

John Catnach

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.--NO. 60.

EASTON, MD.--TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1833.

WHOLE NO. 268.

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

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

No subscription discontinued until all ar-
rages are settled, without the approbation of
the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square,
inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and
twenty five cents for each subsequent inser-
tion--larger advertisements in proportion.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot county
Court, the undersigned commissioners
will proceed to sell by public auction on Wed-
nesday, the 10th day of July next, between the
hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P.M. on the premises,
the lands &c. of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq.,
late of Talbot county, dec'd, on a credit of 12
months from the day of sale. The purchaser
or purchasers to pay interest from the day of
sale, on the purchase money, and to give bond
or bonds to secure principal and interest, with
approved security, to the persons entitled,
bearing interest from the day of sale. The
property referred to, consists of a large and
valuable Brick Building and two small
frame Houses, and Lots on Washing-
ton street, Easton; also a lot of ground
about one mile therefrom, on the road leading
to Centerville containing six acres, and an
undivided share in a small lot adjoining the
town of Easton.

JAS. PARROTT,
WM. H. GROOMER,
SAML. T. KENNARD,
SAML. ROBERTS,
June 11 4w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscribers appointed by Caro-
line county Court, at the last October Term
thereof, Commissioners to divide or value &c.
the lands of Woodman Hughes, deceased,
will meet on the lands on Wednesday the 30th
day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to pro-
ceed in the execution of said commission.

ROBERT T. KENE
JAMES RICHARDSON
JAMES JOHNSON
WILLIAM ORRELL
AARON CLARK,
Commissioners.

may 28 10w

Tailoring Establishment.

**ANDREW OEHLEH,
TAILOR,**

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

PARISIAN SCOURING.

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

Gentlemen's Garments

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

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

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

AMONG WHICH ARE:
Dr. Scudder's Eye
Water,
Morphine, Emefine,
Strichaine, Corine,
Piperine, Oil Cubebs
Solidified Copiva,
Oil of Cantharidin,
Damarized Laudan-
um,
Ditto Opium,
Iodine,
Cicutia, Belladonna, Hyosciamus, and all the
modern preparations, with a full supply of
PATENT MEDICINES,
and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12,
12 by 16, &c.
Also--A quantity of FRESH GARDEN
SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts,
certified genuine, all of which will be
disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.
Easton, Dec 18

**PETER W. WILLIS,
CLOCK AND WATCH
MAKER,**

AND GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,
DENTON, Maryland.

Will repair the short-
est notice, Chronometers,
Lovers, Lepines, Horizo-
tal, Duplex, Repeating
and Vertical Watches--
Weekly and Daily Brass
and Wood Clocks.

N.B. In consequence of an arrangement
with one of the principal houses in Baltimore,
P.W.W. can furnish to order any kind of
time piece on the most accommodating terms,
and at the shortest notice.
March 23 1f

LOST.

A FINE Gold Seal, supposed to have been
lost on the road, between Easton and the
farm of Richard Spencer. The finder will re-
ceive a suitable reward by leaving it at this
office.
May 24

From the New York American.

RANDOLPHIANA--No. IV.

Mr. Randolph was as singular in his dress
whilst in London as he used to be at Wash-
ington, and whenever we walked the streets
together, the people would turn about and
stare at him with astonishment; but about a
week ago he seemed to offend him; on the contrary, if
he got upon an interesting topic of conversation,
he would sometimes stop in any place,
no matter how public, until he delivered one
of his 'extemporaneous flashes,' as I used to
term them, and then walk quietly on, without
paying the least regard to the shrugs of the
passing strangers. Although it was his first
visit to the metropolis, yet he possessed a thor-
ough knowledge of all the streets, lanes, al-
leys, &c.; and when we had any great dis-
cussion to walk, he used to take all the short
cuts through by-lanes, &c. which I had sup-
posed were only known to a Londoner.

One morning we set out together to pay a
visit to Miss Edgeworth, and he was to be the
guide. He began to tell me some very inter-
esting anecdotes, and I listened without pay-
ing any attention to the streets we were trav-
elling. At length, after about an hour's walk-
ing, I just asked him how much farther we
had to go; he suddenly stopped and looking
around him exclaimed, 'Why, really Sir, we
have been so very agreeably employed I per-
ceive we have gone about a mile out of our
way; but no matter, exercise is good for
'young men!' We immediately retraced our
steps; but when we arrived at Miss Edge-
worth's lodgings, had the misfortune to find
that she had left town only two hours before
'Randolph; we should have come here yester-
day, agreeably to my intention.'

After spending four weeks very delightfully
in London, I was obliged to return to Ireland,
and parted with much regret from Mr. Ran-
dolph, whom I did not see until my return to
America in 1823.

I arrived here from Europe in May, 1823,
during the Long Island Races, but was not
tempted to attend them, even by the great at-
traction of Eclipse and Henry, who were then
to contend for the grand prize. I was glad to
find Mr. Randolph in town, and called upon
him at Mrs. Bradish's. He gave me a most
amusing description of the Race Course, but
contended that the Race would have been won
by Henry, had he not been frightened by the
immense crowd, who rather encroached upon
the ground. Not being a sportsman, I was un-
able to defend 'Eclipse,' which I thought of
very little consequence, inasmuch as he had
won the race--pretty good 'prima facie evi-
dence' in his favor! After the termination of
this great race, when the crowd were loudly
applauding the successful rider--Furdy--Mr.
Randolph, who had just before expressed great
confidence in 'Henry,' gave vent to his disap-
pointment by exclaiming to the gentleman a-
round him--'It is a lucky thing that the Pres-
ident of the United States is not elected by
acclamation, otherwise Mr. Purdy would be
our next president beyond a doubt!'

He spent a night with Rufus King at Jama-
ica, and on his return to town the next morn-
ing he said to me--'Ah, Sir, only for that un-
fortunate vote on the Missouri question--he
is the man of my choice--the genuine English
'gentleman of the Old School--just the right
'man, Sir, for these degenerate times--but
'Missouri has destroyed his chance for ever!'

In the spring of 1824, I received a letter
from him requesting me to engage passage for
himself and his faithful man John on board
the Liverpool packet of 16th May. He reached
town the day before the vessel sailed, and I
had a busy day with him. At night I told
him that I would call upon him the next mor-
ning at half past 9 o'clock, &c. in readiness
to be taken down to the steamboat which
would start for the ship precisely at 10 o'clock.
Next morning I accordingly called on him at
Bunker's, expecting to find him in perfect
readiness; but what was my astonishment upon
entering his room, to see him in his dress-
ing gown, writing a letter, with a large Bible
open before him, and John on the floor most
busily engaged unpacking a trunk! 'What in
the world is the matter, Mr. Randolph?' ex-
claimed I. 'Do you know that it is almost 10
'o'clock, and the steamboat never waits a mi-
'nute for any person?' 'I cannot help it Sir,'
replied he; 'I am all confused this morning;
'I am just writing a farewell letter to my con-
'stituents, and would you believe it, Sir, I have
'forgotten the exact words of a quotation from
'the Bible which I must use; and as you know
'I always quote correctly, I cannot go on till I
'find it. I never was at fault before.' 'What
'is the quotation?' I asked; 'perhaps I can as-
'sist you, for time is precious.' 'Why,' said
'he, 'it begins 'How have I loved thee, oh Ja-
'ho! but for the life of me I cannot remem-
'ber the other words. Here, you take the Bi-
'ble and look over it, whilst I finish the rest
'of the letter.' 'My dear Sir,' replied I, 'you
'cannot wait to do this, but let us take letter,
'Bible and all on board the boat, where you
'will have ample time to complete your quo-
'tation before we reach the ship.' To this he
agreed after some hesitation; and then he sud-
denly said, 'Well, Sir, I will not take John
'with me, and you must get back his passage
'money! 'Not take John with you?' I exclaim-
'ed; 'why this is folly; only recollect how much
'you suffered last voyage for want of him!'--
'Sir I have decided; the question is no longer
'open to discussion. John has disapproved me--
'he has become spoiled by your free blacks,
'and I don't want to have to take care of him.'

Then turning to poor John, who was much
distressed, he gave him a long list of instruc-
tions as to his journey back to Virginia; and
when he had just concluded, he said to him--
'Now John, you have heard my commands--
'but you need not obey them. When you get
'to Philadelphia, call on the Manumission So-
'ciety, and they will make you free, and I shall
'not look after you! This was too much for
poor John, who replied in much agitation--
'Master John, this is too hard--you know 'I
'love you--and you know you find me at Roa-
'noke 'when you come back!'

I really felt indignant, and said--'Well,
'Mr. Randolph, I could not have believed this--
'I thought you had more compassion. Surely
'you have punished him enough by leaving
'him behind, without hurting his feelings;--
'you have made the poor fellow cry 'What!'
'said he quickly, 'does he shed tears?'--'Yes,'
replied I, 'I saw them myself.' 'He shall go
'with me. John take down your baggage!'
was the end of this curious scene. John im-
mediately brightened up--forgot his master's an-
ger; and in a short time I bid them both good
bye.

When they returned from England in the
fall, I called upon Randolph, and my first
question was--'Well, sir, did you regret my
advice about taking John?' 'Regret it?' he
replied he, 'I should have died without him--
'he saved my life three times! 'Then,' said
'I, 'I hope to use your own figure of speech--
'next time you will not 'go off at half-coat'
England during this visit. He answered with
enthusiasm--'There never was such a coun-
try on the face of the earth as England, and it
'is utterly impossible that there can be any coun-
'try of circumstances less favorable to man-
'kind than another country as Old England--
'is!'

He then gave me a rapid sketch of his jour-
ney, and told me that he had gone to Ireland
agreeably to his promise, and was delight-
ed with the country and people, but shocked at
witnessing so much misery. Alluding to the
oppressions of both Government and church,
he said, 'The Lion and the Jackall have di-
'vided the spoils between them, sir, but I
'had my way, I would 'unmuzzle the ox which
'treadeth out the corn.' He also said that he
thought the Marquis of Wellesley must be a
partial man, because he received the violent
abuse of both parties--'no small com-
ment to a statesman, sir, in the present state
of Ireland!'

No. V.

Since the year 1824 I have not seen much
of Mr. Randolph, as he has only paid two or
three visits to New York; and I have not been
in Washington since the winter of 1823. But
we kept up a correspondence, sometimes pre-
sented regularly, at other times his letters 'like
Angels' visits were few and far between.'

I shall give a few occasional extracts from
these. He was very jealous of his fame as a
correct speaker in Congress, and used to be
continually blaming the reporters for not giv-
ing accurate reports of his speeches.

In a letter dated Feb. 14, 1824, I find he
says, referring to a speech he had just made--
'As you have done me the honor to trans-
mit my 'bagatelle' of a speech across the At-
lantic, I wish you could find some means of
'appraising Lord L., and Mr. R.,
'some gross mistakes of my meaning by the
'Reporter. I never spoke of Mr. Pitt as the
'greatest of Ministers, for such I never thought
him. I described him as one of the loftiest
'and most unbending, and instead of referring
'my auditors to the countless speeches of Mr.
'Fox, I expressly stated the case of interfe-
rence attempted by Mr. Pitt to be that of Oza-
kaw. If you please I will send you a more
correct report of what I said, and I shall be
'gratified very highly if it should attract the
attention of such good patriots and able states-
'men as Lord L., Lord H., and Mr. S. R.'

'When you write to England or Ireland pre-
sently, remember me to all friends. By the way, I
remember me to your friend to send you 'Tim Bol-
bin,' (a Lancashire author) and then make
me a present of it. Farewell, my good Sir.
Sincerely yours, J. R. of R.'

P.S. As you remark such matters, I send
you a couple of jeux d'esprit:
'On Dr. H. delivering a very flowery oration,
'with a roll of barley sugar brandished in his
'right hand.'

'With razor keen
As a B-B they call Phil,
In Congress rose,
And by the nose
'Took Mr. Hemphill's Bill.

In huge alight
At such a sight,
I saw a Jersey Dandy
Attempt to strike
'That razor's way.
With a stick of sugar candy.'

'Wynn, the Virginia Racer, sold Dr. Thor-
nton, of great notoriety, a race horse named
'Rattler, and was obliged to bring suit for
'payment. Thornton pleaded that Rattler
'was good for nothing, and Wynn proved that
'he had been brought to that condition by star-
'vation.'

'Wynn vs. Thornton.
'How can we hope to win, whatever his
speed,
With his horses unfed, and his Counsel un-
fed?
His horses unfed will sure lose him his race,
And his lawyers unfed will lose him his case.'

'I send you a more correct report of my
'speeches on the Greek question than has yet
been published. They are not compositions
'in writing; they are short hand reports, with
'here and there a correction of a flagrant mis-
'take. I send you by tomorrow's mail all
'Cobbett's printed sermons. I am very un-
'der and nearly blind. Farewell--and let me hear
'from you as often as possible. I have the
'greatest interest in your right hand and great too. I should
'dislike that Mr. S. R., or Lord L., or
'Lord H.--should think I spoke of Mr. Pitt
'as the 'greatest of Ministers.' I never thought
'so, and said no such thing. I gave the palm
to Mr. Fox. Yrs.
J. R. of R.

'Your favor of the 6th arrived not ten mi-
'nutes ago. You see that I endeavor by the
'promptitude of my acknowledgments to ob-
'tain, if not to deserve, a continuance of your
'favors. If such as that before me be among
'your 'stupid' letters, I shall die a laughing
'man when I get one of the witty ones.
'Yesterday, Mr. came out flushed with
'confidence on the Tariff bill; but his shallow
'sophistry and ignorance were exposed in the
'most glaring manner. (He did not know that
'the article of the treaty which he had signed
was a transcript of that of Jay in 1794; and
'he talked of the duties which England had
'paid, &c.) We struck out the third section
'of the bill, 114 to 68, and I never saw morti-
'fication more strongly depicted than in his
'face and manner. I think we shall defeat the
'bill.'

'Mr. Macon was much diverted with your
'letter, which I took the liberty to send to
'him; especially that part of it that relates to
'your Irish road jobs. I remember well Mrs.
'Edgeworth's admirable satire. By the way,
'do you ever have a conveyance to her? If
'you are one of her correspondents, make my
'devoirs.
'In one of my speeches, 'will' is reported for
'shall.' I forget whether I corrected it or
'not.'

'Nothing but the Tariff bill kept me from
'going to New York on Sunday last to
'take passage in the packet that sails on Good
'Friday.
'A most unprovoked and rude attack was
'made upon me in the House on Monday; but
'it was received in a spirit which Robert Bar-
'clay could not have disapproved, and which

'bought me 'golden opinions' from all sorts of
'people. I have heard of many--Mr. King,
'the Patron, and twenty more--speaking for
'themselves. Mr. K. said 'he was delighted,
'&c. &c. with much more that my modesty
'will not permit me to write.'

May 11, 1824.
'If the affair of Mr. Edwards and the Tariff
'will let me off in time, I shall travel post so
'as to reach New York on the night of the 15th,
'and take my passage for the 'father land' the
'next day. Can you arrange this matter so as
'not to compromise me if I do not arrive, and
'at the same time not to make public my de-
'sign?'

'Mr. Crawford has this day triumphantly
'but with the most perfect dignity and good
'temper, refuted Mr. Edwards's charges, and
'has convicted him of perjury without using
'the term, or bringing the charge, merely by
'referring to second testimony that directly
'contradicts his evidence on oath. It is the
'most passionless production that can be con-
'ceived, and will recoil upon his adversaries.
'I consider that this business will insure his e-
'lection.'

May 13.
'My servant (John) goes on this day, and if
'I do not overtake him at Baltimore this even-
'ing, I shall be off tomorrow morning with the
'speed of light, and in New York as quick as
'horses, steam, guineas, but not curses' can
'carry me. Play call a writ on the 'Nestors'
'till I arrive, which I'm told will be
'Sunday morning, time enough, I trust, for the
'packet!'

At anchor off the Hook, Sunday night.
'I forgot my stick, a hickory sapling, on
'board the steam boat, this morning. I left it
'where I was writing. It is 'pious and sancti-
'fied, and the pilot has promised to recover it, if
'possible, for which purpose have given him
'one dollar and a description of the stick, which
'has no cost bestowed upon it, but a ferule
'and a little varnish, and has a bulbous head.
'Pray send it by the 'Orbit.' Poor John has
'no bed and I am sorry I brought him.
'Yours truly,
J. R. of R.'

From the Baltimore American.
EXTRACTS FROM THE ADDRESS
OF J. P. KENNEDY, Esq.,
To the Horticultural Society, delivered on the
12th inst.

I address you in the midst of a wilderness
of sweets, where the eye has been delighted with
the most exquisite of nature's forms and colors,
developed in her choicest flowers, and where
the air is redolent with the odor of a thousand
perfumes; the treasures of the neighboring
gardens have been spread around you in a
splendid array of rare and luxuriant produc-
tions; where one might fancy some unearthly
enchanter had wrought his spell to delight the
senses with all the riches of shape, hue and
fragrance.

'Ten thousand glances wafted through the air,
In magic glances, play upon the eye;
Combining in their endless fairy forms
A wild creation.'

Around you, participating in this banquet
of delight, are gathered your friends and neigh-
bors, all joyous as yourselves, giving and re-
ceiving the quick impulse of pleasure engendered
by the scene, and by the sympathy of
mutual satisfaction, quickening, enlarging, and
renewing the cheerfulness of this festival--
Here as in rivalry with the delicate perfec-
tion of this congregation of plant and flower,
are grouped about us the not less brilliant as-
semblage of our fair towns women, of whom
it is no flattery to say that their fair renowned
beauty is the least of their attractions. Their
presence here is an auspicious omen for the
success of your undertaking. Where they
delight to come, we may assure ourselves that
the graceful genius of their sex will infuse into
the labors and observances of the place the
predominant flavor of their own sensitive
and refined taste. The hall of flowers should
be peculiarly their temple; and we would fain
hope that at each return of this celebration
we find the pursuits and labors of the society
applauded, promoted and sustained by the in-
creasing zeal with which the ladies of Balti-
more devote themselves to its prosperity.

