultural matter,
and believing that its existence is suffi-
ciently apparent, we proceed to the rem-
edy, or such a one as we think will be at
least partially effectual.

We propose to award premiums for
original Essays on the three great divi-
sions of the agricultural interest, to wit:—

1st. For the best Essay on any subject
strictly Agricultural, a perpetual free sub-
scription to the American Farmer, to
begin with the 13th volume.

2nd. For the second best Essay, of the
same character, five years' subscription,
to the American Farmer, beginning with
the 13th volume.

3d. For the third best Essay of the
same character, one of the previous vol-
umes of the Farmer handsomely bound.

4th. For the best Essay on any sub-
ject strictly Horticultural, a perpetual
free subscription to the American Farmer,
to begin with the 13th volume.

5th. For the second best Essay of the
same character, five years' subscription, to
the Farmer, beginning with the 13th volume.

6th. For the third best Essay of the same
character, one of the previous volumes of
the Farmer handsomely bound.

7th. For the best Essay on any sub-
ject of Rural Economy, a perpetual free
subscription to the American Farmer, to
begin with the 13th volume.

8th. For the second best Essay of the
same character, five years' subscription to
the Farmer beginning with the 13th volume.

9th. For the third best Essay of the
same character, one of the previous vol-
umes of the Farmer.

The Essays offered for the above pre-
miums will be submitted to a committee
of respectable, intelligent, and practical
agriculturists; and to secure to the suc-
cessful competitors the premiums for the
best essays in the three departments, their
names will be regularly entered on the
books of the office as subscribers for life,
charged one hundred dollars therefor, and
credited by premium Essay in full, which
will bind as well our successors as our-
selves to a faithful performance of the
contract.

In judging of the merits of the Essays,
all things else being equal, a preference
will be given to practical over theoretical
treatises; but no deficiency of style, inele-
gance or errors of composition, will be
allowed to militate against the success of
an Essay, the matter of which in a more
comely dress would have obtained a pre-
mium. (The Editor will take pleasure
in supplying such deficiencies.) The
particular subjects for the Essays in the
three departments of Agriculture, Horti-
culture, and Rural Economy, are left en-
tirely to the suggestion of the writers
themselves; as are also the length of the
Essays and the propriety of accompany-
ing their publication with the proper
names of the writers, though we always
prefer proper signatures.

Essays for the above premiums will be
received until the 1st day of June, at
which time all that may have come to
hand, will be submitted to the judges,
whose award, with the first prize essay,
will be published in the first number of
the American Farmer after the decision.
Those who do not wish their names pub-
lished may accompany their Essays with
a sealed paper containing their names,
and which will not be opened unless it
obtains the premium, and then only to
enable us to award it.

Publishers of papers in all parts of the
United States are particularly requested
to give the above an insertion, as it is be-
lieved it may be the means of doing much
good to the Agricultural interest.

SPEECH OF MR. FOOT, On the General Appropriation Bill, in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Foot said, we are indeed fallen on evil times. The application of the "searching operation," mentioned by General Jackson in his Inaugural Address, has become indispensable to save the treasury from bankruptcy. The Syria song of "fraternity, economy, and reform," has lost its fascinating charms. Bland and bold assertions will no longer be received as proof of economy, while the public documents prove them to be false—the people will no longer be deceived by these hackneyed terms—nor can the present Administration be screened from censure by charging their predecessors with "wasteful extravagance," when the documents furnish convincing proof, that the present is the most extravagant administration which has ever wielded the destinies of the nation. He called the attention of the Senate to the documents in proof of his assertion, and presented a statement taken from the printed reports from the Departments, from which he gave the comparative expenditures between the two last years of Mr. Adams' administration, and the two first of Gen. Jackson's.

Appropriations in 1827	\$11,315,568 95
1828	12,326,482 59
Making	\$23,642,051 54
In the year 1829	11,766,524 65
Do 1830	14,844,090 69
Total in two first years of Gen. Jackson's economical administration	\$26,610,615 34
Making an excess of expenditure in two years above the expense in Mr. Adams' administration, of	\$2,968,563 80
And of this excess, nearly half in the civil list—	
Civil list, 1827	\$1,719,897 04
1828	1,737,987 35
Making	\$3,456,724 39
Civil list, 1829 \$2,387,302 53	
1830 2,352,461 81	
Making an excess in the civil list alone during the two first years of General Jackson's administration	\$1,283,039 95
The amount of appropriations contained in the bill for the support of Government for 1831 now under consideration, as passed by the House of Representatives	\$2,050,779 64
Proposed amendments by the Committee of Finance of the Senate	121,000 00
Making in the whole	\$2,161,779 64

This extraordinary increase of expenditure speaks a language not to be misunderstood. If any Senator doubts the fact, let him examine the printed documents, and he will find the statement correct—the statement before him was taken from those documents.

Do you ask how can these things be? It is easily accounted for by the increased expenses in every Department—by establishing new bureaus—by creating new offices—by increasing salaries and contingent expenses—by increasing the number of clerks—and by every other possible means for rewarding political partisans. Fifty-two additional pages in the Blue Book, of names of officers, will give some evidence of an increase in the number—the recalling of four Ministers and some Charges d'Affaires, will account for about \$80,000 increased expense during the first year of this economical Administration—the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, created at the last session, to perform a part of the duties of the Fifth Auditor, as Agent for the Treasury, has called for an extra appropriation of near \$10,000.

Sir, said Mr. F. we need the aid and faithful services of another "Radical Committee," as the Select Committee of 1820 has been called by the Chairman of the Committee of Finance, which he himself has acknowledged saved three millions of dollars to the Treasury, to arrest the progress of the Government in its downward road to bankruptcy and ruin.

POLITICAL VARIETY.—Among those political matters which are calculated to gratify newspaper readers, the disputes between editors professing to be of the same party are not the least interesting. The editors of the two administration papers at the Seat of Government have been for some time at variance, politically.—The following articles from their respective papers of Saturday last will inform our readers of the nature of the dispute.

The Globe, says:
The *Telegraph* continues its attacks on the *Globe* in the absence of the editor. On Thursday, that paper asks among other silly questions, "Why has Mr. Van Buren established the *Globe*?" The writer of this knows all about the

establishment of the *Globe*, and he avers that Mr. Van Buren had no more agency in it than Mr. Calhoun. It is not, and never has been, pledged to the present or ultimate support of Mr. Van Buren. If the editor of the *Telegraph* would take a retrospect of his own designs, intrigues, conversations, and correspondence for the last eighteen months, which have not been concealed from the real friends of the administration, he would, notwithstanding the future interests of the Secretary of State for the origin of the *Globe*. But for intrigues, hostile to Gen. Jackson himself, to the peace, usefulness, and efficiency of his administration, of which that editor was the principal agent, the establishment of this paper would have been discouraged, and it is presumed would never have taken place.

We need not dwell upon the condition Gen. Jackson would have been placed in on a recent occasion, had he been obliged to rely altogether on such friends as the *Telegraph*.
Guilt is always suspicious. Real plotters and intriguers think every body else is plotting and intriguing also. In this case, they have endeavored to conceal their own schemes in the loudness of their denunciations against others. They may thank themselves for the establishment of the *Globe*; and others will thank its editor for the promptitude with which he has aided in turning the effects of their ambitious plans, with irresistible force upon their own heads.

Remarks by the Editor of the *Telegraph*.
That this article, which appears editorially in the *Globe*, was written by Mr. Kendall, is manifest. That Mr. Kendall does know all about the establishment of the *Globe*, we admit. He now pretends that "but for intrigues hostile to General Jackson himself, to the peace, usefulness, and efficiency of his administration, of which the editor [of the *Telegraph*] was the principal agent, the establishment of this paper [the *Globe*] would have been discouraged, and it is presumed, would never have taken place."