Then, too, the season of the year at which we
meet lends no small share of allurement to the
festivity of this ceremony. Spring has just
fallen into the arms of summer: the freshest
green is on the fields, the deepest shade is in
the grove; the balmy air breathes of rural en-
joyment; fruits and flowers are found united
in the garden; and all that spring can furnish
of the beautiful is mingled with much that
summer can supply of the delicious. The
physical frame of man is yet unexhausted by
prolonged heat; the timely and frequent
showers yet refreshes the face of earth, and no
 parching drought at this season deforms the
landscape. Verminous has successively dis-
carded his various disguises, and has won the
pridish Pomona, and Flora is close in the
train of the wedded pair. This, may there-
fore, be emphatically called the season of de-
light and beauty.

This is the first public exhibition of the so-
ciety. It is an experiment upon the taste and
feeling of this community; and from the gen-
eral and favorable interest which the endeavor
has won, I think it can scarcely be deemed an
experiment of doubtful success. If the event
be prosperous, it will furnish a gratifying evi-
dence that the citizens of our state have ar-
rived at a wholesome elevation of moral and
intellectual refinement.

Every stage of society in the progress of
man from rude and uncivilized life up to the
extreme of civilization, is distinguished by its
appropriate character. In the first or earliest
eras, we may see him struggling, with unas-
sisted strength, for the mere rough materials
of subsistence; a little more advanced, we
shall see him diligent and inventive to enlarge
the number of his comforts; still further on his
career, his history will present him in search
of superfluities--the elegancies of life will
then engage his pursuits, and he will be assid-
uous to accumulate what may adorn and il-
lustrate his condition; passing forward be-
hind this stage, his high fed desires and
stimulated passions scorn the wholesome alim-
ent that previously made him happy, and he
will covet far sought enjoyments; his taste
rendered vicious by satiety, difficult to please,
adulterated and sickly, will only be content
with the gratifications which are produced at
the greatest cost, and with the largest and
most perilous expenditure of labor. Such, in
brief, is the march of humanity; and thus do
the wants of that restless, changeable creature,
man, provoke him to pursuits and attainments
which severally give a sign or character to the
manifold varieties of human society, from the
splendor of the untroubled sarge, to that of the
glorious and effete voluptuary.

I need not say, that the middle degrees of
this scale are the most healthful and the most
happy--they unite the hardihood and endea-
vor of primitive society with the refinement of
the elder changes--alike removed from the
vices of both.

It is worth observation that in the infancy
of social existence man works alone. He
works toils and discharges his duties with his
adversary want; his yearning inventions has not
yet supplied him with implements; a bare
right arm braced by toil and brawn by use,
is the weapon with which he goes forth to do
battle with hunger. The skin of the conquer-
ed Nemean lion is the only garment of this
Hercules; and with no other assistance than
that of his club he destroys the wild boar of
Erymanthus, and drags up the triple headed
Cerberus to the light of the sun. His is the
victor achieved by brute force, and many an
agonizing strain of the muscles when he pro-
strates his giant enemy and sets him not
upon the breast, he dashes the drops from his
bow, as one who has gained the day in a mor-
tal encounter. It is not long however, before
he finds that his fellow man may be made an
efficient instrument in this war with necessity;
that a combination will avail more than sepa-
rate and unconstitutional struggles;--and
with this aim he subdues his brother and en-
lists him as a co-laborer. Then he discovers
further, that working with associated mind, as
well as with united strength, increases his
power an hundred fold. This important sec-
ret of association it is no longer carried into
use than the whole surface of human exis-
tence changes; improvement rapidly follows
on the steps of improvement; useful things a-
bound, comforts, luxuries, elegancies, spring
up like magical creations; life moves upon
multiplied spring and wheels; the work of
hands grown to be insignificant, when set be-
side the work of minds that have seized upon
the great engine of nature. Wind, and wa-
ter, and fire, and vapour are brought into tre-
mendous alliance;--and man, the dwarf, be-
comes an irresistible giant, & smiles at the mar-
vellous and overwhelming impetus with which
his omnipotent machinery produces whatsoever
his genius desires.

The same sense and insight, that has taught
us the value of this power of combination of
individuals for the things indispensable, also
instructs us in the usefulness of association for
the promotion of things that belong to the
luxury of life; and it is accordingly a charac-
teristic of this age, remarkable beyond all
former precedent, to build up societies for the
encouragement and improvement of the ele-
gant arts. It is a good sign to see a commu-
nity arrived at that point of moral culture and
education at which the people think of estab-
lishing these institutions. It speaks of the
taste, the refinement, and the virtue of the
nation. It tells of the abandonment of the
rudeness of unfurnished and unlettered soci-
ety, and of the substitution of intellectual plea-
sures for gross and sensual indulgences. It
shows us that sober and intelligent industry
is attaining its great and glorious aim; that it
is arriving at its healthful maturity, and is
producing the fruits correspondent to the nature
of the seed; that it is making a sound, happy,
enlightened nation--such as all wise founders
of states have pictured to themselves when
they have laid the foundation of empires. It
is good, therefore, to see a people bestow their
care upon a liberal support of painting, stat-
uary, music and all the other arts which ad-
orn the condition of society. Amongst these
other arts, that of planting seeds and tilling
the earth, for the sake of fruit and flowers,
hold a place full as high, as worthy, and as
excellent as any in the catalogue.

The citizens of Baltimore and its neighbor-
hood have, for many years past, been distin-
guished for the productions of their gardens;
--at least in that most useful department con-
cerned with the cultivation of vegetables and
fruits for the table. The climate of this re-
gion is eminently favorable to this culture--
Our central position, or middle latitude, ena-
bles us, with no great expense or trouble, to
rear the plants native to either extremities of
this country. We have a soil, which, though
light is warm and kindly, and readily submits
to the labor of the husbandman. We have
sheltered valleys, where the fierce north wind
is denied entrance; and we have low lands
bordering on our river, where the winter is
sooner compelled to dissolve his icy fetters,
and release the struggling germ from his
grasp, than is common to the more elevated
table lands westward. Our vegetation, there-
fore, is earlier, and more easily protected, im-
mediately in this vicinity, than almost on any
other spot lying along the same parallel of
latitude. These causes have operated to give
us good gardens. They have been greatly
assisted,--in fact, we may say, these advan-
tages were first shown to us--by the French
emigrants from St. Domingo, who some thirty
years ago, were exiled by the domestic
troubles of that island; and who fortunately
selected this city as their asylum. That use-
ful and worthy class of refugees brought with
them an invaluable gift to our people--the
knowledge of plants and garden stuff. They
were a frugal and industrious race of men,
whose calm and philosophical resignation to
misfortune taught us a moral lesson scarcely
less valuable than the physical boon with
which it was accompanied. Many of them
had been affluent, had lived in the abundance
of their tropical climate, and, in accordance
with the simple and healthful habits of their
nation, had accurately studied all the proce-
dure of horticulture, and drawn their chief lux-
uries from that pursuit. They have been de-
spoiled of their wealth; their homes were sub-
verted, and with the few household relics
which have allowed them to snatch up, they
fled before the pursuing war, and reached our
shores in safety. On their arrival here, they
soon became aware of the value of this posi-
tion for gardens, and many persons now with-
in my hearing, will doubtless remember the
rapid improvement which took place in the
supply of our markets. Almost immediately
distinguished for the profusion and excellence
of the fruits and vegetables which supplied her
tables. Since that period each year has ad-
ded some new bounty to this valuable re-
source; our gardens multiply to the full mea-
sure of our increasing demand; new plants
have been introduced; and an eager emula-
tion has been active to furnish these healthful
stores of comfort in the richest variety, and
largest abundance. The poor emigrant has
past to the tomb; his generation have become
mingled in the mass of our citizens; his hu-
mble name may even now be forgotten; but his
great and priceless gift survives as a monu-
ment of his usefulness, which, although it may
not have the glory of the storied urn, nor the
splendor of the sculptured column--no, nor
the tribute of the deathless page to make it

intelligible to posterity, has nevertheless, an
equally honorable claim to the respect of the
wise and the good, as a perpetual though silent
benefaction to the country.

It is not long since an Agricultural society
was established in this state. Its chief object
was to promote inquiry and increase of know-
ledge, in reference to the more extensive con-
cerns of farming. It looked to the produc-
tion of the crops of grain, the cultivation of
grasses, and the improvement of the breed of
cattle; in fact generally to the augmentation
of the wealth of the husbandman. I recall
this society to mind, that I may appeal to the
experience of all who have attended to the
impression it has made, for proof of the value
of such associations. Our farmers in general,
are a highly intelligent race of men, skilled in
their particular pursuit, and deeply interested
in their own interest, and in the interest of
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their country.

Such may be said to be a picture of our
country through the last twenty years. This
has resulted in part, from the natural in-
crease of population, and wealth, inevitably
incident to a fruitful and peaceful territory, but
in greater part, also, does it result from the
assiduous effort made by individuals and so-
cieties to promote the knowledge of the arts
necessary to make a nation prosperous, and
especially of the arts of husbandry. The press
has liberally devoted its influence to the sup-
port of this effort. Periodical papers have
been ably edited, and munificently encour-
aged to disseminate science far and wide; the
best pens have been employed to make this know-
ledge common; the air, if I may so speak, has
been filled with the philosophy of useful
things, and men have absorbed instruction al-
most unconsciously to themselves. They have
caught hints from almanacs, wisdom from
the fleeting sheets of a newspaper, precepts
from proverbs, and good from all.

announcement to the public—and it is a cheerful and grateful subject of reflection to the patriotic gentlemen who brought it into existence, that their fellow townsmen have so quickly responded to their laudable purpose, and that they have already enlisted the support of upwards of a hundred members.—Their little academy promises to spring up to a quick and sturdy maturity, and to win the universal regard of every liberal and enlightened friend of useful knowledge.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

From the New York Evening Post.
The condition on which Mr. Perkins, of Boston, made a donation of his elegant house in Pearl street, in that city, to the New England Institution for the education of the blind, has been promptly fulfilled, as will be seen by the following correspondence. The deed of the property has been delivered to the trustees of the institution, and a noble foundation has been laid for this most laudable charity.

Boston, June 1, 1833.

Hon. T. H. Perkins;

Dear Sir, Mr. Prescott laid before the Trustees of the New England Institution for the Education of the Blind, your proposal to convey to that Corporation your Estate in Pearl street, provided the sum of \$50,000 should be raised from other sources in the course of the month of May; they immediately proceeded to take measures to comply if possible with this condition, and thus secure to the institution the benefit of your munificent offer.

The undersigned were appointed a Committee on the part of the Board, to prepare a circular and solicit subscriptions. The period within which the sum required was to be raised has now expired, and the Committee have performed the duty assigned them, beg leave to present you the following statement:

Amount of subscriptions in the city of Boston, \$33,310
Salem, 1,150
New Bedford, 1,000
Hartford, Conn., 1,300
Nett proceeds of Ladies Fair, Boston, 11,400
Salem, 2,957

\$51,117

An additional amount has been subscribed in New Bedford, Springfield, and Worcester, but as the subscription papers have not been returned, the Committee are unable to state it precisely.

In laying before you, Sir, this gratifying result, the undersigned have great pleasure in acknowledging the ready and efficient aid afforded them by their fellow citizens in general. They are under particular obligations to the committee of gentlemen who volunteered to take charge of the subscription paper, to whom the community is greatly indebted for their exertions. The proceeds of the Ladies Fair amount to nearly a fourth part of the whole sum. Considerable as is this contribution, the manner in which it was obtained constitutes its highest value. The enthusiasm with which our whole population repaired to Faneuil Hall on that occasion—the touching nature of the appeal—the associations of the place, and the propriety and good taste of the arrangements, combined to render the scene in a remarkable degree interesting and impressive.

These circumstances altogether, convey, Sir, the most acceptable tribute of thanks that can be offered to you, since they furnish conclusive evidence that not only the inhabitants of Boston, but our fellow citizens of the neighboring towns, and other States, enter fully into the motives which prompted you to this splendid act of beneficence.

The committee feel that they can add nothing to this unequivocal expression of public sentiment. They can only thank you in behalf of their associates, for the generous aid you have extended to this charity, and assure you that they will endeavor to make such use of it as shall deserve the approbation of yourself and the community.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
EDWARD BROOKS,
JOHN D. FISHER,
Wm. P. MASON,
Wm. H. PRESCOTT.

Committee of Trustees.

Boston, June 9, 1833.

To Messrs. Edward Brooks, John D. Fisher, Wm. P. Mason, and Wm. H. Prescott, a Committee of the Trustees of the N. E. Institution for the Education of the Blind.
Gentlemen: I received your letter yesterday on the subject of the "New England Institution for the Education of the Blind," by which I am informed that upwards of fifty thousand dollars have been raised by the Trustees in aid of that institution. In the confidence that this condition, annexed to the donation of my estate in Pearl street, would be met by the public in the month of May, I executed a deed of the estate and lodged it in the hands of the Hon. William Prescott and Wm. H. Gardner, Esq., to be delivered when they were advised that the sum named had been subscribed; who will deliver the deed to you upon application.

Hoping and believing that all the good anticipated by those who have subscribed to this interesting establishment, may be realized.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
T. H. PERKINS.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The twenty-ninth Anniversary Meeting of this Institution took place on Wednesday, May 1, at Exeter Hall. A great number of Clergymen and Dissenting Ministers of the various religious communions, were on the platform.

Lord Teignmouth being unable, in consequence of continued indisposition, to attend the meeting, Mr. Buxton took the chair.

The Report was read by the Rev. A. Brandram, Clerical Secretary to the Society. The report announced a falling off in the amount of the Society's income, it gave, in every other respect, a most encouraging account of its progress in almost every country in the globe, in the circulation of the word of God. Not less than one hundred and seventy-five thousand one hundred and eighty-two copies of the Scriptures had been circulated in France within the past year. A very large increase of demand for copies of the Scriptures had also taken place in Switzerland, particularly among the Catholic cantons. The most important fact connected with the distribution of the Bible to the heathen world, was the sensation produced in parts of China by the circulation of the sacred volume in the language of that country. The book was sought after, earnestly read, and greatly spoken of, and what was still more satisfactory, without any hindrance or restriction on the part of the Emperor. The correspondent from whom this communication had been received, added, that he was about to proceed to China, to take advantage of this opening, and he hoped that he should soon have a demand for 10,000 copies in the mountain parts of China and the island

of Loo Choo. In the West Indies, there had been an increase of the number of Auxiliary Societies. After noticing, in terms of deep regret, the loss sustained by the Society during the year, in the deaths of the Rev. Rowland Hill, of Lord Gambia, one of its Vice Presidents, of Mr. Bainbridge, and Dr. Clarke, it went on to say, that the total number of Bibles and Testaments distributed by the Society at home, and by its agents abroad, was 536,841; making a total, since the commencement, of 8,145,456. There had been added to the Society 112 Auxiliaries during the year. The Society's receipts during the year amount to £75,493 10. 5d. Of this sum, £25,604 18s. 7d. were the contributions of Auxiliaries, and £40,717 for the sale of Bibles and Testaments. The receipts of the past year, as compared with the preceding, showed a falling off of more than \$6000. The total expenditure of the Society within the year was £39,761.

Many gentlemen addressed the meeting among whom was our friend Dr. Cox, of New York. This gentleman was introduced to the notice of the meeting by the Rev. A. Brandram, who stated that Dr. Cox visited England as a deputation from the American Bible Society.

Dr. Cox said, he had slept but one night upon the island of his ancestors, and it was on three weeks this day since he left New York. He was afraid that he should not be able to reach this country by the first of May; but he embarked on board the ship Sampson; and the God of the Nazarene, of the tribe of Dan, controlling the winds, had brought him to the British shore sooner than he expected. The solemn agent by which God had strewn Asia and Europe with corpses had visited America, and he was a relic spared by the mercy of God. He was a monarchist in relation to the Kingdom of Heaven, and he was glad to know that the circle of heavenly light included in one all those who loved the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. He looked at the idea of any other principle taking the lead, as among the dreams of the cloister, and the stupidity of the dark ages. (Cheers.) They might as well undertake the enterprise of tunnelling the Atlantic, and lighting the dark aperture with scintillations of infernal philosophy, as to attempt to foster any other principle. He remembered hearing that Dr. Waugh once said to an American clergyman who had just returned from Scotland, and who informed the Doctor that he had been well received, "It is Christianity, my dear son, that will bind all the world together." He recollected another sentiment eloquently stated by a Premier of England under a previous reign, "England and America, the mother and daughter, against the world." It was not his province to touch upon political questions; but he would christianize the sentiment, and introduce it to the platform. England and America, the mother and the daughter, for the world. The Rev. Doctor concluded by moving a resolution to the effect, "That in the continued tokens of divine approbation with which the proceedings of the Society had been conducted, the meeting desired with deep and lively gratitude to acknowledge the hand of God, and to be encouraged to increasing exertion."

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Anniversary of this institution, was held in London on the 29th of April. Lord Morpeth presided. The report was read by the Rev. R. Alder. The interesting document before us, but we have not room for anything but a mere glance at it. The success of the Society during the past year has been great, particularly in Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand. In the Friendly Islands there are upwards of 1100 church members, and in the schools 914 males, and 1064 females, under the care of 151 native teachers. In South Africa there are 13 stations, 17 missionaries, and many assistants, 606 church members and 1334 scholars attached to the schools. In Western Africa the missions were prosperous. At Sierra Leone the chapels were crowded and 400 men were belonging to the Society.

Among the gentlemen who spoke on this occasion, we observe the names of Lord Morpeth, Rev. J. Hannah, Captain Packham, R. N., John Hardy, Esq., T. F. Buxton, Esq., and Captain Fenton—the three last named are members of Parliament—and the Rev. Egerton Ryerson the Representative of the Canada Conference. The account given by Mr. R. of the success of the Gospel among the Indians of Upper Canada was very satisfactory to the meeting. A collection was made which amounted to £231, upwards of \$1,000.

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, LONDON.

The anniversary of this excellent institution was held in London on the 1st of May. At the annual dinner in the afternoon nearly one hundred gentlemen sat down. After many of the children had been introduced and paraded round the room a subscription was made which amounted to £1,034 6s. 6d. equal to \$4,580.

IMPROVEMENT ON THE POTATOE.

The discovery of a new plant, introduced in England from Chili, resembling the potatoe, was announced some time since. We find in the late English papers the following particulars respecting this discovery:—

The *Oxalis Crenata* has lately been introduced into this country from South America, and is likely to be extensively cultivated as decidedly preferable to the common potatoe.—A root was brought over, in 1830, by Mr. David Douglas, and planted by Mr. Lambert; and a few small tubers were exhibited to the Linnean Society. One of these was planted by Mrs. Hurst in the garden of Great Roper's Hall near Brentwood, and has succeeded remarkably well. It was first put into a small pot in the end of April, and in the month of May the pot was placed in the flower garden and broken and the parts removed. This precaution appears to have been unnecessary, for it stood the frost remarkably well, and on the 5th of this month, when it was dug up, the leaves were green. The root planted was about half an ounce in weight, and the roots produced were about ninety in number, and in a space not exceeding nine inches in diameter and six deep. The aggregate weight was upwards of 4 pounds. A few of the roots were boiled, and when eaten, were found to resemble the potatoe, but were unanimously admitted by all the party to have a more agreeable flavor. Such a result is very promising, and when we consider that the common potatoe (*Solanum tuberosum*) was, for a hundred years, confined to gardens, and that its roots were for a long time not larger than beans, and were watery, we may reasonably expect that cultivation may do much to enlarge the size of the roots of the *Oxalis*, and perhaps improve the flavor beyond what it is at present. It has a fine yellow flower, and is ornamental in the garden. The time of flowering is August. The stems were numerous, large and diffuse; the flowers, slightly notched; hence the epithet *crenata*. At present, the tubers somewhat resemble small kidney potatoes, inclining, however, to grow in an aggregate form.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the packetship Henry IV. Captain Pellé we have received Paris papers to the evening of May 16th, and Havre to the evening of the 17th.

The most important intelligence is the breaking off of the negotiation between Ibrahim Pacha and the Porte, and the preparation on both sides to resume hostilities. Considerable bodies of Russian troops are flocking towards Constantinople to join their comrades already there. If hostilities are actually resumed, and Russia takes an active part in the affair, it is impossible to say what consequences may eventually be realized.—England and France will not look on in silence and see the Autocrat extending his power over the ruins of the Turkish Empire. Nor will they be entirely satisfied with professions which the whole line of his conduct goes to contradict.

STOCK EXCHANGE, May 15, half past 4 o'clock.—The market has been nearly deserted as a great number of speculators, in the prospect of the festival of to-morrow (Ascension Day), when the Exchange will be closed, have gone to the country. The consequence has been a complete stagnation of business; but the price of Stocks has maintained its ground.

Paris, May 16.

The Quotidienne of this morning, contains a copy of a legal act or information, signed by M. Battier, Advocate of the Royal Court of Paris, and other functionaries, denouncing, upon a legal presumption, the declaration of marriage by the Duchess of Berry, her pregnancy and delivery, to be false and supposititious.

The Constitutional says:—"The frigate *Agate* has sailed from Brest, and it is said with sealed orders. That she is gone to the Bordeaux river is certain; and therefore it may be presumed that she is destined to convey the Countess Lucchesi-Palli to Bay of Sicily, as soon as she has recovered. It has been said that the mother of Anna Maria Rosalia had expressed a wish to be taken to America, because she dares not go to the Bourbons at Prague, and is afraid that the Court of Naples will not receive her without repugnance. This intelligence however, we conceive to be ill founded; for Madame Lucchesi-Palli probably never entertained a hope that the French government would restore her to liberty; and if they inform her that she is free to quit Bay, it is most likely that she will desire to be taken to the nearest point upon the shore of Italy."

TURKEY.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 12th inst. gives the following of the 23d ult. received by express from Constantinople:—"The negotiations with Ibrahim Pacha are broken off, and preparations are making here to resume hostilities. Ibrahim Pacha has received orders from his father not to renounce Adana and he refuses to evacuate Anatolia, until the Sultan shall have made this concession. But the latter refuses to comply with the demand of the Egyptians, and has declared, that having given sufficient proofs of his forbearance, he retracts all his former concessions. Thus the Sultan regards as null and void the proposals made to effect an arrangement, after the arrival of the auxiliary army from Russia. He wholly relies on this power, contrary to the expectations of Admiral Kosciuszko. It was supposed by many that the Porte only negotiated to gain time; this opinion, however, appears not to have been entertained at head quarters at Koniah, or by the French Embassy. It will now be a case of retreat to the Egyptians that the real intentions of the Porte were not ascertained sooner; for Ibrahim Pacha will scarcely venture to attack the Russian Camp, and in case of a further loss of time, he will find it difficult to maintain his ground. The main army of the Russians will reach Constantinople about May 15th, and the operations of Admiral Kosciuszko will be commenced. The most intimate friendship now prevails between the Russian and Turkish authorities, and the Sultan is most attentive in supplying the Russian troops with everything necessary. There are now 14,700 Russians in the camp at Scutari, and tomorrow they will be joined by 4000 Turkish artilleymen. Russian officers have been sent to the Dardanelles to put the castles into a state of defence.—Thus the war appears to begin again with new vigor. The capital enjoys perfect tranquility to which the presence of the Russians no doubt contributes greatly."

St. Petersburg, May 1.

"An impartial Manifesto has been published relative to recruiting the army, by which it is ordained that the levy of recruits in the governments of Volhynia, Wilna, Grodno, and the district of Bitystock, which was put off by an Ukase of Feb. 23, 1831, shall now be effected."

From the American Sentinel.

INCOMBUSTIBLE WASH AND STUCCO WASH.

The gentleman who furnished the following assures us that the receipt is what it purports to be—and that he believes it to be a very valuable one.

The basis for both is lime, which must be first slacked with hot water, in a small tub or pail, and covered to keep in the steam; it then should be passed, in a fluid form, through a hair sieve, to obtain the flour of the lime. It must be put on with a Painter's Brush—two coats are best for outside work.

First, to make a fluid for the roof, and other parts of wooden houses, to render them incombustible, and a coating for brick tile, stone work, and rough cast, to render them impervious to the water, and give them a durable and handsome appearance: The proportions in each receipt are five gallons. Slack your lime, as before directed, say six quarts, in which put 1 quart of clean rock salt, for each gallon of water, to be entirely dissolved by boiling, and clean, then add to the 5 gallons, 1 lb. of alum, 1 lb. copperas, 3 qts. of fine sand or hard wood ashes must be added; any coloring matter may now be mixed, in such quality as to give it the requisite shade. It will look better than paint, and be as lasting as slate. It must be put on hot. Old shingles must be first cleansed with a stiff broom, when this may be applied. It will stop the small leaks—prevent moss growing—render them incombustible, and last many years.

Second. To make a brilliant Stucco white wash for all buildings inside and out.—Take clean lumps of white stone lime—slack the same as before; add 1 lb. whitening or burnt alum pulverized, 1 lb. loaf, or other sugar, 3 pts. rice flour made into a very thin and well boiled paste, starch or jelly, and 1 lb. cleanest glue dissolved in the same manner that cabinet makers do. This may be applied cold within doors, but warm outside.—It will be more brilliant than Plaster of Paris, and retain its brilliancy for many years, say 50 or 100. It is superior, nothing equal. The east end of the President's house in Washington is washed with it.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the general meeting of the Society, on Wednesday last, the following report of the Committee on Premiums, was made:—

The Committee appointed by the Horticultural Society of Maryland to award the premiums offered at the first exhibition, beg leave respectfully to submit the following report:—"They congratulate the Society that the duties of the committee of arrangement have been so ably fulfilled, and have been so successful as to have presented in this first exhibition of the Society, a display of Fruits, Flowers and Plants, which not the most sanguine could have anticipated from the present limited means and resources of the Society. The benefits to be derived from the association have hence, at once been acknowledged, and the universal expression of approbation on the part of the community at this exhibition, has given a surety that every subsequent effort will be fostered and sustained. The committee have been fully sensible of the responsibility under which they have acted in coming to a decision in awarding the premiums on this occasion, a responsibility which will be considerably lightened on future occasions by particularizing the objects for which premiums will be given. Whilst they feel satisfied that the awards they have made, they regret that it has not been in their power to include more objects presented, which have received the commendation of visitors—nor has it been in the power of the committee, in limited time which has been allotted to them by the Society, to make particular mention of these objects—a full report of which hereafter be prepared. In acknowledging the great deficiency in the quantity of vegetables exhibited, they have every reason to attribute this circumstance to the shortness of time, which has elapsed since the organization of the Society and its present exhibition, which has not enabled the gardeners to State generally to prepare fit objects.—It will be observed at the next exhibition, premiums for which will be offered in the course of the present month.

The Committee adjudge: Premium, No. 1.—A silver Cream Jug—value \$40.—to Mr. Samuel Feast, for Raspberries, grown by him from seed. The fruit is of the most delicate kind, large and of fine flavor. For the choice collection of Exotics exhibited by this gentleman the thanks of the Society are due. The heaths, especially, deserve notice, evidencing by their good appearance, the care and attention bestowed on their culture.

Premium, No. 2.—a silver Goblet—value \$15.—to Mr. John Feast, for his choice collection of *Pelargoniums*, and other *Exotics* exhibited. To this gentleman, in no less a degree, are the thanks of the Society due for the rare and beautiful collection of plants exhibited, and for the care and attention bestowed on the culture of plants generally.

Premium, No. 3.—Silver Cup—value \$10.—to Mr. Joshua Peirce, of Washington, for his choice collection of Lemons, Oranges, Citrons, Limes. This collection attracted, and was justly entitled to much admiration.

Premium, No. 4.—Silver Cup—value \$10.—to John B. Bastian, for a fine specimen of Montmorency Cherry, and other fruits, and for a number of fine exotics.

Premium, No. 5.—Silver Cup—value \$10.—to Emory Genuous, gardener at Druid Hill, seat of Lloyd N. Rogers, Esq., for three baskets of fruit, Strawberries, Raspberries, and Cherries—the Strawberries especially were of the largest and best kind.

Premium, No. 6.—Silver Cup—value \$10.—to Mrs. T. L. Emory, for the best specimen of vegetables.

Premium, No. 7.—Silver Cup—value \$10.—to Mrs. Isaac McKim, for the best Gooseberry trees.

Premium, No. 8.—Silver Medal—value \$5.—to Mrs. T. L. Emory, for a beautiful collection of Exotics.

Premium, No. 9.—Silver Medal—value \$5.—to Mrs. Edmondson, for a large basket of fine Oranges and Lemons, and a great variety of rare exotics.

Premium, No. 10.—Silver Medal—value \$5.—to Robert Sinclair, for a specimen of large Gooseberries, and various vegetables. The fruit fed in size with those which received Premium No. 7.

Signed,

B. I. COHEN, Chairman.
HENRY SCHROEDER,
THOMAS EDMONSON, Jr.,
Z. BULON WATERS,
EDWARD KURTZ,
WM. G. THOMAS.

The list of premiums to be offered for specific objects during the ensuing year, will be published in the course of the month. The committees of the Council on fruit and vegetables, will meet every Saturday morning, between the hours of 8 and 9, at the Farmer's office, in order to receive and examine such objects as may be presented to them for their respective departments. It is to be understood that the premiums also to be offered in these two departments will be adjudged by the reports of these Committees.

By order of the Council.

H. F. DICKEHUT, Sec'y.

From the Maryland Republican.

Mr. Hughes:—Having been so frequently applied to for the following receipt, until it has become troublesome, to give copies of it I request you to publish it.

JAMES BOYLE.

To make Paint without Whitelead or Oil.

2 quarts skimmed milk.
2 ounces fresh slacked lime.
5 pounds of whitening.

Put the lime into a stone or ware vessel, pour upon it a sufficient quantity of milk to make a mixture resembling cream; the remainder of the milk is then added; and lastly, the whitening is to be crumbled and spread on the surface of the fluid, in which it gradually sinks. At this period it must be well stirred in, or ground as you would other paint, and it is fit for use. There may be added any coloring matter that suits the fancy.

It is to be applied in the same manner as other paint, and in a few hours it will become perfectly dry. Another coat may then be added, and so on until the work is completed. This paint is of great tenacity and possesses a slight elasticity which enables it to bear hard rubbing even with a coarse woollen cloth, without being in the least degree injured. It has little or no smell when wet, and when dry is perfectly inodorous. It is not subject to be blackened by sulphurous or animal vapors, and is not injurious to health. All which qualities give it a decided advantage over whitelead.

The quantity above mentioned is sufficient for covering twenty-seven square yards with one coating.

Sheephead.—Our market is now well supplied with this delicious fish. We learn that there were nearly 200 of them at our fish market yesterday morning, mostly large, fat fellows, that would make an epicure's mouth water. We also notice what we may almost pronounce a phenomenon which was exhibited

in our market on Thursday last, a sun fish three feet one inch long—being three times the length of what is considered the largest size of this fine species of the finny tribe. It was bought for \$1 25, and we learn was delivered over to Billy Pugh, who dressed it in his best style, for a select party of gentlemen, at his refectory in Union street.—Norfolk Herald.

DOCKING OF THE DELAWARE.

The docking of the Delaware 74, took place, agreeably to previous notice, on Monday morning, in the new Dry Dock at Gosport.—The arrangements previously made were carried into effect with the utmost precision—no accident nor oversight caused a moment's delay: the huge floating castle was accurately adjusted in the centre of the Dock, presenting a grand spectacle to the thousands of spectators who surrounded her. Presently the steam engine for pumping the water from the dock was set in motion, and the noble ship settled down till her keel rested on the blocks. Then commenced the work of applying props to either side, to preserve her level; and successive rows of these were affixed as the water was drawn off, until at last she was left "high and dry," standing fast and upright in the position in which it was intended to place her, and fixed with as much accuracy as if she had been lifted and placed there by a giant hand. The operation consumed the remainder of the day, and yesterday the Dock was literally dry.

This has this stupendous work been completed, and the anxious and interesting operation of applying it to its intended purpose having been accomplished, under the direction and superintendence of its scientific and skillful Engineer, Col. Baldwin, to whom too much credit cannot be given for his successful consummation of so arduous, responsible and difficult an undertaking. In viewing the work as it now appears, in its perfect state, the mind is excited to admiration by its magnitude and beauty; and the practical evidence which it presents of its great utility, will convince any one who has an idea of the expense of "heaving down" a seventy four, that however great the cost of this work may be, it is economy in the end. The Delaware was coppered 19 years ago, but will require it again, we should judge, before she can go to sea. Some breaches have been made in her old copper (which appears to have not been of the best quality) through which that destructive enemy, the worm, has perforated her planks, and in several small places eaten its way entirely through them.

A vast concourse of spectators were present to witness this novel and interesting scene, of whom a large proportion were ladies, from Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the neighboring country. We must do justice to the gallantry as well as science of Col. Baldwin on this occasion: he had set apart the second story of the Engine house, which commands a full and near view of the dock in front, and erected galleries, covered with sails and decorated with evergreens, on each side of the dock, for the exclusive accommodation of the ladies.

The doors of the hospitable mansion of Commodore Warrington commanding of the Navy Yard, were thrown open on the occasion, and the worthy Commodore gave a hearty welcome to all who called to partake of the ample store of refreshments which he had provided for their entertainment.

As the ship passed into the Dock a salute was fired by the U. S. Frigate *Ates*, (receiving ship) under the command of Lieut. Fitzhugh, which was anchored off the Navy Yard and splendidly decorated with the flags of all nations. Commodores Rodgers and Morris, Commissioners of the Navy Board, were present at and for some days previous to the docking of the Delaware.

It is to be regretted that the time announced in the papers for the docking, was anticipated, by which the great mass of visitors were disappointed in their ardent desire to see that part of the exhibition—though, in truth, there was nothing remarkable in it—nothing more than hauling a vessel into dock, which may be seen every day. We learn, however, that the circumstance was accidentally the tide served before the hour appointed for the ship to go in, and we are told (though we know it before) that "time and tide wait for no man."

Our readers may be assured that the Dock with the ship in it, as we said before, "high and dry," is much better worth seeing than the ship passing into the dock, or after she was docked, previous to pumping out the water. Captain Henry E. Ballard, appointed to the command of the U. S. Ship *Delaware*, arrived here yesterday morning in the steam boat *Columbus*, from Baltimore.

Character of the Dutch.—It is well known that a habit prevails almost every where, of underrating and disparaging Dutch character and Dutchmen. Nothing is more unjust, and yet nothing is more common—nothing testifies more unequivocally of the ignorance and prejudice of those who indulge in it, than this habit.—England is called the mother country; but if such of our population, whose ancestors migrated from her shores, are proud of their origin much more reason have they who are descendants of the honest burghers of Holland, to be proud of theirs. Holland, though occupying a territory not larger than the State of Maryland, was the first among the nations of Europe to take a stand in favor of liberty, and single handed, maintained a sixty years' war in its defence, against the greatest odds. At a time when France and England were yet enveloped in bigotry and superstition, Holland achieved for herself civil and religious freedom, and opened her bosom as an asylum for the oppressed Huguenots, while others, the pilgrim fathers, sought a refuge from persecution in the wilds of America. Holland for a long time took the lead of all the surrounding nations in commerce, in science, in arts and in arms. For the invention of the telescope, microscope, thermometer, pendulum, gunpowder and printing, the world is indebted to the Dutch. And the best and most correct translation of the original Scriptures, in any language, is that in the Low Dutch, made under the auspices of the synod of Dort. In a discourse on subjects of American History, by Guilen C. Verplanck, that gentleman, speaking of the character of the earliest settlers of this country, and especially of New York, takes occasion to allude to the prejudice and opinions prevailing, derogatory to the Dutch character, and in an eloquent and edifying manner exposes their injustice and ignorance.—Troy Press.

From the Delaware Gazette.

The efficiency of a foot in stopping blood proceeding from a fresh wound was lately tested, and proved beyond a doubt, in the case of Nathan Cornish, near Newark, New Castle County, who while in making a fence, by a mistake of the axe, cut his leg badly to the bone which bled profusely. Not being at first aware of the injury he had sustained he continued at work, till perceiving the blood running very freely, he pulled off his boot, and was alarmed at finding it drenched with blood. He immediately started for home, the blood from his leg continuing to increase, and

after his arrival proceeded to try various remedies for stopping it, without effect. After trying almost every remedy without success, and despairing of stopping the blood, with the loss of which his strength was fast wasting away—soot was applied, and to the surprise of every one the bleeding was stopped almost instantly. And what is still more singular, the pain which was very severe almost as soon abated, and he is now in a fair way to recover.

The following extract is from the pen of Mr. Graham, the celebrated Lecturer on the science of human life. It accompanies (as a note) an interesting little work, entitled "Cornaro's Discourses on a Temperate Life."