Here, we have the distinct assertion of Mr. Kendall, that the editor of the *Telegraph* was engaged in intrigues hostile to General Jackson; and that, "his designs, intrigues, conversations, and correspondence for the last eighteen months which have not been concealed from the real friends of the administration," is the cause of the origin of the *Globe*. Here is a bold avowal that the *Globe* was established to put down the *Telegraph*. Now, Mr. Kendall knows that the editor of the *Telegraph*, has it in his power to prove by evidence, which neither he nor Mr. Blair dares controvert, that this statement is utterly untrue. But, if Mr. Kendall is so well informed of the correspondence of the editor of the *Telegraph*, he can certainly produce some positive proof of the intrigues which he alleges have been carried on for eighteen months. Mr. Kendall hereby releases all persons whatever, from any injunction of secrecy, and defies Mr. Kendall to produce a single letter, or to adduce a single conversation, however confidential, which will sustain his charge. We thus remove all impediment, and challenge the proof.—Having done so, we defy the editors of the *Globe* to do the same thing, for themselves, their counselors, aiders and abettors.

From the National Intelligencer.
The enclosed advice was presented to the President of the United States, by a person deeply interested for the honor of his country.

The public can now see how far these views of the great principles upon which the Government ought to be administered, have been pursued—when the deviation has been made—for what purposes—and what consequences have followed to himself and the country.

Every sentence of this advice will now require a commentary.

It now becomes necessary to show what were the principles upon which it was understood that the Government would be administered what opinions were entertained by the President before his election; what pledges he had given—then to consider what are the principles upon which the Government has been administered; how he has changed his opinions, how he has acted according to that change; then to consider whether such an Administration is justly entitled to the confidence and the support of the American people.

ADVICE TO A PATRIOT PRESIDENT.
Put yourself at the head of the nation, and render yourself independent of parties and factions.

Declare your own ineligibility. Recommend an amendment to the Constitution to limit the eligibility of the President to a single term.

Declare you will sign any law made by the Representatives of the people, which does not violate the Constitution.

Declare that you are in favor of a wise and judicious protection of domestic industry, and a prudent, moderate system of national improvement.

That you will preserve the purity of the other branches of the Government, Legislative and Judicial, by withholding the Executive patronage.

That you will make no appointment from Congress or the Bench to any office.

That you will permit no man to hold a place in your cabinet, or use the influence of office, who is a candidate for the Presidency—far less two or more.

That you will take no man into your cabinet who entertains views with regard to the Constitution, or of public policy, different from your own:

That will destroy the monster party—always persecuting, intriguing, and selfish.

That I will select, with a proper respect for the rights of the States, men of all parties, looking only to principles, character, qualifications, and services.

That I will exercise this power with independence and impartiality, looking only to the good of the country.

That I will not lend myself to any man or party, nor permit any man or party to use my office, or its influence, for purposes of personal ambition, or to reward favorites or purchase votes.

That I will not remember the past, either for favoritism or proscription.

That I will remove no faithful public servant on account of his opinions.

That I will permit no dictation from the heads of parties, men in power, or the editors of public journals.

That I will administer the affairs of the country committed to your charge agreeably to the dictates of your own best judgment, and under the solemn obligations of the oath.

And that you will preserve the Union inviolate.

That I will obtain the respect and confidence of good men, advance the prosperity of the country, secure your own fame on an imperishable basis, and set a noble example to those who follow you.

From the Nat. Intel. of Saturday.
GEORGIA AND THE CHEROKEES.—The Supreme Court of the United States terminated its annual session yesterday.

Among the decisions pronounced previous to its adjournment, was one upon the application, on the part of the Cherokee nation, for an injunction to stay certain proceedings of the State of Georgia. The decision of the Court was an unequivocal denial of the injunction.

The opinion of the Court was read by Chief Justice Marshall, and is therefore presumed to be from his luminous mind and pen. We have not been able to obtain it for publication, anxiously as we desired to do so. We heard it read, however, and shall venture so far to report the grounds of it, as to state, that the Court disclaims jurisdiction of the case, on the ground that the Cherokee Nation is not a foreign nation, in the sense of the Constitution.

These Indian nations, it is the opinion of a majority of the Court, are not Sovereigns, independent of the Sovereignty of the United States, but Domestic dependent Nations, in a state of "pupilage" to the United States, or in a relation corresponding to that which wards have to their guardians. The Supreme Court, therefore, cannot take cognizance of cases to which it is sought to make them parties, as Nations. With respect to the rights of the Cherokees, anted to them, it was pretty distinctly intimated in the Opinion of the Court, that there is a mode by which they may be brought before the Supreme Court for adjudication.

The Opinion went on to say, that, if the objection to entertaining jurisdiction in this case were not fatal to the application, there were other grounds on which an application for the interference of this Court in the case would encounter grave objections. If jurisdiction was exercised in the case, it must be on the ground that the Cherokees are a foreign nation; and the relations between foreign Powers and the States are placed in the charge of a different branch of the Government.

For this Court to undertake to arbitrate such questions, would be to assume a political power not intended to be vested in it. If it were true as argued, that the Cherokee Nation is oppressed by the State of Georgia, &c. &c. it belonged not to this Court (the Opinion concluded,) but to other tribunals to assert their rights and redress their wrongs.

Mr. Justice Baldwin delivered a very long separate opinion, agreeing entirely in the conclusion to which the majority of the Court had arrived, but not concurring in the views taken in the Opinion which had been read.

Mr. Justice Johnson also delivered a separate opinion on the question.

Our own opinion on the subject is of little consequence; but the reasoning of the Court upon the Constitutional provisions bearing upon the case appeared to us to be conclusive.

LIBERIA.—We are indebted to the editor, Mr. J. B. Russwurm, of the *Liberia Herald*, for files of his paper to January inclusive. From the 11th of January number, we make the following extract, together with those that are found under the commercial and marine head. By the annexed it would seem, that the colonists are making some new acquaintances.—*B. & Gaz.*

Strange Arrival.—Governor Meehlin has lately purchased from one of our citizens, who has just returned from the Gondo country, an *Ourang Outang* of the female species. She is quite young, & as yet but a baby; has a great liking to her country people, and is rather shy of a person with clothes. She resembles the human person in many particulars; sits up, and eats like a child, using her right hand very dexterously, and though but two or three weeks in the Colony, is now quite fond of many articles cooked for the table. Her face resembles that of an aged person, with a white beard; her body is covered with long straight black hair; and she walks at present on her hands and feet. The natives however inform us that when full grown, they walk

erect with a stick. One of our citizens, who has travelled considerably in the country, assures us, that two years ago he saw one crabbing in Junk River with a stick in his hand. He was about five feet high. As incredulous as we have ever been about this animal, our natives since the arrival of this one, have put our credulity to the highest stretch, from the incredible stories which they hand down from one generation to another; and our belief is, that many things, stated by travellers, have been gathered from the natives of the countries, through which they have travelled, and not from actual observation.

From the Baltimore American.

A correspondent of the *Boston Courier* mentions that, a Stock Farm is about to be established near that city, to be devoted to the breeding and rearing of the best breeds of horses, neat cattle, sheep and swine, combined with the business of agriculture and horticulture. He has been encouraged to this undertaking by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and by the patronage of a great number of his fellow citizens. The writer adverts to the many important benefits which will flow from a successful experiment of this sort, and instances the experimental gardens and other institutions abroad for the improvement of rural economy, as having had the best effect, and being, indeed, among the most useful institutions of modern times. As New England, he remarks, is not adapted, like the Southern States, to the culture of sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco and indigo to which the attention of the planter may be directed with a full assurance of profit; as she is dependent in a considerable degree even for bread on the middle states; she must direct her industry to the rearing of flocks and herds, and the production of the articles drawn from them. Such an establishment therefore may be eminently advantageous to her.

A wide field for experiment is open in our extensive country, of which the resources are but partially discovered, while those which are known are but partially developed and applied. Many of these resources will be at once brought into action and use by increased facilities of transportation; there are others which require the superaddition of some skill to mere labour, such as the production of silk and wine, to which there seem to exist no natural obstacles in either the soil or climate. The country is indebted to the exertions of some distinguished individuals to turn to account its productive capacity as to the former, and we hope that success will finally crown their efforts. To the culture of the vine we wish the like success, not only on the more obvious score of national wealth, but from considerations regarding the national habits and morals.