"Gentle reader! art thou still in early life, and dost thou sometimes contemplate old age as necessarily a state of feebleness and decrepitude and gloom? Or art thou already what the young call old, and dost thou feel thyself entering into the dreary winter of thy bodily existence. Seest thou nothing but weakness and infirmities, and the fast waning of life's flickering light, in the cheerless prospect before thee? Seest thy unjoyous way downward into the vale of death, covered with a mist whose destiny increases as thou descendest, wrapping thee in deeper and yet deeper gloom, and bearing thy vision, and taking away the other senses by slow, but yet too painfully perceptible degrees; and putting thee up to the solitary consciousness of existing powers and approaching death? and with such a prospect before thee, or in such a state, art thou incredulous when the venerable Cornaro tells of the comforts and the cheerfulness of his green old age? Does it seem to thee impossible that at the age of ninety or a hundred years, a man should have that health and vigor and vivacity and cheerfulness, and increased enjoyment of which Cornaro speaks? Doubt not, beloved reader! be assured, if thou wilt live the life of the righteous, thou shalt reap thy reward! Obey the laws of life! Wrong not thy body nor thy soul! Live as thou shouldst, in harmony with the universal and inflexible government of God, established constitutionally in the great system of nature's laws, and thou shalt experience the health, the serenity, the peace, the cheerfulness, the happiness, and even the raptures of Cornaro. And when thy life is spent; and thou art called to make thy exit from this changing scene; thou shalt walk erect in patriarchal manliness, like Moses to the mountain top, with vision unimpaired, and scarce diminished strength, and there in the glorious prospect of a better world, thy God himself will spread thy death bed for thee, and take thee to himself, without a pain!"

WEST POINT.

The following list presents the names of the first five Cadets of each class attached to the Army Register, conformably to a regulation for the government of the Military Academy, requiring the names of the most distinguished Cadets, not exceeding five in each class, to be reported for that purpose after each annual examination.

The Cadets of the first class having completed their academic course have left the institution.

First Class. Frederick A. Smith, Massachusetts.

Jonathan G. Baynard, do
George W. Cullum, Penn.
Rufus King, New York.
Francis H. Smith, Virginia.

Second Class. William Smith, New York.

Robert Allen, 1st Maryland.
Harmonoughborough, Ky.
William T. Stockton, Penn.
Charles H. Bigelow, Maine.

Third Class. Charles H. Bigelow, Maine.

George M. Legate, New York.
John H. Martindale, do
Thomas T. Gantt, Maryland.

Fourth Class. James L. Mason, do.

Danville Leadbetter, Maine.
Alexander Hamilton, New York.
Barnabas Conkling, do
Joseph R. Anderson Virginia.
N. Y. Amer.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

We regret to learn that the President was so seriously indisposed yesterday as to require medical attendance. Dr. Warren, in whose skill he has great confidence, was called in at an early hour in the morning, and found it necessary to use a lancet, and to administer to him different kinds of medicine. The President kept his chamber during the day, and saw only half a dozen of his friends. Last evening he was much better, the feverish symptoms of the morning, having in a good degree subsided. His projected visit to the Navy Yard, Bunkers Hill, Harvard College, &c. was of course deferred; and it is now uncertain whether he will be able to visit any of those places. The Government of old Harvard intended to confer upon the President the honorary degree of LL. D. and held a meeting yesterday afternoon for that purpose. The contemplated excursion down the harbor was postponed, as were, we suppose the military performances announced to take place at Charlestown.

We are not advised of the future movements of the President, but presume that we will not be able to leave this city before tomorrow or the next day.

Yesterday the weather was very unfavorable.—During the greater part of the forenoon there was a light rain, accompanied by a cold easterly wind. The President, it is said, likes every thing he has witnessed in this quarter but our climate, and upon that he is prepared to put his veto.—Boston Gas.

The Globe says:—"At six o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday the President took an airing, as far as Mount Auburn, accompanied by the Mayor." &c. It was this "airing" which, in the opinion of judicious men, caused the severe illness with which the President was attacked early early yesterday morning. The weather was cold enough to chill the blood of a healthy young man—the air was very damp, and the ride altogether an unpleasant and unnecessary one. An airing indeed! The President might as well be buried at once at Mount Auburn, as to take such another airing.

The Boston Commercial Journal thus notices the progress of light fingered thieves during the first day of the President's sojourning in that city:

very shily taken from his coat pocket! Another individual lost one half of a temperance address."

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, July 2, 1893.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The friends of the Administration of the General Government in Talbot county, are invited to assemble at the Court House in Easton, on **TUESDAY, the 9th of July inst.**, at 8 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of appointing delegates to a general committee of this Congressional District, which is to meet at Centreville, to nominate a candidate for Congress. A full meeting is confidently expected.

QUEEN ANNS COUNTY JACKSON MEETING.

CENTREVILLE, June 14th 1893.

At a very short notice a number of the friends of the Union and present National administration assembled at Mr. Wilmer's Hotel to take into consideration the necessary steps preliminary to the approaching political campaign when Dr. R. Goldsborough senior was called to the chair and T. Wright, 3rd appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated:

On motion of Wm. A. Spencer a committee of five persons was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting, which committee composed of Messrs. Wm. A. Spencer, George N. Newman, Wm. Hackett, Robt. B. A. Tate and Wm. S. Hambleton, retired and shortly after re-appeared in the meeting and reported the following resolutions which were severally read and adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting returns sincere thanks to Almighty God, that in the late difficulties which have agitated this country, it has pleased Him in His Providence to continue the blessings of life to that distinguished Patriot, Andrew Jackson.

Resolved, That we hail with delight the undiminished confidence which he continues to enjoy in the affections of the people of these United States.

Resolved, That we firmly believe that that confidence will insure to his administration of this government such a support as will add permanency and prosperity to its existence.

Resolved, That we will on our part leave nothing undone calculated to co-operate with the people of the United States in giving such support, and that in order to effect it, we will use our utmost efforts to elect from this congressional district a representative devoted to the policy as pursued by him.

Resolved, That we reprobate the doctrine of nullification as advanced by a portion of South Carolina whilst we admire the spirit of conciliation that led to the compromise of the Tariff.

Resolved, That we recommend to the different counties composing this congressional district to appoint Delegates from their respective counties to meet in general convention in the town of Centreville on the 25th of July, proximo, to select a candidate to represent their district in the next congress.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the people of the several election districts in this county to call meetings in their respective districts, to appoint on 24 Saturday in July, two delegates from each district to represent this county in the convention of the congressional district to be held on the 25th July; and also to appoint three committees to meet committees from the other districts, at the same time and place, to select four candidates for the General Assembly, five candidates for the Levy Court and a candidate for the Sheriffship.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the Chairman, attested by the Secretary and forwarded for publication in the Centreville Times, Easton Whig, Cecil Republican and Baltimore Republican. Attest.

W. R. GOLDSBOROUGH, chair'n.

Thos. Watson, 3d Secretary.

THE CHOLERA IN THE WEST.

We insert the annexed extracts of letters from New Orleans, published in the National Intelligencer, which give a most appalling account of the ravages of this disease in New Orleans.

Extract of a letter from Mobile, dated June 14

"I was in New Orleans a few days; but the Cholera was so bad there, that I was most happy to make my escape from it. The disease is quite as malignant as it was last Fall. Few of those who are attacked live more than twelve hours. Many are carried off in half the time; and what is most alarming, the respectable part of the community, who last year were considered almost exempt are now frequently attacked by the disease."

From another letter.

MOBILE, June 14.

"The Cholera is raging in New Orleans and is attended with more malignancy and fatality than it ever was, in any known part of the globe, not even excepting the Jungles of India. No premonitory symptoms attend the disease. The first warning a man has, who may be in perfect health, is, that he is dying. A man, a few days since, actually died standing up—he felt faint and unwell, reached a fence, which he grasped, and then died, his hands cramped to the rails, which held him up after death."

"We have it here, but not as an epidemic. Five cases occurred yesterday, among the whites, four of which were fatal."

The Bulletin of June 15th publishes the following:

Interments.—Interments on Tuesday, at the Catholic Cemetery 43, and at the Protestant 13—total 56. There is an evident decline in the number of deaths, and it is fondly hoped that tomorrow's report will show a much greater decline, as we believe that it has its regular increase, until the 15th or 16th day, and as quickly subsides.

Some of the missing New Orleans papers have come to hand, among them the Courier of the 10th instant; containing the following:

"The Cholera has been on the increase in our ill-fated city for several weeks. It appears neither old nor young, rich nor poor—almost all fall victims to its rapacity—like a thief in the night it attacks, and generally succeeds in carrying off its victims—and medical aid is almost tried in vain. The number of interments in the Catholic and Protestant Burying Grounds for the two last days are as follows:

Catholic.	Protestant.
8th June 53	8th June 33
9th June 52	9th June 39

The same paper contains the following list of recent deaths—

Died, Madame widow Vion, sister of J. C. de St. Romes, Editor of the Louisiana Courier.

Madame widow Faurie.

Edward Bujoliers, aged 31.

A. M. Colles, of the firm of Colles & Hearn, aged 39 years.

Miss Mary Prendergast.

Mrs. Bethiah Fellows, a native of Boston.

James McKennary, President of the Mechanics' Society.

Mr. Andrew Fonde, and his wife Sarah, both old and respectable inhabitants of this city.

On the 6th inst. at Baton Rouge, of a short but painful illness, Robert Kane Morris, of New York, aged 28 years.

MOBILE, June 14.

There has been no change in the general health of this city since our last notice. From a reference to the Sexton's Report in another column, we learn, that of the ten deaths that have occurred during the week, three only were of cholera. The weather remarkably pleasant, and the atmosphere, to all appearance, pure and healthy. The thermometer ranges at this moment (2, P. M.) at 86 deg.

The Board of Health of the town of Montgomery have published a Report in the Planters Gazette of the 12th inst. announcing the occurrence of seven cases of Cholera in that place and its vicinity.—The disease was confined exclusively to the black population.

NASHVILLE, June 17.

Cholera.—Since our last two or three deaths have taken place in town, of Cholera, and it is probable, that for some days to come, cases may occasionally occur, but there is reason to hope that the pestilence no longer prevails immediately amongst us as an epidemic. In the country, however, it still continues its ravages, though not to any very considerable extent.

Fourteen convicts in the Penitentiary have fallen victims to its violence, and nearly the whole, about eighty, have suffered more or less from the disease.

ZANESVILLE, (Ohio), June 22.

A Bulletin of the Board of Health of this place was issued on Saturday last, (we allude to the hand-bill circulated under the improper name of the "Zanesville Gazette Extra," in which was announced the fatal termination of a case of disease which was pronounced the Cholera. Since that day no further case of that disease has appeared among us, and if the belief of the citizens generally could be ascertained, but a small minority would be found to sustain the opinion of those physicians who pronounced that case Cholera.

The health of the town continues good.

The Cholera.—We make the following extract from a letter received by a gentleman of this city, dated

"NEW ORLEANS, June 12.

This city has not alone suffered by the Cholera; it has been felt all along the Mississippi and Red Rivers. In the Parish of Rapides, on the latter, the mortality has been great. The inhabitants of Alexandria, struck with panic, have fled from their town, and taken themselves to the pine woods. Some of the planters, after having lost many of their slaves, and others their wives and other members of their families, have afterwards deserted their houses, first tearing down their fences that their cattle might not suffer for food or water. The treatment of the disease has been much as heretofore, except that bleeding is more resorted to. During the month of May, the deaths in New Orleans were 435. From the 1st to the 11th of the present month, inclusive, they are 555."

Four deaths by cholera occurred at Mobile on the 15th instant.

The disease has made its appearance at Montgomery, Ala, and its vicinity.

St. Louis, Missouri, had been comparatively free from the disease for two weeks preceding the 15th inst. There had been a few scattered cases, but all alarm had subsided.

At Nashville, on the 16th, there was one death.

From the Maysville Eagle, June 17.

The Visitation of the Cholera.—During the suspension of the regular publication of this paper, three extras have been published from this office, two of which were in conjunction with the office of the Monitor. These presented a correct account of the progress of the pestilence up to the period of their publication. We give below, so far as we have been enabled to ascertain, a list of the deaths which have occurred in Maysville, from Cholera, as also those which have taken place among the citizens out of town. Among the deaths are many, very many, of the flower of our population in its ravages—all ages, sexes, and conditions, the prudent and the imprudent, the vigorous and the feeble, have fallen before the pestilence as the leaf is shaken by the wind. Who among us are yet to fall is known only to Him with whom are the issues of life and of death.

Total deaths in Maysville, 45. Total deaths of citizens of Maysville from Cholera, from the 20th of May to the 16th June, here and in the neighbourhood, 52.

Extract of a letter dated MAYANZA, June 5.

"You can have no idea of the gloom that prevails here in consequence of that dreadful scourge, the cholera. In the cities it has nearly with desolation and ruin. On an estate having 100 slaves, every soul perished. Another with 60 lost 55. A slave ship lately landed 400 miserable wretches, of whom all but three died. Eight negroes were taken down on an estate 18 miles from this town a few days ago. The proprietor, Mr. S., an Englishman an old acquaintance of mine, immediately came to town to our house. His servant was taken down after he got in, and died in the yard under my window. The old gentleman returned to his estate the day before yesterday, where he found 38, out of 60 dead. He was immediately seized himself, when a black boy was despatched to us with a note stating that his master was dying.—The boy had scarcely delivered the note, when he staggered, fell on the floor, and in a few hours was a corpse. The old gentleman is dead and the estate entirely deserted.—This is a picture of many other estates."—Boston Gazette.

From the Boston Atlas of Tuesday.

DOCKING OF OLD IRONSIDES.

That splendid structure, the Dry Dock at the Navy Yard, in Charlestown, commenced in June, 1827, and lately finished, was opened yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, to receive the frigate Constitution. The veteran Isaac Hull had the command of the ship, and with his speaking trumpet in hand, trod the deck, as well he might, with a proud spirit. On board the frigate were the Vice President, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, Hon. Joel R. Poinsett of South Carolina, His Excellency Governor Lincoln, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, and many distinguished strangers, who are now the guests of the city. At half past 5, a salute was fired from a battery in the yard, and the gates of the Dock were opened. In about 25 minutes the gallant ship was safely lodged within, and the

hundred horse engines immediately commenced pumping out the water, the Columbus 74 paying a grand salute to the occasion with her long 32 pounders.

After the entrance of the Constitution into the Dock, Com. Hull delivered three canes to the Secretary of the Navy, made of the original timber of the ship, which he stated were intended for the President, Gov. Lincoln and Mr. Poinsett of South Carolina.

Commodore Hull gave his orders on board in true sailor like character. To his remark that he was not at home in making speeches, Commodore Elliott replied, "No matter, my friend, make your speech as short as you fight, and all will be satisfied."

There is something most extraordinary in the following editorial paragraph; and we confess beyond our comprehension.

How in a trial conducted with so much respectability and talent on both sides, as was that of Ephraim K. Avery, such a difference of names could have been overlooked, and the character of Maria Snow Cornell could have been accepted as that of Sarah M. Cornell, we cannot possibly conceive. Surely there must be some mistake in the statement.

The bare suspicion of such an attempt, is revolting to every feeling of justice, and will of course cause the proper inquiry, which we trust will result in proving it to be without foundation.—N. Y. Mer. Ad.

From the Fall River Monitor, of Saturday.

WHAT NEXT?—We have been informed within a few days past, on good authority, that there is now living in the town of Providence a female by the name of Maria Snow Cornell. Of her character we say nothing, further than to state what ought to be known, viz. that there is now no doubt that this is the identical girl spoken of by the witnesses on the stand in the trial of Avery, as Maria Snow at one place, as Maria Cornell at another, and as Maria S. Cornell at a third. Thus has the character of Sarah M. Cornell, the unfortunate deceased, been loaded down with the singularities, the frailties and the crimes of another whose name bore a resemblance to hers. Why has this been done? Let those answer who best know. We do hope this affair will be thoroughly investigated and publicly exposed, and the authors of it made to feel the full weight of their merited punishment. Lives there on earth a fiend; a devil in human form, that would or could resort to such measures for any purposes whatever? If there be such beings, let them be known that they may be shunned.

Letter privilege.—The National Intelligencer has copied with approbation from the Portland Advertiser, an article discussing the propriety of extending the privilege of receiving letters free of postage to the Corps Editorial. It is certainly a fact that such a privilege would prove extensively beneficial not only in improving the news, and original matter of the press, but also in relieving correspondents on public affairs from a heavy tax, which, as at present regulated, the post rates imposed upon their patriotism and public spirit. A law for this purpose would be greatly preferable to the act passed at the last session of Congress, in relation to the franking privilege of members of duty.

From the Montreal Courier June 17.

FATAL DUEL.—A correspondent at Bytown has communicated the melancholy intelligence of the death of Mr. Robert Lyons, who was killed in a duel at Perth on the 13th instant. We give the melancholy particulars of this unfortunate affair in the words of our correspondent. "Whilst I was in Perth a quarrel took place between Mr. Robert Lyons and Mr. Wilson, student at law, with J. Bolton, Esq. of that village, and after a few blows, no consequence, Mr. Wilson, being dissatisfied, sent a challenge by a young man of the name of Robertson, son of Capt. R. of the Rifles, who was only 18 years of age.

"The parties met about half a mile south of the village of Perth in the Johnston District, and having exchanged shots, the medical gentleman on the ground (Dr. Hamilton endeavored to have the matter settled, but Lelièvre, Lyons' second, requested Dr. Hamilton not to interfere, and reloaded his pistol. This shot proved instantaneously fatal, passing through Mr. L's body, who never spoke after receiving the wound. The deceased was a young man of the most amiable character, highly respectable and beloved by all who knew him; he was about 19 years of age. Wilson is about 26, and Lelièvre is about 30. Lelièvre fled immediately. Wilson and Robinson were apprehended on the spot. The coroner's jury, after a deliberate enquiry, returned a verdict of WILFUL MURDER against all three. Wilson and Robinson are confined in Perth Gaol, I trust the monster who ought to be considered the principal in this fatal affair will be apprehended and brought to answer to the laws of his country.

We copy the following anecdote from the Providence Journal.

The venerable Moses Brown called upon the President, at his lodgings, and was ushered into a parlour on the lower floor. The President came down to receive him, and was addressed as follows: "Friend Jackson, having been acquainted with thy predecessors, I thought I would call upon thee." To which the President replied, that "he was happy to meet a man so venerable in years, in the possession of all his faculties, and hoped that God would continue to bless him." Mr. Brown expressed a desire that he might visit the Friends' School, before he should leave the city, which he accordingly did in the afternoon, where he again met the venerable patriarch, whom, on taking leave, he addressed in the following terms: "Mr. Brown I have examined your Institution, and find no imperfection in it—God bless you, sir." To which the aged of almost a century replied, "I wish thee a safe return to thy home—the Lord bless thee."

Bread and Water.—A gentleman who has engaged to walk 2000 miles in 70 successive days, and to take only of bread and water for food during the tour, set off on Monday morning, weighing at that time, including trimmings, 118 lbs. He expected to reach New Haven last evening.—N. Y. Com. Ad.

Blackthornia.—One day last week after our "Red Brethren" had risen from a dinner table to which they had been invited, they retired to an anti-room to seek repose. Among the gentlemen present was one who requested an introduction for the purpose of having a religious conversation with the sons of the forest. Young Hawk, sometimes called Tommy Hawk, had just thrown himself on a sofa, when the object of the visit was made known to him through the interpreter. He smiled, and saying, "I leave—I leave," covered his head with a blanket, and fell asleep.—N. Y. Gazette.

Randomia.—They are said (says the Richmond Enquirer) to be from the pen of Mr. Harvey, the son of the American Consul at Cork in Ireland.

The Cooper benefit in Philadelphia, resulted in the receipt of about \$2000, which, it is understood, is to be for the exclusive use of his children. Matthew Carey, Esquire, communicated this intelligence to Mr. Cooper, who in a feeling manner presented his acknowledgements to Mr. Carey, and his Philadelphia friends.

Senior Don Augustin de Thubide, late Charge d'Affaires of the United Mexican States, having been appointed Secretary of the Mexican Legation in Great Britain took leave of the Secretary of State of the United States, and presented his successor, Senior Joaquin Maria del Castillo.—Globe.

Letters were received yesterday—says the N. Y. Gazette of Wednesday—as late as the 6th of May, from on board the U. S. frigate United States, then at Genoa.—All were well on board. (This must be acceptable news to the friends of the hundreds on board that noble ship.

Smuggling.—The Cincinnati Journal relates an instance of the ruin of a respectable young man of that city, who was entrusted with the conveyance of 7000 from New Orleans; being the money of his employers. He was "taken in" by a set of gamblers, who stripped him of every farthing.

Another Mail Robber Sentenced.—William Borden was tried last week, at the United States Court at Williamsport, Pa., on the charge of purloining a letter and its contents from the mail, between Danville and Muncy, of which he had charge, as driver of the coach. He was convicted and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, at Pittsburg.

DIED.

In this county at the residence of his father on Thursday 17th ult. Mr. Caleb Esgate, at a lingering illness.

At St. Michaels on Tuesday last, after a lingering illness, Mr. John Matthews, in the 47th year of his age.

The deceased was a man who sustained a most correct and upright life; his morals were pure, his character unblemished, his piety profound, and his experimental. His complaint, which was the pulmonary consumption, has, for some time, been gradually drawing his existence to a close, and though for the last several months of his life, he was confined to his bed, yet his trust was stayed in Christ; his path like that of the just shone brighter and brighter still. He expressed no desire to live, but to depart and be with Christ which is far better. After suffering the will of God, he quietly fell asleep in the arms of Jesus without a struggle or a groan, and now he lives to die no more forever. He has left a wife, with several small children, to lament their irreparable loss, but they sorrow not as those without hope, having the consolation to believe that he has gone to rest from all his affliction and care. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth: yes, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

In this county on the 25th ult. after a short but painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. Rebecca, consort of Mr. William Pierson, in the fifty-third year of her age.

In the character of this woman, were blended many good and amiable virtues, which, owing to the contracted sphere of her social acquaintance, were never permitted to shine forth in their proper lustre; but yet so far as it extended, those virtues were displayed in unimpaired colors. As a wife, she was united and affectionate; as a mother, kind and sympathetic; as a mistress indulgent and unassuming; as a neighbor, beloved and respected by all; as a Christian, she stood fair and unblemished, equally beloved by the brethren and sisters of the church of which she has been a faithful and adherent member, for the space of nearly forty years. In short, she was a pattern of piety and Godliness, in the discharge of the several functions belonging to her sex, thereby showing the reality of divine grace; wrought in her heart by the operation of the spirit of God. Doubtless, therefore, she has exchanged time, for a happy eternity, and has left the church militant on earth, to join, in choral symphonies, with the happy millions of disembodied saints, in the church triumphant above.

MARRIED.

On the 30th May, by Rev. John Goforth of the Philadelphia Conference, Rev. Robert E. Kemp, of the same, to Miss Caroline Thomas, of Chester county, Pa.

In this town on Thursday last, by the Rev. M. Hazle, Mr. James M. Whitley, to Miss Ann Garnett, daughter of the late Jas. Byrn Esq. all of Caroline county.

NOTICE.

THE 1st Anniversary Meeting of the Male Sunday School Society, of this town, will be held on the 4th of July, Thursday next, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at half past 7 o'clock, P. M. several addresses will be delivered upon the occasion, and a collection taken up for the benefit of the School. The Ministers and Sunday Schools of the different denominations (for whom seats will be reserved) are respectfully invited to attend.

July 2

Farmers' Bank of Maryland.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

26th June, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton, on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, twelve Directors for the Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

By order,

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

July 2

SAMUEL OZMON,

CABINET MAKER.

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

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.

The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, and is well prepared to execute all orders for Coffins with neatness and despatch, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals.

Easton, July 2.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office, at Easton, on the 1st of July, 1893, which, if not taken up, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters, on the 1st of October.

A Mary Jolley

Jas. P. Anderson & Co.

Nancy Jane Adams

Isabella D. Bowers

Mrs. Mary D. Bullitt

Solomon Benson

Mrs. Bond

Robt. Banning

Sarah Berry

Richard Baker

Nimrod Barix

Bennett Bracco

Wm. Beckley

A. M. Chamberlaine

Chas. G. Chamberlaine

John Camper

Sam. Roberts

Margaret Cox

Jesse Clarke

Henry Cheers

Wm. W. Cable

Thomas Cooper

Mr. Cushane

Thomas Case

John Council

W. M. Coats' Lodge

A. M. Catrip

Henry Clift

David Carson

Secretary Colonization Society

Theodore Denny

Wm. Dulin

Thos. R. Dawson

Wm. Dawson

Wm. Drungill

Elizabeth A. Edmondson

John Edmondson

Mrs. T. A. Emory

Mary Trampton

Louisa E. Fairbank

Miss Margaretta Goldsborough

Hester Gregory

Mary C. Gibson

M. T. Goldsborough

Rebecca Gibson

John Goldsborough

Col. Hughlett

Thos. Hale

Dr. N. Hammond

John Hancock

John M. K. Hunter

Edward Hamilton

Dr. Solo. Jenkins

Wm. Jones

John Johnson

EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.

July 2

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

22d day of June, A. D. 1893.

On application of John Talbot, Adm. of Joseph Talbot, late of Caroline county, dec'd. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office at Easton, this twenty-second day of June, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

Test—

W. A. FORD, Reg'r.

of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Talbot, late of Caroline county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased estate, are hereby warned to file the same with the proper vouchers thereof, in the office of the Register of Wills for Caroline county, on or before the ninth day of January next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this twenty second day of June, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

JOHN TALBOT, Adm'r.

of Joseph Talbot, deceased.

POETRY.

It is very probable that the following piece of poetry has found its way into our columns before to-day, but those who read it with a parent's eye, will be sure to find out a freshness that will give it daily relish. There is a cord in the breast of those who have children, which without sympathy none can reach; but when a father's or a mother's hand touches the string, there is a vibration, mournful perhaps, but pleasant, whose interest no circumstances can check, and whose pleasures no repetition cloy.

PATERNAL AFFECTION.

By Barry Cornwall.

The feeling of a parent, regarding a child in dangerous sickness, are beautifully expressed in the following stanzas:

Send down thy winged Angel, God!
Amidst this night so wild,
And bid him come where now we watch,
And breathe upon our child.
She lies upon her pillow, pale,
And moans within her sleep,
Or waketh with a patient smile,
And striveth not to weep.
How gentle and how good a child
She is we know too well,
And dearer to her parent's heart
Than our weak words can tell.
We love—we watch throughout the night,
To aid, when need may be,
We hope—and have despaired at times
But now we turn to Thee.

OUR COMMON MOTHER.

When art thou fairest, Nature? When her hood
Pale Twilight dons, and o'er the quiet vale
Fares forth, to hear within the silent wood
The plaintive story of the nightingale;
And, in the dim and drowsy light of eve,
The spider weaves its subtle snare to weave.

Or art thou fairest in the morning hour,
When daylight dances on the daisied lea;
And birds sing forth their matins from the bower,
And blossom-banners float from every tree:
When sunshine sparkles from the stream, and all
The jocund earth seems one bright festal hall?

Nay, thou art ever fair! in every mood,
Through every season, and at every hour!
'Tis but the heart where sinful thoughts intrude,
That doubts thy beauty, and rejects thy power:
Why—why should evil mingle with our blood,
Since only they are happy who are good?

Thine is a glorious volume, Nature! each
Line, leaf, and page are filled with living lore:
Wisdom more pure than sage could ever teach;
And all philosophy's divinest store;
Rich lessons rise where'er thy tracks are trod—
The book of Nature is the book of God.

SLUMBER.

From the Spanish.

Flow, softly flow, thou murmuring stream!
Beside my Lady's bower;
And do not mar her spirit's dream,
In this delightful hour.
But gently rippling, greet her ear,
With sounds that lull the soul.
As near the bower, all bright and clear,
Thy beautiful billows roll!
Blow, softly blow, thou balmy air!
Beside my Lady's bower;
The rustling winds would hush, to spare
So soft and fair a flower!
Breathe gently o'er her rosy cheek
Thy mildest, purest balm;
But heed, lest thou a slumber break
So beautiful and calm.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

WILL be offered for sale at public auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 13th July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. six hundred and twenty six acres of VALUABLE LAND, with a plenty of valuable timber, lying and being upon the Long Marsh, in Caroline county, within a few miles of the Beaver Dams and Keen's Cross Roads, and nine or ten miles from Greensborough, upon which is settled several farms, the late residence of the Rev. John Clements, dec'd. now in the tenure of Mr. Joel Clements, Jr. and others. These lands will be sold upon one, two and three years credit, from the first day of January next; the present year's rent reserved, but the purchaser will be permitted to seed among the growing corn in due time, and the entire possession on the first day of January next—Bond with approved security, will be required, bearing interest from the first day of January, 1834, payable in three equal annual payments, with interest upon the whole sum unpaid annually, with a privilege to make any payments at an earlier day. Upon the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon, a good and sufficient deed will be executed and delivered to the purchaser (at his expense). The reputation of the lands on the Long Marsh are too well known to need any comment from me. The remote situation of these lands and my multifarious concerns, induces me to be very desirous to make a sale, at a fair and reasonable price—to persons, desirous of purchasing lands, it is believed, it will give a good opportunity to make a profitable investment. But if these lands are not sold, they will be offered for rent to a good tenant, or tenants, upon lease for seven years.

Attendance will be given by
WILLIAM HUGHLETT,
Galloway, Talbot county, June 25 3w

To be rented, or for Sale.

A Farm, now in the occupancy of Mr. Thomas Bowdler, this farm adjoins Cambridge ferry, in Talbot county, and contains as per my plots and deeds, three hundred and sixty six and a half acres of land, of which one hundred and twenty one acres are in timber. The residue arable, and divided into three fields, beautifully situated on the Choptank River and Boilingbrook creek, and is susceptible of great improvements, the buildings are a barn and other out houses; the Dwelling a common one story wooden building with a kitchen, &c. I will rent upon a long lease to a tenant who will improve the land and take care of the timber; or I will sell at what I deem a reasonable price. It has the advantage of bayonet and wild fowl and a beautiful salt water situation, opposite Cambridge—For terms apply to

WM. HUGHLETT,
Galloway, Talbot county, June 25 3w

GRAND SCHEMES.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class 13th.
To be drawn on Saturday June 29th, 1833.

1 prize \$20,000	20 prizes \$1,000
1 " 7,000	20 " 500
2 " 1,600	70 " 100
2 " 1,500	56 " 50
2 " 1,370	112 " 30
2 " 1,250	112 " 20
Tickets \$5; Halves \$2 50; Quarters \$1 25.	

NEW YORK LOTTERY, Class No. 18.
To be drawn on Wednesday July 3d, 1833.

1 prize \$20,000	5 prizes \$1,000
1 " 7,500	5 " 400
1 " 4,000	20 " 150
1 " 2,284	86 " 100

Tickets only \$4—Shares in proportion.

Tickets and Shares for sale at
P. SACKETT'S
Lottery Office, Easton, Md.
June 25

SAMUEL OZMON, CABINET MAKER.

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

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.

All orders for COFFINS, will be thankfully received, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals by Mr. Thomas Oldson or myself, who can at all times be found at the shop.

He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.
Easton, April 2d, 1833

The Steam Boat Maryland



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

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

JAMES L. SMITH, TAILOR.

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

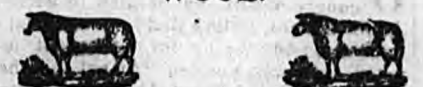
N. B. J. L. S. requests those gentlemen, whose accounts have been standing upwards of six months, to call and settle. If they cannot make it convenient to pay all, to let him have a part to enable him to pay his journeyman as journeymen tailors want work without the aid of money, should they stop, customers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

Notice is hereby given

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

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

WOOL.

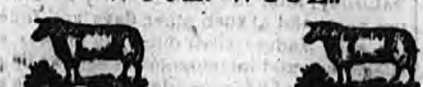


LYMAN REED & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET,
BALTIMORE.

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

L. R. & Co. have leave to refer to
Messrs. Tiffany, Shaw & Co. } Baltimore.
Daniel Cobb & Co. }
Samuel Wyman & Co. }
May 14

WOOL! WOOL!



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

DENNETT TOMLINSON
may 21

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable Judges of Talbot County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at public auction, on SATURDAY, 6th day of July next at the door of the Court house in the town of Easton, Talbot county, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all the Farm, Plantation and Lands, situate, lying and being in the county aforesaid, near the Trappe and the Hole in the Wall, of which Richard Sherwood, late of Talbot county deceased, died seized and possessed; consisting of part of a tract of land called "Walnut Garden," containing the quantity of

163 Acres of Land,
more or less, and which will be sold subject to the widow's dower, for the payment of his debts—an accurate plot of the same will be prepared and exhibited on the day of sale.

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

The creditors of the late Richard Sherwood are hereby notified to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated, to the clerk of Talbot County Court, within six months from the day of sale, or they may be excluded from all benefit of the money or monies arising from the sale of the said real estate.

JOHN M. G. EMOY, Trustee.
Easton, June 11th, 1833.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Via the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
DAILY, AT HALF PAST SIX O'CLOCK.
A. M.

THE President and Directors of the People's Steam Navigation Company, have the pleasure to announce the commencement of the Line for the conveyance of Passengers between the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the SWIFT and SPLENDID Steamer KENTUCKY, Captain D. H. ROBINSON, and OHIO, Captain W. WHITLICK, Jr.

THE KENTUCKY will leave the Company's wharf, LIGHT STREET, every morning, commencing to-morrow, (Saturday) at half past six o'clock, A. M. for Philadelphia, by way of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, through which the Passengers will be conveyed in splendid and commodious Barges, (affording particularly to ladies, the most comfortable and desirable route) to Delaware City, where they will take the OHIO and arrive in Philadelphia the same afternoon at an early hour.

Passengers will be taken up and landed on any part of the Canal and also at New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and at the Lazaretto, on the Delaware River.

The Tables and Bar shall not be excelled by those of any other line in the Union. This being the People's Line, no exertion will be spared on the part of the Agents, to entitle them to a full share of patronage of the traveling public.

Passage to Philadelphia, TWO Dollars. All baggage, as usual, at the risk of the owners—the greatest attention, however, will be paid to its safety, by the Captains and their assistants on the route.

S. MCLELLAN, Agent,
No. 8, Light street Wharf.
Baltimore, May 3, 1833—14

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

LOOK HERE.

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

WM. C. RIDGAWAY.

June 11
N. B. The sickly season is approaching—the alarm has already been given—Let the citizens look well to their back yards—lime and clean them well—many of our citizens owe their present existence to the united exertions in cleaning their back houses and yards so promptly last summer. Don't let them neglect it now.

W. C. R.

A CARD.

OWNERS of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not read, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

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

oct 9

SPRING FASHIONS.

Millinery and Mantua Making.

MRS. RIDGAWAY.

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

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

april 23

SHANNONDALE.

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

JAMES BARTLETT.

Talbot co. March 16, 1833.

CERTIFICATE.

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

JOHN M. GAYLE.

We hereby certify that Shannondale is a sure foot getter and has produced as likely colts as any horse that has stood in this county for the last twelve or fifteen years.

John M. Gayle, John T. Cooke, Henry Fleming, William Morgan, Thomas Hill, Jas. H. Jones, Philip Taleaferro, Robert Rease, John M. Anderson, Robertson Bridges, William Chapman.
Gloucester Court House, Va. March 3d, 1833.

Notice.

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

The owner, if any, is requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

May 14 St
M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick county.

The Globe and Eastern Shore Whig will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks, and charge.

NOTICE.

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

The owner, is hereby requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

June 4 St
M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick county.

The Globe and Eastern Shore Whig will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks, and charge.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 1st day of May, 1833, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JOHN GEORGE. He is about 35 years of age, five feet eight inches high. Had on when committed, a blue cloth coat and linen pantaloons, black fur hat and old shoes—says he was set free by Dr. Belinsey Cane, of Georgetown, Kentucky.

The owner, if any, is requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

June 28 St
M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick county.

The Washington Globe, and the Eastern Whig will publish the above advertisement once a week for 8 weeks, and charge.

NOTICE.

Twelve and a half cents Reward.

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

JOSHUA BOON.
Greensborough, June 18, 1833. St

WANTED.