INDIAN AFFAIR.—It is reported, (says the *Macon Telegraph* of the 5th inst) on authority of a gentleman lately from the south eastern part of Alabama, that the inhabitants of Pike county, in that state, dissatisfied at the length of road they have had to wagon their cotton to the Chatahoochee, opposite Fort Gaines determined to remedy the difficulty by cutting from the eastern line of their county a road of 25 miles, direct through the Creek territory, to a populous Indian village on the banks of the Chatahoochee, (35 miles below Columbus) and there lay off a town. They went to work accordingly, and had proceeded with their road to a stout brook within three miles of the Indian village, when their operations were arrested by the Creeks. The cutters went back to Pike county, and, having obtained an armed force, returned to the Indian lands, opened the road to the river, and laid off the village into a town. The Indians are said to be highly exasperated, intend to apply to the General Government for redress, and declare that they will, in the meanwhile, destroy any buildings which the Alabamians may erect on the site of their village. Such is the report, and as such we give it.

Colonization of free Blacks.—The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society have passed a resolution "that, encouraged by the kind Providence which has thus far favored their efforts, they will immediately commence arrangements for obtaining the necessary funds and sending to Liberia within the present year, six vessels, from different ports in the U. States, on the first days of May, July, September, November, January, and March. The first vessel shall sail from New York on the first of May; the second from Baltimore, on the first of July; the third from Philadelphia, on the first of September; & the others from different places, whenever such places shall, with the aid of other means at the command of the Society secure the requisite funds; such places to be designated in due time."

The Washington *Telegraph* enumerates nine Jackson candidates for the Vice Presidency, viz: Mr. Crawford, of Georgia; Judge Smith, of South Carolina; the Hon. James Buchanan; the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenburgh; the Hon. Mahlon Dickerson; General Garret D. Wall, of New Jersey; the Hon. Edward Livingston; the Hon. Levi Woodbury; the Hon. Richard M. Johnston. We shall probably have a large addition to this list of Honorables—for almost every village in the country seems disposed to put forward its pretensions to present a Vice President to the nation.

EASTON GAZETTE EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, March 26.

RAIL ROAD.—Thirty five hundred weight is an average of loaded waggons drawn by five good horses at the rate of 25 miles a day. Sometimes two tons are carried in a waggon, drawn by five or six horses, at the rate of 20 or 25 miles a day; but on Saturday last, a single horse, a common good horse, drew on the Baltimore rail way, two hundred barrels of flour, and thirty passengers, at the rate of seven miles an hour—the rail road is thirteen miles and a half long; they change the horses half way, so that one horse only travels six miles and three quarters; the two hundred barrels of flour, and the thirty passengers, were placed in eight cars, that were joined all together by hooks, making an aggregate weight of thirty tons—thus three horses, in three hours, drew on the rail way as much as seventy five horses, in waggons can draw in a whole day, on the road.

Extract of a letter dated.
BALTIMORE, March 21st 1831.

Our Indian corn market is steady at about 65 cts. and cannot, I am sure, be lower.—The article comes in slowly and the demand is regular. From all quarters we have but one account, and that is, that corn never was scarcer in our country. I am of opinion that corn will be a dollar a bushel before November next—the slower the article comes to market the higher will be the price—it is to my advantage that the farmers should send up their corn as fast as possible—but I think it will be to their advantage to keep it back. No change in Europe is likely to affect the Indian corn market this year.

Wheat has fallen about eight cents a bushel, without any assignable cause, further than that it has been a good while since we had news of the state of the English Market, and as news must now be expected in a short time, they lower the price here to be ready for that news, good or bad—if grain has fallen abroad they have got grain here already on the decline—if grain is high abroad or still rising, so much the better, they have the advantage of the eight cents in all purchases made, and they are that much below the standard. Good wheat will bring 135 cents to-day, prices according to quality. A few days more of this weather will permanently settle the price of wheat this season, or rather assure us whether the price will fall—if the British ports are open, prices will still rise considerably.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, JOHN MERCER and SAMUEL STERETT, Esq's, our commissioners, we learn from the *Philadelphia Sentinel*, appeared on Wednesday last, before the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The house was addressed by Mr. Goldsborough, who it is said acquitted himself with great power of argument. The *Sentinel* speaks of Mr. Goldsborough's speech as being one of great eloquence.—*Balt. Gaz.*

We learn that the Maryland Commissioners, Messrs. Goldsborough, Sterett, and Mercer, returned to this City on Saturday evening last from their mission to Harrisburg. As they have to make a report of their proceedings to the Legislature of Maryland at their next Session, we shall not get any thing authentic and formal from them—but we understand that the Commissioners have stated in their conversation, that they relied chiefly in their negotiation upon the compact existing between the states in relation to the free navigation of the Susquehanna, and referred to the correspondence between the two state governments, subsequent to that time, to illustrate the views entertained by both States.

We hear that the Committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature have prepared a report, against which the Commissioners intend a formal protest for reasons therein stated, and that the protest will in all probability accompany the report of the Committee to the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The period at which the Commissioners arrived at Harrisburg, being near the close of the Session, was in some degree adverse to a full investigation of the subject, although it was hardly to be expected that there would have been an immediate acquiescence on the part of Pennsylvania, except in the acknowledgment of the existing compact, and of a disposition and determination faithfully to adhere to it. Pennsylvania is now in possession of the full views of Maryland upon this subject, and we hope for the sake of her good fame, as well as for the interests of all concerned, that she will speedily afford the redress desired.

Balt. Pat.

It is stated in the *N. Y. Enquirer*, that Mr. Erving has declined the acceptance of the appointment of Charge des Affaires at Constantinople, and that the President has provisionally appointed Commodore Porter in his place.

Daring morning, opening had been of bills Saturday gain open At some opening, through the picks. T stated by supposed dreded thol als who Bank, for ed and ro bers sele Banks, a notes und Bank will bery as s tunity to & M. All between Most Bank, in keys betw morning, wards of all in ban The parti of the and 188,911 Banks in Bank. 26,012 Canal Bank safe keep 40,000 Burg Bank A trunk lars in not burg, Rut ing to Me 200 dol safe keep The Ch 1,250,000 The los has creat ders—and Saturday, vigilance tection of ly possibl their plun The fol sued by Five The C been enter between inst, and bed of a &c. theat covety of ate sum fo The fol mount of ites for sa About And 1 several B Also, No col other sec taken. The do found on locked as City Ban There a tible on a bank, or Active m ed by the the villai haveas y bles them given po become locks are dations. The bi New Yo says—"Q to the re manner ed, that turing th trators v vocation deal of f the abstr by whic liable to reported had tak for Chai stances. day—ar knowle as to ju press to We un cently b into an it was o a circu watch t The nng sa thing least auc petrator

New York, March 21.

Daring and extensive Robbery.—This morning, the clerks in the City Bank, on opening the Safety Vault, found that it had been opened, and an immense amount of bills taken. The Bank was closed on Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and again opened this morning at 9 o'clock. At some period between the closing and opening, the robbers must have entered through the front door with false keys or picks. The amount of bills taken is not stated by the officers of the Bank, but is supposed to be between one and two hundred thousand dollars. Several individuals who had placed their trunks in the Bank, for safe keeping, found them opened and robbed. It appears that the robbers selected Bills of the City and other Banks, and left the specie and negotiable notes undisturbed. The officers of the Bank will make a statement of the robbery as soon as they can have an opportunity to know its extent. The loss of S. & M. Allen, taken from their trunk, is between 13 and 14,000 dollars.

Daily Ad.

New York, March 22.

Most Extensive Robbery.—The City Bank, in this city, was entered with false keys between Saturday night and Monday morning, and the vaults robbed of upwards of two hundred thousand dollars, all in bank notes, except 200 doubloons. The particulars, as far as yet ascertained of the amount taken, are as follows:—

138,911 dollars in notes of various Banks in deposit as the property of the Bank.

26,012 dollars in bills of the Morris Canal Bank, a deposit of said Bank for safe keeping.

40,000 dollars in bills of the Lansingburgh Bank—a deposit of said Bank.

A trunk containing about 14,000 dollars in notes of the Orange County, Newburg, Rutland, and Morris Banks, belonging to Messrs. S. & M. Allen.

200 doubloons, a special deposit, for safe keeping.

The Capital Stock of the City Bank is 1,250,000 dollars.

The loss of so large a sum as 138,000 has created a panic among the stockholders—and the stock which was at par on Saturday, is offered at 85. The utmost vigilance is, and will be used for the detection of the robbers, and it seems hardly possible that the villains can escape with their plunder.

The following hand bill has been issued by the Bank.

Five thousand Dollars Reward.
The City Bank of this City having been entered, by means of false keys, between Saturday afternoon the 19th inst., and Monday morning, 21st, and robbed of a large amount of Bank Notes, &c. the above reward is offered for the recovery of the property, and a proportionate sum for any part.

The following comprises the whole amount of the Robbery, including deposits for safe keeping:

About \$40,000 in notes of the Bank of Lansingburgh.

26,012 do. Morris, Canal & Banking Co.

2,500 do. Rutland Bank, Vermont.

3,000 do. Orange County Bank.

2,000 do. Newburg, do.

2,000 do. Morris Bank, N. J.

And 130,000 dollars of Notes of the several Banks in this city.

Also, 200 Spanish Doubloons; No collection Notes, Checks, or any other securities held by the Bank, were taken.

The doors of the Bank and Vaults were found on Monday morning closed and locked as usual.

G. A. WORTH, Cashier.
City Bank, New York, March 21, 1831.

There are no marks of violence perceptible on any of the doors leading into the bank, or on those leading to the vaults.

Active measures were immediately adopted by the Board of Directors to trace out the villains but we do not learn that they have as yet made any discovery which enables them to direct their pursuit to any one given point. So ingenious have thieves become of late, it would really seem that locks are no security against their depredations.

The bank robbery at New York.—The New York Gazette of Tuesday morning says:—"No clue has yet been obtained as to the robbers. It is evident, from the manner in which the robbery was effected, that some time was consumed in maturing the plans, and that the perpetrators were no mean adepts in their vocation. They also displayed a good deal of tact in confining themselves to the abstraction of the bills of other banks, by which they rendered themselves less liable to detection. It was currently reported on Monday, that two persons had taken passage in the ship Colhoun, for Charleston, under suspicious circumstances. This vessel went to sea on Sunday—and such facts have come to the knowledge of the Directors of the Bank, as to justify them, in sending off an Express to Charleston, to overtake the ship. We understand that an attempt has recently been made to effect an entrance into another Bank in Wall street, and that it was only frustrated by the disclosure of a circumstance which caused a good watch to be kept about the premises."

The New York Post of Tuesday evening says:—We do not learn that any thing has yet transpired whereby the least suspicion can attach as to the perpetrators of the robbery of the City Bank.

All is enveloped in utter darkness at present.

From the N. Y. Gazette of March 23.
THE LATE ROBBERY.—Nothing has transpired since our last, calculated to elucidate in the slightest degree, the mysterious circumstances connected with the robbery of the City Bank.

On enquiry, it appears that the persons who sailed on Sunday for Charleston, in the ship Colhoun, are gentlemen of well known character and respectability. Having been detained, by accident, beyond the appointed hour, they were conveyed on board the ship by a steamboat—from which, and the subsequent development at the bank—the rumour, naturally arose that the perpetrators of the villainy had adopted this mode of making their escape.

The following is taken from the Warrenton (Fauquier Co. Va.) Gazette:

"CHIEF JUSTICE.—We are concerned to hear a report that the venerable Chief Justice of the United States' Court, has notified the President that as soon as he gets through the business of the present term of the Supreme Court, he will, from his increasing indisposition, tender his resignation of an office that he has filled with so much benefit to his country and credit to himself for more than thirty years. We should be pleased to have an opportunity to correct this report, but we fear it is too true."

We pray Heaven to avert from the country so great a calamity as this paragraph denounces. Considering where it makes its appearance, in a neighbourhood where Judge Marshall has many and very near connections, it has a fearful air of truth about it.—*Nat. Intel.*

From the Fredericksburg Arena.

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.—A report has prevailed of late, to which credit was generally attached, that Judge Marshall had signified his intention of resigning his office at the termination of the session of the Supreme Court. The particular juncture of affairs—the difficulty of finding a suitable successor, and the unlimited confidence reposed by the nation at large, in the integrity and transcendent ability of Chief Justice Marshall are sufficient to account for the very lively regret, which the prospect of his resignation excites throughout the country. We are happy to state, however—on the authority of a gentleman just from Washington—that it was generally believed there, that the strong remonstrances of his friends had induced Judge Marshall to abandon, for the present, the idea of retirement. The opinion delivered on Friday, in the case of the Cherokee vs. the State of Georgia, which is from his pen, is said to be worthy of the meridian splendour of his intellect, and should dispel the fear—entertained by no one but himself—that advancing age has deprived his mind of its wonted energy and power.

CENSUS OF VIRGINIA COMPLETED.
The population of Virginia is ascertained to be by the recent census—1,207,783. In 1820, 1,065,363; increase, 142,421. At a ratio of either 48, or 50,000, she will lose two members of Congress.

Foreign Paupers.—Unless some measures are speedily taken in this country, to check the emigration of foreign paupers, our poor establishments will be filled with them. It is generally known, that parish committees are now organized in England, for the purpose of aiding the emigration of their paupers to this country? We have before us a copy of a printed circular of one of these committees, offering the sum of 14 pounds to every man having a wife and children, and three pounds to each single man, who will take passage at Liverpool for the United States. The money to be paid, as soon as the parties get on board, at Liverpool and every expense of conveyance and provision paid by the Committee, from the time of the emigrants leaving England till they shall be landed at New York!!!

Salem Observer.

New Hampshire.—The following is given in the New York American of Tuesday evening as the vote for Governor of this state:

Dinsmor, Jackson, 20,242
Bartlett, Anti-Jackson, 17,396

2,846

From the Centreville Times of March 19.
"Ignorance of the law excuseth no man."

Three persons, Richard Thomas, Charles McCarron, and P. Bovier, natives of Philadelphia, were committed to jail in this place on Thursday last, on a charge of using unlawful implements in fishing for Oysters in the Chester River in this vessel.

The vessel in which they were taken was one of a squadron of a dozen or twenty, and was blown ashore by the heavy wind of Thursday, and while aground, she was taken by our citizens. She belongs to a Mr. David Babno tavern-keeper, in Water street, Philadelphia.

The law of our state, passed at December session 1819, 20, makes it a punishable offence for any person, whether citizen or otherwise, to fish in Maryland waters for oysters, with any other instrument than rakes or tongs. Any person so offending is liable to a fine of 20 dollars, or in case of non payment, to be imprisoned 60 days.

Fishing with drags was one of the charges brought against the prisoners. It is also an offence against the laws

for any person to put Oysters into any vessel not belonging to a person who has not resided in the state twelve months. The fine in this case is also 20 dollars, or imprisonment for 60 days.

It is also an offence against the law, for any person who commands a vessel who has not resided in this state twelve months, to carry oysters out of the state; any person or persons so offending, on conviction, is liable to a fine of 100 dollars, and must give security to the sum not exceeding 100 dollars, not to offend again for one year.

It is also an offence against the laws of this state, for any person who has not resided in this state twelve months, to put oysters into any vessel not belonging to a citizen of this state, the penalty in this case, is a forfeiture of the vessel, tackle, and all in and belonging to it; any vessel so taken, is to be sold for the justice of the peace who has jurisdiction of the case, who, after deducting all costs and charges, pays a moiety of the money to the county court, and a moiety to the persons who have prosecuted the same.

The cargo and vessel of the prisoners taken, are valued at about 300 dollars. There were five persons taken, and in seizing her, their property of the proceeds will be about 50 dollars each.

MARRIED.
In this town on Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. Robert W. Goldsborough, Mr. John P. Pace, Jr. of Queen Ann's county, and Miss Mary Virginia, daughter of the late John Goldsborough, Esq. of this county.

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. J. C. Co. Mr. J. R. T. Cox, to Miss Mary M. Co. all of this county.