I WISH to purchase three hundred NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 80 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50, in large lots, as they are intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Persons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, as I am permanently settled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come in to market.

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

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.
may 29 Baltimore.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR.

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

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

NEW STORE.

Goldsmith and Hazle,

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

DRY GOODS

AND GROCERIES.

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

HARD WARE, CUTLERY, CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE.

GROCERIES.

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

TEAS, &c. &c.

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

N. B. All kinds of country produce will be taken in exchange—they invite their friends and the public to give them a call.
may 28

Farm for Sale.

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

JOHN W. JENKINS.

Talbot county, may 28th 11

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

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

SADDLERY.

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

Easton, may 21

FOR SALE.

AN excellent light BAROUCHE, with double Harness, calculated for one or two horses, all in good order—for terms apply to WM. H. GROOMER.
Easton, June 11th 11

CLARKE'S BIOGRAPHY.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, AUTO BIOGRAPHY of the late Rev. Dr. ADAM CLARKE—price 37 1/2 cts.

Also,
James' FAMILY MONITOR.
Clarke's Scripture Promises.
Olney's Geography.
Kimber's Arithmetic.
Grimshaw's England.

Greece.
Rome.
Together with every variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. at fair prices.

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

Collector's Second Notice.

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

PHILIP MACKAY, Collector.

april 16

Farm for Sale.

I will sell at private sale, a farm in the Bay-side, Talbot county, situated about seven miles below St. Michaels, containing 2000 acres of land more or less. This farm has ever been considered an almost unrivalled situation for health, or beauty. The land is in a good state of cultivation, with inexhaustible sources of manure—it is bounded on the waters of the Eastern Bay, on the one side, thence running across the entire neck of land, it has an extensive shore on a branch of Great Choptank River, where oyster shells may be had in abundance. Applications made to the subscriber at Love Point, Kent Island, Queen Ann's county, will be promptly attended to. He can at all times be found at Mr. Love's Hotel in Easton.

THOS. H. KEMP.

June 25 11

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

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

Valuable Lands for Sale.

WILL be offered for sale at public auction,
on the premises, on **SATURDAY** the
13th day next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. six hun-
dred and twenty six acres of **VALUABLE**
LAND, with a plenty of valuable timber, lying
and being upon the Long Marsh, in Caroline
county, within a few miles of the River Dams
and Keen's Cross Roads, and nine or ten
miles from Greensborough, upon which is set-
tled several farms, the late residence of the
Rev. Joel Clements, Jr. and others. These
lands will be sold upon one, two and three
years credit, from the first day of January
next; the present year's rent reserved, but the
purchaser will be permitted to seed among the
growing corn in due time, and the entire
possession on the first day of January next—
Bond with approved security, will be required,
bearing interest from the first day of January,
1834, payable in three equal annual payments,
with interest upon the whole sum unpaid
annually, with a privilege to make any payments
at an earlier day. Upon the payment of the
purchase money with interest thereon, a good
and sufficient deed will be executed and deliv-
ered to the purchaser (at his expense.) The
reputation of the lands on the Long Marsh
are too well known to need any comment from
me. The remote situation of these lands, and
my multifarious concerns, induces me to be
very desirous to make a sale, at a fair and
reasonable price—to persons desirous of pur-
chasing lands, it is believed, it will give a
good opportunity to make a profitable invest-
ment.

But if these lands are not sold, they will
be offered for rent to a good tenant, or tenants,
upon lease for seven years.

Attendance will be given by
WILLIAM HUGHLETT,
Galloway, Talbot county, June 25 Sw

PUBLIC SALE.

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

JAS. PARROTT,
WM. H. GROOM,
SAM'L. T. KENNARD,
SAM'L. ROBERTS,
June 11
4w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

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

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

NEW STORE.

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

DRY GOODS
AND GROCERIES
consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets,
Merino Cassimeres and Summer cloths, Silks
and Bombazines, Gowns and Gowns, De-
clatons, and a handsome assortment of Cal-
icoes and Painted Muslins, suited to the sea-
son; Jacksonet, Mull, Swiss and Plain and
Figured Book Muslins, Corded skirts, Bleached
and unbleached muslins, &c. &c.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA &
QUEEN'S WARE.
GROCERIES.
Brown Sugars, Loaf do. Coffee
of the best qualities,
TEAS, &c. &c.

All of which they have recently purchased
in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, at
the lowest market prices, and will sell on ac-
commodating terms.
N. B. All kinds of country produce will be
taken in exchange—they invite their friends
and the public to give them a call.
may 29

From the New York American.
RANDOLPHIANIA—No. VI.

Feb. 19, 1825.

"In return for your very agreeable letter
of the 13th, I am almost ashamed to send you
this coarse reply; but my health is worse
than ever, and I have suffered more within
three days past from my accident at Stony
Stratford, than I did at the time when the in-
jury was received.
"I have seen Mr. Robert Owen. He is in
raptures with his new purchase. He says
that although he has no concealment, yet at
Kapp's request he has not mentioned the
price. It is certainly nothing like the sum
mentioned in the papers. He has bought
every thing, flocks, herds, &c. as it stands.
"Thanks for your Irish news. It always
gives me pleasure to hear from that quarter,
and of such men as Spring Rice and the
"Knight of Kerry. Success to their schemes
for they have the good of mankind in view.
"Believe me to be with the utmost respect
and regard, truly yours,
J. R. of R."

Christmas day, 1826.

"Perhaps you will have thought it strange
that no notice has been taken of your letter of
the 19th inst.; but my excuse is that I have
this moment found it among a mass of
loose papers, some of which I retain a
pleasing recollection, of the acquaintance that
I had the good fortune to form with you on
our passage to England, and of the agreeable
hours that we have spent together.
"As you suppose, I did not visit Ireland this
year neither was I so fortunate, as to meet
with that exemplary son of hers, Mr. S. Rice.
"Lord L. told me that he was in Ireland,
engaged in his election.
"When you write to your friends in Ireland
be so good as to mention me to your father
and Mr. F. not forgetting your brother
also—as one who cherishes the remem-
brance of their civilities and hospitality.

J. R. of R.

April 25, 1828.

"I am bleeding at the lungs, and see no
company—do not converse with my friends
under this roof, and am incapable of conver-
sation, or any thing else, except riding on
horseback. You would hardly recognize
your old acquaintance in my ghostly visage.
"Now Spring returns but not to me returns
known.
"Dim in my breast Life's dying taper burns,
"And all the joys of life which health are
bowls!"

Yrs.

J. R. of R.

January 21, 1829.

"I have seen with deep concern, the account
of the failure of the house of Fry & Chap-
man, London—knowing, as I know you do,
my high admiration of the character of Mr.
Elizabeth Fry, with whom I have the plea-
sure of a personal acquaintance, you will re-
adily conceive the interest which I feel par-
ticularly for her. I spent a delightful day at
Mr. Fry's country house in Essex, somewhat
more than two years ago, and passed the
night there. The circumstances of the case
were lively the regret that I feel at the
late reverse of their fortune. I know that
Mrs. Fry's brothers are men of opulent estate,
and the connections of the family generally
are wealthy. This gives me consolation on
their account. The object of this letter is, as
you will have perceived, to obtain any infor-
mation that you may have on this subject—
it will be gratifying also to hear of any other
of our English or Irish friends.

J. R. of R.

January 30, 1829.

"I am indebted to you for two most obli-
gating letters, which I am entirely at a loss how
to repay, except by my poor but hearty
thanks. Any intelligence which you can fur-
nish me with respecting our English and Ir-
ish friends, will at all times be highly wel-
come.

"In excuse for not having congratulated you
on your new do most cordially on your recent
change of state, I must beg to suggest how
awkward have been my present predicament
in case the Mr. whose marriage I saw
announced in the newspapers should not have
proved to be my old fellow passenger in the
Amity, but another gentleman of the same
name in the vast and populous city of New
York. I am truly concerned to hear of the loss
of Mr. F. I have a lively recollection
of the morning that I breakfasted with him
on my way to O'Brien's Bridge and Lough
Derg. Yet it must be a consolation to all
who knew him that he died in the 'bless-
ed' vocation of a Peace-maker.
"I am sorry that I can give you no comfort
on the subject of the Tariff. It will hardly
be touched this Session.
"Writing being particularly injurious to my
disorder, (of the chest) I must conclude with
a not very modest request that you would let
me hear from you frequently. With great
respect and regard, I am yours,

J. R. of R.

Whilst Mr. Randolph was in Richmond, at-
tending the State Convention for altering the
Constitution of Virginia, I received the follow-
ing letter from him:

November 27, 1829.

"Yesterday I had the pleasure to receive
your letter of 21st, which reminds me that a
former one has remained too long unacknow-
ledged. In excuse, I may truly plead the
wearisome nature of my present avocation—
age, disease, and worst of all, lassitude and
anguish, that cause even my small correspon-
dence upon matters of business to accumulate
upon me.
"A very lame and crippled report of me has
gone forth in the Enquirer—one that I am
ashamed to see, and which, in justice as well
as mercy towards me, I hope my friends will
not read. I have not had time, to do justice
to myself in that particular.
"It gives me great pleasure to hear of our
Irish and English friends, and when you
write, I beg to be mentioned to them in terms
of warm and grateful respect. I shall not
fail to read the 'Colleagues.' A County Lim-
cock Man, is to me a great recommendation.
"Our situation here is irksome to the most
painful degree. Old ultra Federalists, now
new ultra Jacobins, are tearing down what is
valuable and venerable in our institutions.
"Yours, faithfully,
J. B. of R."

Mr. Randolph went to Russia and England
the next year, and during his absence I re-
ceived but one letter from him in London,
which does not contain any matter of special
interest.

No. VII.

Mr. Randolph returned from England for

the last time in the fall of 1831. I called up-
on him immediately after his arrival, and was
very much shocked at his emaciated appear-
ance. In reply to my questions about his health,
he said in a melancholy tone of voice—"Al-
sir, I am going at last; the machine is worn
out—nature is exhausted, and I have tried in
vain to restore her!" He then changed the
conversation, and spoke with his usual animation
of his late visit to England, and touched
slightly upon his short sojourn at St. Peters-
burgh. He told me that his faithful Juba had
a regular attack of yellow fever at the latter
city, which induced him to hurry away the
sooner—besides which there was no business
of importance to detain him there, and his own
health was low.

"Well, Mr. Randolph," said I, "great o-
ccurrences have occurred in Europe, since you
left us!" "Yes sir," replied he, in his most
sarcastic manner, great events have occurred
abroad and very small ones at home! They
sent me the Washington papers, containing
the letters, but I could not read them. I
blushed for my country. The affair told badly
in Europe, sir!"

I asked him whether he had attended the
debates on the R-form Bill. He replied in the
affirmative. I then inquired whom he con-
sidered the greatest orator in the House of
Commons. "Your countryman O'Connell,"
sir, by all odds; he is a Giant among Pig-
mies!" He then remarked that a dearth of
good speakers there was in England, compar-
ed with the days of Fox, Burke, Sheridan,
Pitt, &c.

I asked him whether the reports which were
then received relative to the dangerous state
of the King's health were true. He replied,
"They are all—d—d Tory lies, sir; he was in
excellent health when I left London. I had
the honor of breakfasting under a tent with
his Majesty at the opening of the New Bridge,
a short time ago, and he appeared to be as
lively to live as any of the company—a much
better life than myself, sir!"

After spending an hour or two most agree-
ably with him during which we talked of ev-
ery thing and every body, I took my leave, un-
der the impression that I had seen him for the
last time; which has proved too true though
his death was more remote than than I had
imagined it to be. He was so feeble, and had
such a dreadfully severe cough, I really al-
most expected to hear of his decease on the
road, before he reached Virginia.

It is stated in the newspapers that he has
made his slaves free by will, which I dare say
will be found true, as he has frequently told
me that he was a decided enemy to slavery in
the abstract, and that he would have emanci-
pated his slaves long ago, if he could have
felt convinced that they would have been as
happy and as comfortable elsewhere as they
were at Roanoke.

I have often heard from other persons that
he was a kind and affectionate master, and
did every thing in his power to make his slaves
happy.

As he has now passed away for ever from
"the field of his glory," let us hope that the
mantle of charity will be extended to his mem-
ory. Those who were warmly opposed to
him, should now recollect that he was a man
who was to be repented to their attacks, and that
"to err is human, to forgive divine."

No matter what difference of opinion there
may be as to his political course, there can be
none as to his extraordinary talents; on this
ground, therefore, all parties can unite in
paying the tribute of respect to departed great-
ness.

Those who have heard his most fascinating
eloquence can never forget him; and it is on-
ly by them that the preceding anecdotes will
be appreciated. His manner of speaking was
so perfectly original, it always gave point to
the most simple expressions, which, when
merely read, may not appear very striking to
those who did not know him.

His personal friends will faithfully cherish
the remembrance of his friendship; and his na-
tive State, "old Virginia," will not forget that
in John Randolph of Roanoke she has lost one
of her brightest ornaments and most devoted
children! Peace be to his ashes! may they rest
undisturbed beneath his "patrimonial
oaks!"

From the New York Mirror.

PATRONS AND CUSTOMERS.
Subscribers to periodicals are divided into
two classes—customers and patrons. This, be-
lieve us, is a distinction which we do not
claim the merit of forming; as it is made by
themselves; but since our worthy friends have,
according to their different characters and
pretensions, ranged themselves under these
two different heads, it is very natural that we
should be sensible of the distinctive peculiari-
ties of each, and it may not be amiss to make
them the subject of an article. Under the de-
nomination of customers are included all those
who, when they pay for a periodical, expect
the worth of their money as promised in the
terms of subscription. This obligation being
fulfilled, they have no more idea that a favor
is received on either side, and the buyer of
merchandise, who pays his bill and his parcel
sent home. They are "honourable men,"
and though we flatter ourselves they are sat-
isfied with what they receive from us through
the pages of the Mirror, we are not too chur-
lish to give them our thanks, and kind felicit-
ings to boot. It is to customers that the ven-
ders of books and newspapers, like all other
sellers, owe their support. Patrons are a class
of subscribers who make higher pretensions.
They consider that by subscribing to a work,
however its merit may answer or surpass their
expectations, they confer on the publisher a
favor too great to be easily repaid. Of this
feeling and its results, we will give a few spec-
imens. It is not unusual for a patron who
has carelessly mislaid or destroyed his last
number of the Mirror, to call for another copy;
and though he acknowledges having al-
ready received one, he thinks it very unkind
that payment for an extra copy should be
required of a patron. What a state of the
rule may work both ways, and it must be
very poor patronage that can refuse to pay
such a trifle for value received. This extra
number, if needed to repair a set carelessly
broken, is to the subscriber, worth an extra
price, which he would gladly pay elsewhere
could he not obtain it at the office. Not mere-
ly single numbers are sometimes claimed gra-
tis, on the score of patronage; a subscriber
lately called on us, and modestly asked for six
or eight of the last number of the Mirror—the
whole series that had been issued since his
subscription commenced. He acknowledged
that he had received all those numbers; but
had given them to a friend who was about to
leave town, having counted on our replacing
them gratis, as a matter of course, because he

was a patron. What a strange perversion of
things to cry continually give! give! and call it
patronage. Paying a subscription in advance
is considered by many highly unreasonable.—
Now, unless each number be paid for as it is
received—a mode not the most convenient—
either the price of the work or the work itself
must be furnished in advance, and the latter
alternative is much more against the publica-
tion than the former inconvenient to the subsci-
ber. Each subscriber can better afford to pay
the sum of his subscription yearly in advance,
than the proprietor can to credit a heavy a-
mount to a host of scattered individuals, most
of whom are, of course, unknown to him—
Persons who have paid in advance—for one
year, however distant their residence, or un-
known their persons—are apt to take offence
should their papers be stopped at the expira-
tion of the term, even though they have given
no intimation of a wish for its continuance.—
In such cases, we have sometimes continued
to send the numbers, and after six or eight on
the new year have gone, we have been notified
by the postmaster of the place they were in-
tended to, that the person they were intended
for had refused to receive them. Yet this
same patron would in all probability, have
been highly offended had the paper been dis-
continued. The most extensively circulated
of the English papers owe most or much of
their prosperity to the plan of rigidly exacting
payment before the papers leave their office—
thereby securing the means of giving them
ample support, and sustaining their character.
Numbers of American periodicals, which, at
their commencement, have had fair to be an
honour to the country, have, in a short time,
dwindled and died. And why? Because from
the insecure nature of the patronage on which
they depended, they soon failed in the means
of continuing the aid of that auxiliary talent
from which their former tone and character
were derived. It must not be supposed that
we believe none ever contribute to the support
of literature by truly liberal patronage; but
it is merely an aid. Payment for value re-
ceived is the support of literature as well
of every thing else. Patrons may aid the
literature of a paper, but customers must sus-
tain it. Patrons are a visiting description of
people, who are constantly changing their
support from one journal to another—cus-
tomers are solid, steady friends, whom you find
in your subscription list year after year, al-
ways with the word paid after their names,
and who never think of discontinuing their pa-
per while they can afford to take it. Patrons
send you uncurrent notes, and forget to pay
the postage—customers enclose good bills, and
their letters are always just paid. Patrons
stop their subscription on the slightest
provocation—customers will stick to you like
tax. Patrons will expect you to open your
columns to any communication they may send
you—customers will expect you to be govern-
ed by your own judgment in all such matters.
Patrons will quarrel with you for advocating
the opposing any measure in which they may
appear to be interested—customers will re-
spect you for pursuing an independent course.
The one class is a prop to the literature of the
land—the other a mere ignis fatuus, which
leaves him there. We thank the latter
that most of the subscribers to the Mirror are
customers, not patrons—they are individuals
whose support is an honour of which we have
abundant reason to feel proud.

THE SCHOOLMASTER.

In the volume of Discourses by G. C. Ver-
planck, just published, is one occasioned by
the death of D. H. Barnes, a distinguished
teacher of youth in the city of New York.—
The conclusion is a just and appropriate en-
comium on the profession of which he was a
member.—*Albany Argus.*
"At the recent general election in this State,
the votes of above three hundred thousand
persons were taken. In thirty years the great
majority of these will have passed away; their
rights will be exercised, and their duties as-
sumed by those very children, whose minds are
now open to receive their earliest and most
durable impressions from the ten thousand
schoolmasters of this State.