Also, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. James M. C. Mills, to Miss Elizabeth Green all of this county.

Branch Bank at Boston.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have decided to pay a dividend of 3 per cent. on the stock of the Company for the first six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders on or after the 1st of April next.

By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
March 26 3w

THE FAIR.
It has been determined that the Fair for the benefit of the two Churches, the Episcopal and the Methodist, shall be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, the 17th and 18th of May next.

March 26 [S & W]

MARYLAND.
Caroline County Orphan Court.

15th day of March, A. D. 1831.
ON application of George W. Adams, adm'r. of Darius Phippen late of Caroline County deceased, it is ordered, that the said George W. Adams do and cause to be done, all the duties required by law in such cases.

In each of the following cases, the said George W. Adams do and cause to be done, all the duties required by law in such cases.

In testimony that the foregoing is a true and faithful copy of the proceedings of the Orphan Court, of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed, this 15th day of March A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty one.

Test, JAS. SANGSTER, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline County.

In compliance to the above order
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Subscriber of Caroline County has obtained from the Orphan Court of Caroline County in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Darius Phippen 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 thereon, to the subscriber on or before the 25th day of September next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 15th day of March A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty one.

GEORGE NEWLEE, adm'r. of Darius Phippen, dec'd.
March 26

JOHN OF ROANOKE.
The board of Agriculture have purchased this very celebrated Stallion, and intend offering his services to the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, on the lowest terms which the cost of such a horse and the risk attending the purchase, will justify. They flatter themselves that the lovers of fine horses, whether for the turf, saddle or quick draft, will find in him, the union of more fine points than can often be found in the horses of this or any other country. The particulars will be made known in a few days.

Easton, March 26

The Beautiful Spotted Horse
YOUNG DIOMEDE.

Commenced the season on the 24th inst. he will be at Easton on Tuesday the 6th of April, in Ferry Neck on Wednesday and Thursday, and at St. Michaels on Friday and Saturday, the week following. He will be at Easton on Tuesday and Wednesday at Hillsborough on Thursday, and the residue of his time at the Subscriber's stable, and will attend the above stands once in two weeks throughout the season.—Season commenced on the 24th instant and will end the 26th of June. He will be let to mares at 25 cents per Spring's chance, \$25 the single leap, and 25 to insure a mare in foal. No insurance only by special contract with the subscriber, and in each case 25 cents to the groom. Diomedes is 7 years old this spring, and is pronounced by the best judges to be a horse, of beautiful form, fine bone, sinews of great strength and fine action the strength of the dray and activity of the sprightly saddle horse are united in him, which added to his beauty, promises him a useful, elegant, and valuable horse, either for the saddle or harness. His pedigree may be seen in hand-bills.

WM. BENTY, Jr.
March 26

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county court sitting as a court of Chancery, in the case of Isaac Bowers and Daniel P. Bowers, Executors of John Bowers deceased, complainants, and Howell Bowers defendant. The subscriber will expose to public Sale, to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton on TUESDAY the 26th day of April next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that farm and plantation, together with the appurtenances, situate, lying and being in Talbot county, near the head of Dividing Creek, containing 137 1/2 acres of land, more or less, that was sold and conveyed by John Bowers and Mary Bowers to the said Howell Bowers on the 11th day of January 1819, and afterwards to wit, on the 15th day of January 1819 Mortgage by the said Howell Bowers to the afore-said John Bowers.

This farm is handsomely situated in a very agreeable neighbourhood, lying on Dividing Creek, and about a mile and a half from the Trappe, the arable land is of good quality, and productive, with an ample portion of woodland. The improvements are a very comfortable two story dwelling house, kitchen, granary, stables, & other necessary out houses all in good repair. By the terms of the decree a credit of twelve months will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security to the Trustee, as such, for the payment of the same, with interest thereon from the day of sale till paid, and on the payment of the purchase money with interest, and the ratification of the sale by the court and not before, the trustee is authorized to convey the premises to the purchaser or purchasers free clear and discharged, from all claim of the defendant and complainants or either of them.

JOHN STEVENS, Jr. Trustee
March 26 5w

St. JOHN'S COLLEGE, ANNAPOLIS.

REV. HECTOR HUMPHREYS,
A. M. PRINCIPAL,
and Professor of Moral Science.

EDWARD SPARKS, M. D.
Professor of Ancient Languages.

THOMAS E. SUDLER, A. M.
Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

REV. JOHN DECKER, A. M.
Professor of Grammar.

CHARLES T. FLUSSER,
Professor of Modern Languages,
Present number of Students 63.

COURSE OF STUDIES, EXPENSES, &c.
The following information, by order of the Board, will show the present state and prospects of the institution.

The Professor of Grammar will take charge of the English department, and will have classes under his inspection, at the College, during the hours prescribed by the Board. Besides the ordinary course of instruction in this department, Students will be fitted for admission into College, and they may take standing as Freshmen, whenever they shall sustain an examination on the following

PREPARATORY STUDIES, viz.
English Grammar; Geography; Arithmetick; Latin Grammar; Corderius; Esop's Fables; Erasmus; Cæsar's Commentaries, or Sallust; Elogues, and first six books of the Æneid of Virgil; Latin Introduction, or Latin Tutor; Greek Grammar; Greek Delectus; and Jacob's Greek Reader; and Prosody.

Pupils not intending to enter College, will also be received into the English Department, and will pursue such branches of Education, embraced in the course, as may suit their particular views. A course of Lectures on Education in Primary Schools, will be delivered, whenever a class of young men shall have been formed, who may wish to qualify themselves to become Teachers.

The course of studies for the classes in College, have been arranged as follows, viz.

FRESHMAN CLASS.
Folsom's Livy.
Grecæ Majora. (Xenophon, Herodotus, Thucydides.)
Greek and Roman Antiquities, History, and Mythology.
Horace, (Odes.)—Virgil's Georgicks.

2d Term.
Grecæ Majora, (Lysias, Demosthenes, Isocrates.)
Algebra, with Arithmetic revised.
Horace, (Satires and Epistles.)
Grecæ Majora, (Xenophon's Memorabilia, Plato.)

3d Term.
Algebra completed.
Translations, Themes, and Declamations during the year.
SOPHOMORE CLASS.
Juvenal, (Leverett's.)
Homer's Iliad, (Robinson's.)
Plane Geometry, (Legendre's.)
Terence's Comedies, or Quintilian.
Grecæ Majora, (Odyssey & Hesiod.)
Solid Geometry, (Legendre's.)
Rhetoric & Belles Lettres, (Blair)
Grecæ Majora, (Tragedians.)
Logarithms; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.

4d Term.
Exercises in Original Composition, and Education, during the year.
JUNIOR CLASS.
Grecæ Majora, (Minor Poets.)
Applications of Trigonometry to the Mensuration of Heights & Distances, Navigation, Surveying, Levelling, &c.
Moral Philosophy.
Tacitus, (History.)
Conic Sections.

5d Term.
Chemistry, with Lectures.
Tacitus—(Manners of the Germans, and life of Agricola.)
Natural Philosophy, with Lectures.
Elements of Criticism, with Lectures on the Fine Arts.
Debates, Compositions, and Declamations during the year.

SENIOR CLASS.
Natural Philosophy, finished, with Lectures.
Horace, De Arte Poetica, with Lectures on Taste, and a Revision of Latin.
Logic, and Philosophy of the Mind.
Astronomy—with Lectures.
Political Economy—with Lectures.
Evidences of Christianity, and Natural Theology.
Laws of Nations; Constitution, and Civil and Political History of the United States.
Butler's Analogy.
Civil Engineering—(construction of Machines, Bridges, Roads, Canals, &c.)
Mineralogy and Geology.
Declamations of Original Pieces, Extemporaneous Debates, and exercises in Criticism, during the year.

The study of the Modern Languages, shall be so arranged, as not materially to interfere with the College course.

ADMISSION.
Candidates for any standing in the College, will be required to bring from their Teachers, testimonials of good moral character; and, in no case, will a Student be received from any other College, to the same standing in this, unless he shall bring, from the President, or other authority of such College a certificate of his honourable dismission.