What else is there in the whole of our so-
cial system of such extensive and powerful
operation on the national character? There is
one other influence more powerful, and but
one. It is that of the Mother. The forms of
a free government, the provisions of a legis-
lation, the schemes of the statesman, the
sacrifices of the patriot, are as nothing com-
pared with these. If the future citizens of
our republic are to be worthy of their rich in-
heritance, they must be made so principally
through the virtue and intelligence of their
Mothers. It is in the school of maternal ten-
derness that the kind affections must be first
rouched and made habitual—the early senti-
ment of piety awakened and rightly directed
—the sense of duty and moral responsibility
unfolded and enlightened. But next in rank
and in efficacy to that pure and holy source of
moral influence is that of the Schoolmaster. It
is powerful already. What would it be if in
every one of those school districts which we
now count by annually increasing thousands,
there were to be found one teacher well in-
formed without pedantry, religious without bigo-
try or fanaticism, proud and fond of his pro-
fession, and honored in the discharge of its du-
ties? How wide would be the intellectual, the
moral influence of such a body of men? Men
such we have already among us—men
humbly wise and obscurely useful, whom pov-
erty cannot depress, nor neglect degrade.—
But to raise up a body of such men, as num-
bers as the wants and the dignity of the coun-
try demand, their labors must be fitly re-
munerated and themselves and their calling cher-
ished and honored.

The schoolmaster's occupation is laborious
and ungrateful; his rewards are scanty and
precarious. He may indeed be, and he ought
to be, animated by the consciousness of doing
good, that best of all consolations, that no-
blest of all motives. But that too must be of-
ten clouded by doubt and uncertainty. Ob-
scure and inglorious as his daily occupation
may appear to learned pride or worldly am-
bition, yet to be truly successful and happy, he
must be animated by the spirit of the same
great principles which inspired the most illu-
rious benefactors of mankind. If he bring
to his task high talent and rich acquirement,
he must be content to look into distant years
for the proof that his labors have not been
wasted; that the good seed which he daily
scatters abroad does not fall on stony ground,
and wither away, or among thorns, to be
choked by the cares, the delusions or the vices
of the world. He must possess his faith with
the same prophetic faith that enabled the
greatest of modern philosophers, amidst the
neglect or contempt of his own times to re-

gard himself as sowing the seeds of truth for
posterity and the care of Heaven. He must
arm himself against disappointment and mor-
tification with a portion of that same noble
confidence which soothed the greatest of mod-
ern poets when weighed down by care and
danger, by poverty, old age, and blindness,
still.

In prophetic dream he saw
The youth unborn, with pious awe,
Imbibe each virtue from his sacred page.

He must know and he must love to teach
his pupils, not the meagre elements of knowl-
edge, but the secret and the use of their own
intellectual strength, exciting and enabling
them hereafter to raise for themselves the veil
which covers the majestic form of Truth. He
must feel deeply the reverence due to the
youthful mind fraught with mighty thought,
undeveloped energies and affections and mys-
terious and eternal destinies. Thence he must
have learnt to reverence himself and his pro-
fession, and to look upon its otherwise ill-re-
warded toils as their own exceeding great re-
ward.

If such are the difficulties, and the discour-
agements—such the duties, the motives, and
the consolations of teachers who are worthy
of that name and trust, how imperative then
the obligation upon every enlightened citizen
who knows and feels the value of such men
to aid them, to cheer them, and to honor them.
But let us not be content with barren honor
to buried merit. Let us prove our gratitude
to the dead by faithfully endeavoring to ele-
vate the station, to enlarge the usefulness, and
to raise the character of the Schoolmaster a-
mongst us. Thus shall we best testify our
gratitude to the teachers and guides of our
own youth, thus best serve our country, and
thus most effectually diffuse over our land
light, and truth, and virtue."

Mr. MADISON.—We acknowledge our
selves no little indebted to the highly respect-
able gentleman, from whose letter to us (dated
15th inst.) we have permission to extract
the following.—*Nat. Intell.*

"It will give you pleasure to hear that Mr.
Madison though still confined to his room by
rheumatism and general debility, has improv-
ed lately in health, and that both his spirits
and mental vigor are still unimpaired by age
or disease.

"I lately made him a visit in company with
Mr. R., our late —, and we both agreed
that we had scarcely ever before seen his in-
tellect so bright and clear, and had never
found him so interesting. He was in a talk-
ing vein, and fully verified what Mr. JEFFER-
SON used to say of him, that his conversational
powers were unrivalled. He amused us with
anecdotes of his early contemporaries—ans-
wered our inquiries about the olden time—
cleared up doubts in our domestic history—
and occasionally intermingled reflections on
the principles of our government, which were
conceived in the spirit of true philosophy, and
were expressed with a precision and proprie-
ty of language for which, on such subjects,
he has no equal. He seldom descends to
speak of party politics, and when he does it,
it is never in a tone of asperity. The secrets
of his puny shafts at him because he would
not sanction their false versions of his own
text, are of course unheeded by him. His
thoughts seem to run rather on principles than
on individuals—on the great national interests,
present and future, rather than on this or that
measure of policy. Some of these general re-
marks appeared to be as original as they were
just. Thus he said that so far as the love
of power and distinction influenced the feel-
ings of our politicians towards the general
government, it had produced contrary effects
in the North and the South. In the North
the leading men felt a jealousy or apprehension
of that evening, disorganizing spirit, which is
impatient of all control, and in its excess
threatens the sacredness of property; and that
therefore they view the general government
with favor and gratitude, and were disposed
to enlarge its powers which defended them
against the spirit of insubordination at home.
But in the South, where there is no ground
for such apprehensions—the class of persons with
out property being here filled by slaves—the
leading men regarded the general government
as diminishing their relative importance, and
consequently were inclined to circumscribe its
power within as narrow limits as possible.

"He also remarked that there were three
circumstances which contributed to make the
value of the Union less sensibly felt now than
formerly. One was, the greater strength of
the several States, arising from their great in-
crease in population and wealth. Another
was, the diminished danger from abroad; and
the third was the increase of men of talented
ambition—though he left it to us to trace
the operation of these three changes in our situa-
tion, and to make their application. Nor did
he venture to predict the future effects of the
same circumstances, all of which will obvi-
ously continue to increase." His conversation
was throughout a high intellectual treat, and
I know not when I have passed two days more
delightfully. It is indeed a most gratifying
spectacle to see that the luminous mind of
this venerable sage and patriot sheds as clear
and almost as brilliant a light as ever it did
in its meridian, and that the envious clouds which
would obscure its mild radiance serve but to
make it more beautiful and interesting.

Mr. Madison will leave, when he shall be
inter alia rebus, an invaluable legacy to pos-
terity in his Debates of the Convention which
formed the Federal Constitution; for, accord-
ing to Mr. JEFFERSON, the only person per-
haps to whom the author has ever shown them,
never were the proceedings of a deliberative
body reported with equal fidelity. But as no
thing could induce him to publish them in his
life time, I hope it will be many years before
the Public has this gratification."

"It is to be hoped that we shall find in the
growing intelligence of the people, a sufficient
counteraction."

MEXICAN TREATMENT OF HORSES
ON A JOURNEY.

Mr. Editor, In looking over a work called
Sporting Anecdotes, I read some remarks
from Chateaubriand, on the subject, &c. This
Arabian mode of training horses, I had long
recalled to mind some observations I had long
since committed to paper. I think some of
the facts may not be entirely useless to the
friends of that noblest of animals.
In my travels through the Indian country,
beyond the frontiers, where there was no cov-
ering or stabling for myself and horse but the
"canopy of Heaven," and no sustenance for
either but the spontaneous abundance and lux-
uriance of nature. I have often noticed that

my horses, after having been rode hard all
day, would seldom or ever lie down to rest
until an hour or two before day-break, and
then would sleep soundly until day had fairly
broken, or the sun risen and shone upon them.
I have frequently noticed the great differ-
ence in the life and spirits of a horse that was
awoke before day, and those of one awoke af-
ter—the latter always travelling with more
life and spirits than the former. Now why do
gentlemen, when training for a race, rouse
their horses at day break, and cause him to
perform his exercise?—why not delay it until
after sunrise?

I have observed that the Mexicans water
their horses but twice a day, in the morning
before they start and in the evening when
they encamp—never in the middle of the day,
but they dash through a stream or river with-
out suffering them to drink. I am informed,
that they always feed their best horses on
clean barley and cut wheat straw; and that a
horse under seven years old cannot be sold—
they consider them unfit for service until af-
ter that age. Indeed they are as careful to
choose a horse over that age as we would un-
der. Can this be entirely owing to the cli-
mate? I should think not. Some of these re-
marks will apply to the Spaniards, Portuguese,
Turks and Arabians, in their mode of treat-
ment.

The Mexican horses are, I am informed, as
serviceable at 20 or 25, as ours at 10 or 12
years old.—*Skinner's Turf Register.*

PROGRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

From the Boston Courier, June 28.

We learn by a gentleman from Salem that
the President was in much better health yes-
terday morning—than he was out in the morn-
ing early, and walked to the East India Mus-
eum. He afterwards rode through the streets,
and was visited on his return to his lodgings
by a great number of persons. He left Sa-
lem at nine o'clock, for Andover, Haverhill,
and Lowell.

ADDRESS

Of Mr. Edward Everett, to the President of
the United States, on Bunker Hill, with the
President's reply.

Mr. PRESIDENT.—I have been directed by
the Committee of Arrangements, on behalf of
themselves, of their fellow citizens, and of the
vast multitude here assembled, to bid you wel-
come to the ancient town of Charlestown, and
its famous heights.

The inhabitants of a small and frugal com-
munity, we cannot, like our brethren of the
metropolis and of the other great cities,
through which you have passed, receive you in
splendid mansions and halls of state;—but
here, Sir, upon the precious soil once moist-
ened with the blood of New England; with
nothing above us but the arch of Heaven, we
tender you the united, respectful, and cor-
dial salutations of our ancient town.

There are many interesting historical recol-
lections, connected with this immediate neigh-
borhood, which I will not take up your time
in recounting. I will only say that on yonder
gentle elevation, the first company of the set-
tlers of this Commonwealth, a little more than
two centuries ago, built the foundation of the
city which we now inhabit.

approbation of the firm, resolute and patriotic stand which you assumed, in the late alarming crisis of affairs, in order to preserve that happy union under one constitutional head—for the establishment of which these streets were wrapped in fire, and this bill was drenched in blood—with one heart and one voice we bid you welcome to Buxton Hill.

To the foregoing Address the President made the following reply:

Sir:—For the kind reception you have given me, in behalf of the citizens of Charleston, and for the friendly sentiments expressed on this occasion, I return you my sincere thanks.

It is one of the most gratifying incidents of my life to meet my fellow citizens upon Bunker Hill, at the base of that Monument, which their patriotism is erecting; and upon the spot where so many recollections are so vividly recalled. A rich spot in the various national objects which it presents to view; and richer still in the associations, moral and his torical which belong to it.

The earlier incidents of the revolution—the high toned patriotic declarations—the stern determination to meet the coming events, and the vigorous preparations to resist them successfully—the great battle which opened the revolutionary contest, whose full results upon human institutions are yet to be disclosed, and in which your sacred Mount was lost and if your devoted town was consumed,—im perishable glory was acquired;—the services, the sacrifices, and the sufferings of this generous and enlightened State, and the memory of the noble and brave men who have given to the field and the cabinet, and render this one of the high places, where the American citizen will ever repair, to contemplate the past and indulge in the anticipation of the future.

And when to all these are added your moral social literary and religious institutions—your happy equality of condition—your charitable establishments—your foundations for education—the general diffusion of knowledge—your industry and enterprise;—and when we reflect that most of this is common to the New England States, you may well be proud of your native land, and our country may well be proud of New England.

I have seen much to admire and emulate,—nothing to excite regret,—and if my journey be attended with no real result to myself, I shall feel amply repaid by witnessing this fair prospect of human comfort; and by finding, that, however high I have rated the moral and intellectual character of the eastern portion of the Union, I had yet to learn, that I had not done it justice. I do not speak of the personal kindness I have met with; I cannot. But the impression is on my heart; it will only leave me when life departs.

I accept with gratitude the interesting relics you have presented to me. I am sure I speak the sentiments of my fellow soldiers upon the plains of New Orleans, when I say, that to be associated with the memory of that band of Patriots, who fought with Warren, when he sealed his principles with his life is the highest meed of praise, which our country could bestow. I am sensible that we owe it to a respectful estimate of our services. It was my good fortune, on that eventful day, to lead an army composed of American citizens; appreciating the value of the prize they contended for, and determined upon exertions proportioned to its magnitude;—and it was theirs to expel a superior force and to preserve an important section of the Union.

Accept, Sir, for yourself, my acknowledgments.

The following inscription was engraved on a silver plate on the box containing the cannon balls, presented to President Jackson, at Bunker Hill, on Wednesday:

"These now harmless memorials of the 17th June, 1775, and the 8th of January, 1815, were presented to General Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, by the citizens of Charleston, on the 24th June, 1833, on his visit to Bunker Hill."

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, June 20. VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT TO LOWELL.

We are informed that the President and his suite entered Lowell about three o'clock Thursday afternoon from Salem via Andover. He was received by a military escort and a very long procession composed of young women employed in the factories, the pupils of the Schools, and a large number of citizens. The sight is represented as one of the most imposing that could be presented in New England; the young women, numbering about 5000, being neatly dressed in white with different coloured sashes designating the different establishments to which they were attached—their countenances expressive of happiness, contentment, and independence, and their deportment graceful and modest. They were formed four deep, extending nearly a mile in length, and were marshalled by the officers of their several regiments. After the President and his suite had passed, the procession counter-marched and followed him into the village to the Merrimack Hotel, where he alighted.

The President seemed much interested with what he saw and heard, and made many enquiries respecting the number of people employed, their average wages, the amount of cotton worked up daily, of cloth turned out, &c. showing by his remarks that the subject of domestic manufactures had previously engaged his attentive observation. In order to show more distinctly the effect produced by the introduction of the Power Loom and extension of the Cotton business for the last twenty years, a gentleman exhibited to him a piece of British cotton Shirting, bought at a Marshall's sale of prize goods in the autumn of 1813, at eighty five cents per yard cash. (Boston money or specie) and also a piece of American manufacture, of superior fabric, which now sells for fourteen cents per yard, which is considerably less than one half what he then paid for the bare weaving of the same article by hand. The President examined the fabrics attentively and satisfied himself as to the comparative qualities of the two pieces. At his desire, (all the works having been suspended in consequence of his visit) one of the Merrimack Mills was put in operation. He visited the mill and the print works and carefully examined the machinery and the process of manufacturing.

During his visit to the Merrimack Mills and Print Works, the apparatus for extinguishing fires (which is probably more effective than any other similar establishment in the country) was put in motion, and the immense power of the water wheels to which they were attached was truly astonishing, covering the different buildings with water in a few minutes by various pipes manned by the different engineers.

The President afterwards attended a public dinner at the Hotel, where he was expected to remain that night, and proceed to Concord, N. H. the next day. He appeared to be in better health than for some days previous, and even appeared less fatigued than some of his suite.

We understand by a gentleman from Dunstable that the President passed the New

Hampshire line at an early hour yesterday morning.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the New York Gazette, July 1.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Philadelphia, Capt. Champlin, arrived here yesterday from London and Portsmouth, having sailed from the latter port on the 23d, and brings London papers of the evening of the 21st.—From these papers the editors of the Gazette have made a summary and a few extracts.

The most important occurrence in England, was the tremendous meeting at Birmingham, the particulars of which are noticed below. The slave question, and the embargo, it will be seen, are noticed under their respective heads, and we are gratified to learn, from official authority, that the Dutch Embargo was on the eve of being removed.

The North American Colonial Association had a conference with Secretary Stanley on the 20th ult.

An early prorogation of Parliament was said to be resolved on by ministers.

The English Money Market was steady all the morning of the 21st.—Consols 87½ to 88.

From the London Traveller of May 21.

The great Birmingham Meeting, at Newhall Hill, took place yesterday according to Mr. Atwood's letter of summons to the effect: "Upwards of 30,000 persons were present on this occasion, exceeding by many thousands, the number of those who attended the grand meeting on the same spot last May. We have not space to give the detailed report of this evening, but must content our readers with a brief notice of the event. The immense concourse was addressed at length by Mr. T. Attwood, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Munz and Mr. B. Haldy.—Various resolutions were put, and carried unanimously, condemnatory of the conduct of His Majesty's Ministers who had betrayed the confidence of the people, and turned their sanguine hopes into despair. A petition to the King, praying His Majesty to dismiss his present Ministers, was also agreed to without a dissentient voice. Other petitions to the legislature were also adopted, having for object the reduction of taxation and the repeal of the corn laws. The meeting finally dispersed, having conducted the whole of the proceedings with perfect order and regularity, and Birmingham remained quite tranquil.

It is impossible to contemplate the unanimity and determined spirit of this great assemblage without coming to the conviction that unless a change of Ministry shortly occur, convulsions of a nature frightful to look forward to, must inevitably take place. The government has given a giant's strength to a mere dwarf, and upon their heads rest the consequences of allowing organized bands of people to overawe the executive. It is quite clear the demands of the country for relief from a pressure of taxation, are so overbearing, that no administration can now hold office, without resorting to an immediate reduction of the public burdens, in order effectually to resist the moderate men to oppose the designing acts of the party of the movement.

The West India Question.—At the risk of being thought tedious, we must persevere in our examination of the West India papers which have for some days past, occupied no inconsiderable portion of our paper. It is essential that the public mind should be impressed with the real facts of the case; and that we should exist of referring to some documentary evidence of the character of the whole proceeding, other than by travelling through a mass of papers occupying 70 folio pages, which few men are inclined to do, and still fewer have the means of doing. The contents of title X, which we examined yesterday, presents an extraordinary mass of folly and inconsistency; and it is not natural to suppose that the reasoning by which the promulgation of such documents as the acts and ordinances in question is sought to be justified, is in accordance with the documents themselves.

Title XI, is the second of the two papers communicated by Lord Goderich to the deputation; and its avowed object "is to give a compendious explanation of the principal motives by which those measures (the acts and ordinances) have been suggested." In the few preliminary observations to this "compendious explanation" there is one single paragraph, in which we can say for the most part coincide; and we only wish that the practice of government had been in accordance with this profession. This is the paragraph:—

"The projected laws are eight in number. The two first would be passed by Parliament; the remaining six by the different colonial legislatures. The motives for referring the execution of so large a part of the design to those parties are—1st. That it is not fit that the interference of United Kingdom should go beyond the limits which the necessity of the case prescribes; and 2dly. That the various regulations comprehended in the six last laws would be best adapted to the local peculiarities of the different colonies by persons resident there."