EXPENSES, &c.
It has not been thought advisable to establish any commons. Board, including bedding, washing, and room-rent, may be had, however, in private families in the city, for 120 dollars per annum. The charges in the regular College bills, will be, as follows; and are payable quarterly, and in advance:
English Department, \$24 per annum.
Preparatory Classes, \$40 do. do.
Freshman and Sophomore Class, \$40 do. do.
Senior and Junior Classes, \$50 do. do.

An abatement of the College bills, may be made, to necessitous Students; and provision is secured for the gratuitous instruction of ten Students, who may bring the proper testimonials for that purpose.

COMMENCEMENTS.
The Annual Commencements, take place in February, when all Degrees are to be conferred. The Faculty will assign to the Candidates for the Baccalaureate, and for the Master's Degree, the parts to be performed; and if any one should refuse the part assigned, or neglect to attend, his Degree may be withheld.

VACATIONS.
The regular Vacations, shall be from the last Wednesday in July, till the first Monday in September—from the 23d of December, till the first Monday in January—from Good Friday, till the Monday week following—and the Fourth of July.

The alterations, in the course of studies, which have taken place, on the late appointment of a Principal, seemed to be required, by the general advancement of Education; and it is hoped, that the advantages for a substantial and complete acquaintance with the several branches of knowledge, which the Institution now holds out to the publick, will meet the wants and wishes of its numerous friends, and especially of the sons of Maryland.

St. John's College, was founded and endowed, in the year 1774, under the auspices of men venerable for their patriotism and learning, and has the honour of having educated for the State, some of her most distinguished publick men. The Board of Visitors and Governors, in their efforts to discharge the duties of the trust devolving upon them, look for the cordial approbation and co-operation of the Alumni of the Alma Mater, and for such a portion of the publick favour, as may seem due to an ancient and cherished Seminary of the State, that her existence and usefulness, may be perpetual.

By order of the Board:
A. C. MAGRUDER, Pres't.
March 26 clw3w

The officers of instruction, will endeavour make the course of study as thorough as possible, and in no case will a Scholar be allowed to pass, to an advanced standing, till he shall have sustained all the previous examinations, to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

In the Departments of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, instruction will be given, & Lectures will be delivered, as heretofore, by the Principal, & the other Professors, until those Chairs shall be permanently supplied. Particular attention will be given to exercise in Rhetoric & Oratory; and one forenoon of each week, will be spent, in drilling the Students, in a thorough course of Reading and Speaking. These exercises will be conducted by the Principal; and the Members of the Senior Class, will always be required to declaim pieces of their own composition. The Classification, which takes place at each general Examination, subjects those who are deficient, to the necessity of remaining in a lower grade; while, on the other hand, the hope of reaching a high standing, in a shorter than ordinary period, is held out to all who are ambitious to advance at a more rapid rate, than the usual average of a Class. A permanent record of the relative standing of the Members in each Class, is kept by the Faculty, and serves as a guide, in awarding the honours of the College. The principal test of the Student's proficiency, will be found in the Lecture Room, where he will undergo an Examination of one hour's duration, for each Lesson; and those Members of the higher Classes who are permitted, under the discretion of the Principal, to have their rooms out of the College, will be visited, by the Principal, and the Professors, during the hours appointed, for their encouragement and aid in the prosecution of their studies. They must not absent themselves from their rooms, during the hours of study, especially in the evening, except by permission from one of the Faculty; and a close attention will be paid to the habits of the Students, that good morals may be cultivated and preserved.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.
The Students will be required to attend public worship, in this City, both morning and afternoon; and Monitors for the several Churches, will make returns of all absentees, who will give an account of their absence to the Principal. The Roll will be called, also, before the daily devotions at the College. No Student will, at any time, leave the City, without express leave obtained from the Principal. That the public may rest assured of the prevalence of no particular sectarian influence at this College, the following clause is extracted from the Charter; with the letter and spirit of which, the Officers of Instruction, will invariably comply. The second section of the thirty seventh chapter of the laws of Maryland, required, that "the said College shall be founded and maintained forever, upon a most liberal plan, for the benefit of youth of every religious denomination, who shall be freely admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education, and to all the literary honours of the College, according to their merit, without requiring or enforcing any religious or civil test, or urging their attendance upon any particular religious worship or service, other than what they have been educated in or have the consent and approbation of their parents or guardians to attend."

DISCIPLINE, &c.
A record of all deficiencies at College exercises will be kept, and sent to each parent or guardian, at the close of every term. And whenever a Student shall be found failing to secure the end for which he will have been placed at the College, he may be sent home privately, except in cases of a misdemeanor or offence against the laws, when he shall be punished by the ordinary penalties. By the adoption of a kind and parental demeanour, on the part of the Officers, it is hoped, that such extreme cases will be avoided; and from the various advantages of location for the College, it is believed, that few places promise this immunity, in a higher degree, than the City of Annapolis. Its population is not large—the situation is central—its healthfulness, is surpassed by that of no place in the Southern States—access to the College, from all parts of the Union by which parents would wish to hold communication with their sons, is most frequent and easy, and the expenses of living are comparatively small. Annapolis is the Seat of the Government of the State; and the time of the Annual Commencements, which happens during the Session of the Legislature, affords a high incentive to young men, to distinguish themselves, by their literary performances.

ADMISSION.
Candidates for any standing in the College, will be required to bring from their Teachers, testimonials of good moral character; and, in no case, will a Student be received from any other College, to the same standing in this, unless he shall bring, from the President, or other authority of such College a certificate of his honourable dismission.

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By order of the Board:
A. C. MAGRUDER, Pres't.
March 26 clw3w

\$100 REWARD.

WILL be paid for the apprehension and conviction of the incendiary or incendiaries who set fire to the Subscriber's dwelling, last night. This being the second attempt, application will be made to his Excellency the Governor for a suitable reward by the Executive of Maryland. If, however, such reward should not be offered, or a less reward than the above be offered, the above sum of one hundred dollars will be paid by the subscriber immediately on conviction.

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

Easton, Md. March 19

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Commissioners of the Tax of Talbot county, dated March 8, 1831, will be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 12th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all those tracts and parcels of land (on such parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the several sums due thereon,) which was advertised in the Gazette, Star and Whig of Easton and the Baltimore Patriot, in August last, on which the tax has not been, or shall not be paid before the day of sale for the years 1828 and 1829 to be sold for cash, the purchaser to pay the expense of locating and conveying, and a proportionable part for advertising.

SOL. MULLIKIN, Collector,
of Talbot County Taxes for
the years 1828 & 1829.

Easton, March 19.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE GENERAL COMMISSION & AGENT BUSINESS heretofore transacted by Edw. I. Willson, No. 4 Bowly's wharf, will in future be conducted by Edw. I. Willson and Henry Snowden, under the firm of E. J. WILLSON & SNOWDEN. Liberal advances will be made on all consignments, and no pains spared to obtain the highest market prices, and make prompt returns.

EDWD. I. WILLSON.
HENRY SNOWDEN.

Baltimore, March 19. 4w

NOTICE.

THE Medical and Chirurgical Board of examiners, for the East Shore, will meet in Easton, on the 3d WEDNESDAY of next month (April 13th) to grant licenses, to qualified applicants, to practice medicine and Surgery, in the State of Maryland.

By order of the Board,
T. DENNY, Sec'y.

Easton, March 19.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, & to me directed, against Margaret D. Nicholson, surviving obligee of Christiana Beth, at the suit of William and James Benny, adm'rs. of Jonathan N. Benny, will be sold at public sale, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 12th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit: one house and lot, situate on the west corner of Goldsborough and Harrison streets, in the Town of Easton, where she at present resides, containing 3-8 of an acre of Land, more or less, also one house and lot, on the east corner of Goldsborough and Harrison streets, in the Town of Easton, subject to ground rent containing one fourth of an acre of land, more or less, also 2 tables, one looking glass and six chairs, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

March 19

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, & to me directed and delivered by the Clerk thereof, at the suit of William Sheehan, use of William Dickinson, against Joseph C. Wright will be sold at public sale, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 12th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest and claim, of him, the said Joseph C. Wright, of in and to that farm or plantation on which Priscilla Clark now resides, called part of Carter's Range, and part of Carter's Forest, containing 235 acres of land more or less taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

March 19

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, by the Clerk thereof, and to me directed and delivered against Robinson Stevens and Peter Stevens, at the suit of Henry M. Bowdler and Ann his wife, formerly Ann Leonard will be sold at public sale, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 12th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. & 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property to wit: one fourth part of a tract of land called Catlain Plains, situate on Island Creek, in Talbot County, be the quantity more or less, the lands and Tenements of the aforesaid Robinson Stevens, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

March 19

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court & to me directed, against Levin Blades, garnishee of Joseph Kemp, at the suit of Benjamin Kemp, will be sold at public sale, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 12th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit: all the right, title, interest and claim, of in and to one house and lot, situate in the Town of St. Michaels, where he at present resides, also a head of cattle, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

March 19

CHESTER.

This justly celebrated little HORSE will stand the ensuing season at Easton on Tuesdays—every other Saturday at the Trappe and St. Michaels, and every other Thursday at Wye Mill.

CHESTER was got by Young Tom, out of a full bred Medley and Vingun mare, and is 7 years old this Spring.

Gentlemen desirous of raising saddle-horses will seldom fail by breeding from a Tom, and I think, I can say without fear of contradiction, that this Horse combines more advantages than any other Tom has ever done on this shore, arising from the blood of his dam and the natural docile qualities, rarely met with in a stud; he may be approached and handled by a stranger without fear, as he was never known to be out of temper—he is completely broke to any kind of gear and a common observer will at one glance discover him to be a saddle horse of the first order.

TERMS.—Two dollars the single leap, Four Dollars the spring's chance, Seven Dollars to insure a mare in foal, and 25 cents, in each case to the groom.

HUGH SHERWOOD.

Easton, March 19th, 1831.

JOHN RICHARDS.

The celebrated and splendid Horse JOHN RICHARDS will stand at Centreville and Easton the ensuing spring.

The prices upon which the services of John Richards will be rendered are the following: 20 dollars the season and \$25 to ensure a mare to be in foal. The assurance money to be paid by the 25th day of January 1832. The money of the season to be paid at the time of service. Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are with foal, the persons putting such mares to the horse will be held accountable for the assurance. One dollar to the Groom in every instance to be paid at the time of service.

He is 11 years old this spring, a beautiful blood bay colour, with black legs, mane and tail; 16 hands high, of a remarkably fine, indeed faultless figure; abounding in bone and sinew, with a full bold chest; and in point of strength, unexcelled by any horse in the U. States—he has proved himself a safe and sure foal getter. At three years of age this beautiful racer, beat the noted horse Washington, at Warrenton, North Carolina, at three 2 mile heats. Washington after travelling 80 miles to Petersburg in the two weeks following, beat at four two mile heats, several of the finest blood horses in Virginia, among whom was Mr. Long's famous HENRY, who afterwards ran that splendid race on Long Island against Eclipse. To contend in this great match for 40,000 dollars, John Richards, (as will be seen by the following letter from William N. Johnson Esq., a member of the Senate of Virginia,) was originally selected.

AFTER TRIAL, from all the best horses of the South, but having accidentally injured one of his fore feet, it became necessary to substitute Henry in his place. The ensuing fall, John Richards having partially recovered from his lameness, beat several Horses, among whom was his full sister, the famous mare Betsy Richards, 4 mile heats, winning the Jockey Club purse at Petersburg. He however was never effectually cured of his lameness until he came into possession of the present proprietor.

Richmond, Va. January 9th 1826.

I am glad that you have got safe home with John Richards, & much pleased that you are the owner of so fine a horse although I most sincerely wish he could be allowed in Virginia one season that I might have put my mares to him! John Richards got injured too early, and when so young, that the public has not had an opportunity of forming an opinion of his excellence as a racer. I have had a fair and full way of judging of him; having trained him with many others, in order to make a selection to run the great and celebrated match with Eclipse; and I hesitate not to say, that he was decidedly my choice, and that had he remained sound he would most unquestionably have run the match from a trial made at New-market, a day or two before my departure for Long Island, he certainly was the best in my stable, this fact, together with his appearance, size and blood makes him, in my opinion, a valuable stallion; wishing, you success with him, I am respectfully your most obedient,

WM. R. JOHNSTON.

PEDIGREE

Of the Race Horse John Richards.

JOHN RICHARDS was gotten by Sir Archie, his dam by Rattler, Rattler was esteemed in his country, no less as a race horse than a stallion. He was several times winner in this state, (North Carolina) when a colt, and subsequently in South Carolina, particularly at Charleston. He was gotten by the old imported horse Shark—his dam the celebrated race mare, Lady Legs, who was also the dam of the unequalled race horse Collector—he was gotten by the imported horse Centinel, her dam by the imported horse Fearnaught, out of a mare that was imported by Mr. Randolph, of Virginia—his (JOHN RICHARDS) grandam, by the old imported horse Medley his g. grandam by old Wild Air, his g. g. grandam by Nonpareil out of an imported mare Sir Archie, (JOHN RICHARDS' sire) was gotten by the imported horse Diomed, out of the imported mare Castina, she by Rockingham, cut of Tabitha, Rockingham by High Flyer, out of Purity, sister to Pumpkin, Purity by Matchem, out of the old Squirt mare who produced seventeen colts, three were never trained, two died young, and the other twelve were good runners.—The above is in my opinion, a correct Pedigree of John Richards. For further information refer to the Stud Book.

I do hereby certify, that the bay horse John Richards, was raised by me, that he was gotten by Sir Archie, his dam by Rattler, his grandam by old Medley, his g. grandam by Wild Air, his g. g. grandam by Nonpareil, out of an imported mare and he is full brother to Betsy Richards.

LITTLETON C. RICHARDS.

February 15, 1827.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, HALLAM COUNTY 15th Nov. 1827. I hereby certify, that in the year 1801, the celebrated horse Rattler, by Shark, out of Mr. Brown's mare Lady Legs, by Centinel, and who was also the dam of Collector, stood at my house during the season, Mr. William Richards of Northampton put his Medley mare, her produce from that season, was the dam of John Richards, as witness my signature and date as above.

Witness.—A. J. DAVIE.

D. DAY.

Good pasture provided for mares from a distance, and every attention paid them, but not accountable for accidents or escapes.

BELA BADGER.

Feb. 13

GARDEN SEEDS.

SUPPLY OF FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

is just received from Baltimore, and for sale by T. H. DAWSON.

March 2. 3t

FOR SALE,

VERY LOW FOR CASH.

A second hand Piano in complete order. Any person wishing to examine it will please call at the Cabinet Ware Room of the Subscriber.

JOHN MCKONEKIN.

Easton, March 12

Improved Agricultural Implements

The Subscribers have completed the different sizes from 6 to 12 inch of their new Improved Plough, of which they last fall had a few sizes. The 6 inch, a small seed plough price \$4.50 7 inch, a full sized 1 horse plough 5- 8 inch a light and easy running two horse plough, 6

will be found well adapted to the lands of the Eastern shore of Maryland.—Also on hand a full supply of the self Sharpening ploughs, McCormick's Improved ploughs, Woods Bar shears, G. & C. cultivators, Harrows, corn shellers, improved straw cutters, steel Hay and manure rakes, cast steel axes, shovels, Picks, hoes, &c. The liberal encouragement given for our IMPROVED WHEAT FANS, during the last year, has induced us to prepare a full supply which enables us to furnish them at instant notice. Clover Seed, Timothy, Herds, Orchard grass, tall meadow oat grass and Lucerne seeds.

Garden seeds, a complete assortment of the growth of 1830. Also Fruit Trees and shrubs.

SINCLAIR & MOORE,

Pratts street wharf, Baltimore. Feb. 25

A constant supply of the above mentioned Ploughs, will be kept for sale at the Store of Wm. Clark, our agent in Easton.

S. & M.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county as a Runaway, on the 5th day of February last a negro man who calls himself

Prosper Jackson.

He is about 5 feet 4 inches high, a dark mulatto, and about 33 or 34 years of age—had on when committed, a blue cloth coat and fustian pantaloons, black fur hat, and coarse shoes. Says he was set free by William Dawson, of Baltimore.

The owner if any, is requested to come forward and have him released, or he will be discharged as the law directs.

PETER BRENGLE, Sh'ff.

March 5. 8t

DENTON ACADEMY.

THE Patrons of the Denton Academy and the Public generally are respectfully informed, that the duties of the Institution will be resumed on Monday the 13th of September, instant; the following branches of Literature will be taught in an efficient manner, viz: Orthography, with a strict attention to the most essential rules of Penmanship, including Algebra, Arithmetic, Book-keeping by single or double entry, Geometry, Mensuration, Navigation, Land Surveying, comprising the most concise method of calculation, by difference of Latitude and Departure, horizontal and vertical Dialling, Use of the Globes, Geography, English Grammar and History.

The Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received since his location in Denton, takes this opportunity of returning his unfeigned thanks to his numerous Patrons, and assures them, that no exertion, in the discharge of his duty shall be omitted, that can tend to facilitate and expedite the moral and literary improvement of his Pupils.

JAMES COLEMAN.

A young man of steady deportment, and well qualified to teach the rudiments of an English Education, is wanted as an Assistant—none need apply, who cannot come well recommended.

JAMES COLEMAN.

Boards can be accommodated by several respectable Families in the town, on very reasonable terms.

J. C.

Denton, Sept. 1—Sept 11

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Commissioners of the tax for Talbot County, will meet at their office in the Court House in the Town of Easton, on Tuesday the 22nd and Friday the 25th days of the present month (February) at 11 o'clock A. M. and will continue to meet on the same days in each succeeding week for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals, and making such alterations and abatements in the assessment of property, as they may deem necessary and proper according to law.

By Order,

JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County.

Feb. 19

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court, Commissioners to divide or value the lands and real estate of Major Benny, late of Talbot county deceased, will proceed in the Execution of the said commission agreeably to law, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 14th day of May next.

Signed

JOHN BENNETT
JOHN D. GREEN
LAMB T. W. SPENCER
JOHN G. STEVENS &
WILLIAM LOVEDAY.

March 1

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court, Commissioners to divide the lands and real estate of Thomas Stevens, late of Talbot county deceased, will proceed in the execution of the said Commission agreeably to law on the premises on Friday the 13th day of May next.

Signed

SOLOMON DICKINSON
NICHOLAS MARTIN
PETER WEBB
THOMAS HENRIK &
SOLOMON MULLIKIN.

March 1

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed from the Union to the EASTON HOTEL, lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Peacock, and formerly by himself, begs leave most respectfully to tender his grateful acknowledgements to his numerous Customers and friends, who have heretofore honoured him with their calls, and at the same time to solicit them & 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 ob't. serv't.
SOLOMON LOWE.

Jan. 30

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 & 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. RIDGAWAY.

N. B. His stables will be in complete order and attended by careful Ostlers,
W. C. R.

Easton, Nov. 6, 1830

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 lodging Rooms. His Bar is furnished with the very best liquors of every description, and his table with the most choice meats and dainties that the market of his portion of the country can supply. For Strangers, who may wish to travel to other parts of the Peninsula, he has good carriages and horses that can always be had at a moment's notice. For the PATRONAGE, since he commenced his line of business, he has received from a liberal public, and his friends, he asks to be allowed to offer his thanks with the hope, that his attention to their accommodation, will in future be crowned with greater satisfaction to himself than heretofore.

FRANCIS ALLETT.

Centreville, Jan. 15.

The Editors of the Easton Gazette, Eastern Shore Whig, Kent Enquirer, Baltimore Patriot and Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia Whig, please to publish the above Notice for three months, and send their accounts to the Editor of the Centreville times for collection.

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

50 TO 100

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.

Nov. 13. THOS. W. OVERLEY

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 ob't. serv't.

Jan. 15

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

100 NEGROES,

from the age of 12 to 25 years, for whom 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. 13. (S. & W.)

PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND.

WILL continue the same routes as last year, until further notice, viz: leave Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday morning's at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday morning's at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday morning's at 6 o'clock for Chester-town, by Corsica landing, and return the same day. Passage and fare the same as last year.

* All Baggage, Packages, parcels &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.

March 19

The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times and Kent Enquirer will Copy the above.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.



THE fine new Schooner LEONARD, owned by Capt Joshua Leonard, and commanded by his son Captain Robinson Leonard, has commenced her regular routes, leaving Mrs. Vickars' wharf, regular routes, leaving Mrs. Vickars' wharf, Easton Point, every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and the Maryland wharf, Baltimore, every Wednesday morning, at the same hour. She is a first rate fast sailing schooner, and provided with very comfortable accommodations for passengers.

Capt. Leonard also intends to employ his schooner MARTHA ANN in collecting grain when necessary, for the accommodation of his grain customers. Orders to be left at the Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, or with Thomas Parrott, Easton Point, his clerk, who will also attend at Easton every Saturday for the reception of orders, and at Easton Point every Sunday morning until the hour of starting.

* Grain and other freight, intended for this line may be left at the granary of Mrs. Vickars, on the Wharf at Easton Point.

J. L.

March 19

EASTON PACKET.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing the public, that he has taken the Granary and Wharf of Messrs. Kerr and Goldsborough, as also, that

new, substantial and fast sailing Boat,



ARIEL,

which he intends running as a regular Packet from this place to Baltimore. The Ariel will leave Easton Point every Wednesday at 9 o'clock, A. M.—returning will leave Baltimore every Saturday morning at the same hour.—The Ariel is now in complete order for the reception of freight and passengers, and can go to and from Baltimore as quick as any mail boat that sails in our bay.—As I have been employed for the last six years in the freighting business from this place, I flatter myself that it will be in my power to give general satisfaction to all persons that may entrust their freight to me.

The Schooner ARIEL will be commanded by Capt. THOMAS P. TOWNSEND, who is well known for his industry and sobriety, and with whom I have no doubt the public will be pleased.

All Orders given to the Subscriber, or left at Dr. Thos. H. Dawson's Drug Store in Easton, will be faithfully attended to, by

The Public's obedient servant,
SAM'L H. BENNY.

March 12

4t

TO THE PUBLIC.



AS we are measurably strangers to the people of Talbot county, we take the liberty of thus communicating our wishes and propositions to them. Our VESSELS are now in complete order for the reception of GRAIN, or other articles, on freight to Baltimore, on the following terms, viz:

Wheat.....6 cts. Flaxseed.....6 cts.
Corn.....6 cts. Oats.....6 cts.
Rye.....6 cts. per bushel.

And in order to guarantee to the shipper, at all times, the highest price for his produce, we intend to consign the same to an old established commission merchant, and will pay at our own expense the commission and measure. We will also bring to our freighters, all articles they may wish, free of freight—Hogheads, Bricks, Plank, and similar heavy articles excepted, which shall be moderate.

The public may most positively be assured that our unremitting endeavors shall be evinced to do them strict justice, and facilitate their interest, in whatever business they may feel disposed to entrust us with.

We therefore, respectfully ask them for a small trial at first, as "deeds speak louder than words." As we have been in the shipping business for six years, from one place, we beg leave to refer you to the respectable gentlemen, whose names are inserted below. Our Granaries, at Kingston and Dover bridge, shall be in good order, and bags left for the use of the freighters with the Granary keeper, Mr. Tilghman Chance, at Kingston. The receipts of deposits by Mr. James Meloney, at the same place, who will also take memoranda, for all goods, that may be ordered by the freighters from Baltimore & receive the funds or proceeds of the produce so freighted, & pay them over when demanded. Also Captain Thomas Case, whose integrity, steady habits and obliging turn is well known by the undersigned gentlemen; will take grain on board from any of the landings, on Talbot Side, from Tuckahoe Creek to Oxford, and the proceeds (if the shippers reside contiguous to the water,) returned to them, or deposited in Easton according to their advice.

The Public's Obedient Servant,
JOHN H. WRIGHT, Agent,
Kingston, Talbot Co. March 5 Sm (W)