Would to God, for the sake of the country at large, not less than for that of the colonists themselves, that their estimate of this theory had been proved by the Government in the practical operations which they have proposed to carry into effect.

House of Lords, May 20.—Dutch Embargo.—The Duke of Wellington presented a petition from the merchants and ship owners of Newcastle, against the Dutch embargo. The petitioners stated, that in the port of Newcastle alone, not fewer than 500 ships, all engaged in conveying coal to Holland, all of which were now prevented from trading, to the great loss of their owners. The noble duke said he should not press this subject any further at present, as he understood that the question was likely to be settled soon. (Hear, hear.) He would observe however, that the embargo had occasioned considerable loss and inconvenience, not only to the petitioners, but to the whole mercantile interest of England and Holland, and he hoped that the adjustment of the difference with Holland would shortly be brought to a conclusion. (Hear.)

The Earl of Aberdeen said that he had been instructed to support the prayer of this petition; but for the same reason that had induced the noble duke to refrain from entering on the subject at the present moment, he should also abstain from any comments on the question. If, however, the negotiation which he understood was now in a course of adjustment should fail he should take an early opportunity of bringing the question before the house.

Earl Grey said he was extremely glad to find that the noble duke and the noble earl had abstained from entering into the question of the Dutch embargo at the present moment (Hear, hear.) He would just observe, however, that whenever the time should arrive when the question would come fairly before the house, he should be prepared to defend the course pursued by his Majesty's Ministers with regard to the Dutch embargo. At present

he should content himself with saying that his Majesty's Government felt as anxious as the petitioners themselves to bring the question to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

House of Commons, May 20.—Colonial Slavery.—Lord Chalmers, seeing the noble Duke (Albany) in his place, would take the opportunity of stating that there was a strong impression out of doors that it was not the intention of his Majesty's Government to persevere in the bill brought into that house for the abolition of slavery. He could not, however, on his own part, suppose for a moment that was the intention of ministers to get rid of the question in such an unsatisfactory manner.

Lord Albany said he was not aware of what impression might exist on the subject elsewhere but he was glad the noble duke had given him that opportunity of assuring him that it was the most decided intention of his Majesty's ministers to persevere with the measure of this session. (Hear, hear.)

St. Peter's Church, May 4.—The Turkish General Pasha left this city on the 29th April to return to Constantinople.

Brussels, May 13.—Accounts received here yesterday by express, which came by way of Vienna, say that all proposals of peace have been rejected by the Egyptians, and that consequently the state of war will continue.

HAMBURG, May 17.—The Russian Government in Poland has published an ordinance of the Emperor, dated the 23d ult, by which persons accused of certain political offences, including the publication of false news, are ordered before courts martial, the sentence of such courts to be carried into execution as soon as they have received the confirmation of the Viceroy.

The Warsaw papers also contain an account of 25 individuals belonging to the late Polish army who were concerned in a recent unsuccessful attempt at insurrection. Five of the party were taken by Cossacks on the frontier, one of them poisoned himself, but the other four were brought before a court martial and sentenced to death. The sentence was carried into execution on three of the surviving prisoners; with respect to the fourth, on account of his extreme youth, the sentence was mitigated into corporal punishment and hard labour.

EGYPTIAN NEWSPAPER.—A journal is now published at Alexandria, under the title of *Misr* (The Egyptian News). The vignette of this paper, in opposition to the Ottoman Crescent, presents half a sun, shining forth from behind a pyramid, on the side of which stands a flourishing palm tree. On the left of the vignette are these words: "Printed at the office of the *Dewan* of events in the *Royal Castle*." This paper, which is in the Arabic and Turkish languages, gives no political news, but is confined to civil and military subjects, which have merely a local interest.

From the Swiss Patriot.

Soleure, Switzerland.—At a short distance from Soleure, on the high road to Lucerne, situated the village of Zukwell. It is there, in the vicinity of a chapel, that repose the remains of Kosciusko.

Kosciusko! A this revered name Poland should arise and threaten the tyrants oppressing the land of liberty. At this name the glorious achievements of a great general burst on our minds.

On the 3d of May, 25 Poles proceeded from Soleure in military procession to Zukwell to prostrate themselves at the altar of the Almighty, to salute the ashes of an illustrious countryman, and to celebrate the anniversary of the constitution granted on the 3d of May, 1791, to the people of Poland.

The sun gave the light of its glorious rays to the noble remnant of a nation as illustrious as unfortunate.

The hospital chaplain, M. Sanner, was at Zukwell to give his pious assistance to the noble refugees.

The religious ceremony over, the Poles left the temple and knelt before the tomb containing the ashes of Kosciusko. It would be difficult to describe the solemnity of the scene on seeing the heroes of Grochen and Ostrolenska bathing with their tears the stone containing the ashes of the hero of Poland and swearing to march in his footsteps. Perhaps at that very moment the live slaves of despotism were insulting with their sardonic grin, the unfortunate Poles who on the borders of the Frozen Ocean, are painfully eating the bread of slavery.

A Polish officer, in his mother tongue, briefly mentions the deeds performed by Kosciusko in behalf of his country, and gives out that noble warrior as the model they are to imitate. "Poland," says he, "is not yet annihilated; whosoever beats a Polish heart, still exists the nationality of Poland." He then, in French, stated his satisfaction at being able to speak of liberty in the land of freedom, and to offer, in the name of his countrymen, his thanks to a nation that has given them welcome and entered into their pain and suffering. And like the people who always turned their eyes towards Zion, the children of Poland turned their faces towards the North, and lauded their country from afar.

An inhabitant of Soleure replied to this speech; he expressed the wish of the Swiss population: union, fraternity, liberty, and devotedness for those who have shed their blood in the defence of freedom.

Thus terminated a ceremony which affected deeply the numerous spectators it had called together.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Silas Richards arrived last evening, bringing London dates to the 23d and Liverpool to the 24th inclusive. Paris papers of the 20th and 21st had reached London by express, bringing the important intelligence that the King of Holland had consented to an armistice, and that the Navigation of the Scheldt was free.

London, May 22d.—Holland and Belgium.—A preliminary treaty was yesterday signed by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France and Holland, which, so far as it goes, will give great satisfaction to the commercial world, as well as to a great number of line and rule political thinkers, who deem a rupture with Holland to be uncongenial with the spirit of our national history. The treaty consists of six articles, by the first of which the English and French embargoes will be taken off the respective ports of each nation, and the consequence will assume the same posture as before the French expedition in November last, and the services of the French and English squadrons will be dispensed with.

3. The Dutch garrison of Antwerp prisoners of war will be sent home.

4. The armistice between Holland and Belgium will be continued till the settlement of a permanent separation.

5. The navigation of the Scheldt will in the meantime remain free.

6. The navigation of the Meuse during the same period will be open, subject to the tariff settled by the treaty of Mayence.

The Times of the 23d announces the receipt of an express from Paris bringing a let-

ter from their correspondent, from which we extract the following:

Paris, Tuesday, May 21, 4 o'clock, P. M. The news of the King of Holland's consent to an armistice for an indefinite period, on the conditions proposed by Lord Palmerston and Prince Liekefeld, was received here yesterday; although fully anticipated, as I informed you in one of my letters, so far back as three weeks ago, it affected the funds in the same way as if the announcement of the armistice had been quite unexpected, and the fact was wholly unlooked for. The 3 per cents rose nearly 4 per cent the speculators at the Bourse were more than usually active, and a variety of rumors was put into circulation with the view of adding stimulus to the market. Of the latter there was only one worth repeating, as I believe it to have had some foundation.

It was said that the French Government had received accounts from Constantinople of so late a date as the 5th instant, up to which time nothing had occurred from which any doubts could be raised, that peace would not be ratified. None of the ministerial papers, however, speak of these accounts, and I should rather fear from the tenor ascribed to the latter at the Bourse, and the silence of the former, that too favorable a construction has been put on the negative character of the news. Mehmet Ali's final answer or ratification ought to have arrived long before the 5th; and if Ibrahim had not commenced his retreat by the end of April, it must have been owing to the occurrence of new difficulties. It is very certain that the Sultan's tone has undergone a very material change since the arrival of his new allies, the Russians, and that it was his intention, whatever might be the ultimate consequences of the presence and services of such allies, to avail himself to the utmost of the advantages of the strong position in which they have temporarily placed him.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 17th inst. has a letter from Belgrade, dated May 6th, stating that the French squadron which is collecting in the Archipelago will probably be obliged to take up a station without the Dardanelles, as the Russian ambassador is said to have declared himself against its being admitted to the sea of Marmora. The same paper gives the following particulars from Constantinople respecting the St. Simonians, whose arrival there we have already mentioned:—The arrival of a party of St. Simonians, to seek the free woman in this capital, and marry her to Father Enfantin, has for some days past diverted the public attention from the important political events which are now passing. These adventurers, by their ridiculous costume and conduct, as well as by the liberties which they took with some Turkish women, have given to the government so much cause for suspicion and discontent, that it ordered them to be arrested and conveyed to the Dardanelles, whence they were expelled from the Ottoman empire."

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

London, May 21.—Wednesday evening.—The rise of Consols to day, in consequence of the confirmation of the intelligence that a preliminary treaty had been agreed to by the Dutch Envoy, and transmitted to the Hague for ratification, has been rather more than 1 per cent, but its effect seems to have been in part anticipated by the reports current yesterday. The last quotations were 89½ to 90 for money, and 89½ to 90 for the July account. The settlement of to-day has produced nothing worth notice. Exchequer bills left off at 50s. to 51s. premium.

Rev. Mr. Avery.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES.

Notwithstanding the unanimous acquittal of the Rev. Mr. Avery, recently tried for the alleged murder of Sarah Maria Cox, there seems to be a disposition in the minds of some, to regard him as guilty, and the most ungenerous system of persecution has been waged against him. A plea for this wanton treatment of the unhappy clergyman, is made in the alleged assertion, that during the course of the trial, no evidence was elicited rebutting the testimony of the Engineer, who stated, as his opinion, that he received a certain pink letter, addressed to Maria Cornell, on the 27th November, from a person who strongly resembled Mr. Ave y in dress and appearance.

This seems to be the only point not satisfactorily cleared up, even to the most prejudiced, by the testimony on the part of the defence, and we are happy now in being able to lay before our readers a document which most clearly and faithfully removes every trace of suspicion from Mr. Avery. This proof has connection with that letter, which, if true, comes to light since the close of the trial, and reason of which delay is also explained in the extract below. It has been placed in our possession by a gentleman of veracity and high respectability from New England, now in this city, who received it since his absence from home, from an equally respectable gentleman residing in Newport. It is under date of Newport, June 24, 1833.

"Perhaps you have heard of Mr. Spencer's singular evidence—he lives in East Greenwich—came here last Tuesday, and Mr. Cranston told me he assisted B. Howland, Esq. in taking his deposition. Mr. C. told me at first he thought little of it, but after a close examination, and when Gen. Green's (the prosecutor in the case) declaration as to the goodness of the man's character, being one of his neighbours, a shoemaker, who minds his own business, and lets the world alone, &c. Mr. C. says he believes every word of it. If I thought you had not been informed about it I would write particulars, but will say, some were reading the trial in his shop of the letter being given to the engineer, and his oath, &c. Spencer wondered they should be so confident; saying, I delivered a letter on board that boat, but should not dare swear to whom, &c. They asked him when? He did not remember; but said 'twas the last time he was in Providence—looked at his bills and found Nov. 27th. Said 'twas delivered to him by a stranger in Pawtucket—a pink colour—between 9 and 10 o'clock. He did not know the clerk (which he borrowed of his brother) and a broad brimmed hat—the clerk and hat presented here. He thinks it was directed to a Cornell girl, and to the care of some other person. He spoke to his family about it after he got home, and asked if Benjamin Cornell, (of E. Greenwich) had a daughter at work at Fall River, &c."

East Greenwich lies on the west side of Providence River or Bay, about 15 miles south westerly from Providence; Pawtucket about half way between the two places. Bristol the place where Mr. Avery came from on Monday, 26th November, lies on the east side of the same Bay, and is about 15 miles from Mr. A. left Bristol, Monday, 26th November, arrived at Providence at half past 4 o'clock in the evening. Was at Providence November 27th. Left 28th, and was during his meetings, with his religious friends, so that there was not time or opportunity for his going to Pawtucket to hand the letter to Mr. Spencer.

Extract from a Speech of Washington Davis, a colored citizen of Liberia, delivered before the late Colonization Meeting in New York:

"We have been told, he said, that colonization has done no good, but much evil. He was able to state some good which it had done. In 1820, the river Mesurado was lined with slave factories. In 1825, ten slaves entered Mesurado bay. All these vessels had been compelled to abandon that market, and the factories had been destroyed. Not by the power had his been effected? Not by the American and British men of War, but by the efforts of Monrovia citizens. Mr. Davis proceeded to give an account of two expeditions against the slaves, in which he was personally engaged. In the first fifty slaves were captured and restored to freedom, which they now enjoy as citizens of the Colony. In the second, 150 slaves consisting of men, women, and children, were captured. Mr. Davis described in a simple and touching manner the distress in which they were found, and the joy and gratitude which they exhibited at their rescue. When we entered the place of their confinement, said Mr. D. they exclaimed in their native tongue, 'Do these Americans come to kill us?' We assured them, in their own language, that they were free; cast off their shackles, and treated them as brothers. These people were now industrious, valuable, and in many instances, pious citizens of the Colony. (Loud applause, accompanied with hisses from the blacks.)"

There is a respectable and intelligent gentleman, aged about 60 years, now residing at Hartford (Conn.) who is afflicted with a singular kind of mental derangement. He is insane in no other respect but in his memory of places. He does not recognise his own house, where he has lived for twenty years, and if he rides out a few miles he has no recollection of having seen it before, inquires who lives in it, and is surprised to find that his family have arrived before him. He nevertheless enjoys good health, with remarkably accurate eyesight, and what is most remarkable he has a perfect recollection of persons and events.

The appointment of a receiver to the estate of Ex-Sheriff Parkins, notwithstanding the verdict of the Jury of Inquest, that he was of sound mind, has called forth some strong newspaper comments upon the course of the Chancellor. It appears, however, that this appointment proceeds upon different grounds, and is founded upon ordinary proceedings in Equity, as practised in that state, to secure the creditors of Parkins, by procuring a discovery of his effects which are personal. His estate was estimated during the investigation, at four hundred thousand dollars. This course has been adopted to obtain satisfaction for judgment against him, from property which the Sheriff cannot reach by ordinary execution.

It gives us the most heart felt pleasure in being able to lay these facts before the public. They will be the means, we feel assured, of removing every trace of suspicion as regards Mr. Avery's guilt, from every mind and of restoring the accused to his former high standing in the community. The original of the extract we publish may be seen at this office. [Philad. Gazette.]

From the Richmond Compiler, June 28.

MR. RANDOLPH'S WILL.

We understand from a friend at Charlotte Court House that the will of Mr. Randolph was opened at Roanoke, his late residence on Friday last, by Judge Leigh, in the presence of Judge Tucker and one or two other gentlemen. The following are the principal if not the only bequests.

To Henry St. George Tucker, President of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, ten thousand dollars.

To Judge Leigh of Halifax, ten thousand dollars.

To Judge Leigh's son John Randolph, a small boy, five thousand dollars.

To John Wickham, Esq. of this place, some plate and a horse or two.

The remainder of his estate—lands, negroes, &c. to the son of his niece Mrs. Bryant, of Gloucester, daughter of John Coulter, Esq.

Judge Leigh and Judge Tucker are the executors. This will was made subsequent to his return from Russia, and was dated in January 1832.

Our informant says that he has not himself seen the will, but that he gives us the report believed at Charlotte Court House. This will will be offered for probate at the next Charlotte Court. It is the same that was left in Judge Leigh's possession. An examination is yet to be made among Mr. Randolph's private papers.

The name of our correspondent and his official situation at Charlotte Court House induce us to place the utmost confidence in the correctness of this statement.

Mr. Randolph, it is said here, has left two other wills; one dated in 1832, by which he directed the manumission of his slaves;—and another in March 1832. The former of these, is the one to which he was understood to refer, when he requested at Philadelphia that the provisions of a previous will should be carried into effect.

From the Winchester Virginian, June 26. EXECUTION.—Negro Ben, convicted of a rape, was executed in conformity with the judgment of the Court on Friday last. An immense concourse assembled to witness the execution. When the moment arrived for his suspension, he walked firmly to the spot, showed no terror in his countenance or manner, and died with scarcely a struggle. After hanging about half an hour, he was cut down and his body passed to the medical faculty, by whom some interesting galvanic experiments were performed upon his body.

We have applied to Dr. DUNNAN, through whose agency the experiments were undertaken and he has promised a detailed account for our next paper. As some curiosity is felt on the subject, we merely give a sketch of the results.

The galvanic influence was first applied to the muscles of the neck, which caused a convulsive action of those parts; next to the nerve above the eye—the result was opening and closing the eye-lids and an elevation of the nostrils and cheeks, expressive of disdain. It was then applied to the muscle which closes the mouth—a motion similar to that produced when a vessel is agitated was the result; then the tongue which produced a rapid quivering motion; applied to the nerve just above the bend of the arm, and the galvanic current sent a long it the result was very interesting—a violent contraction of the muscles of the arm was produced, the arm struck the body with great force and made powerful efforts to jerk away from the hand of the operator; when applied to the muscles of the thigh and foot, convulsive action in the muscles of the thigh was the result, attended by a contraction and bending of the leg and toes.

LIBERIA.

Extract from a Speech of Washington Davis, a colored citizen of Liberia, delivered before the late Colonization Meeting in New York:

"We have been told, he said, that colonization has done no good, but much evil. He was able to state some good which it had done. In 1820, the river Mesurado was lined with slave factories. In 1825, ten slaves entered Mesurado bay. All these vessels had been compelled to abandon that market, and the factories had been destroyed. Not by the power had his been effected? Not by the American and British men of War, but by the efforts of Monrovia citizens. Mr. Davis proceeded to give an account of two expeditions against the slaves, in which he was personally engaged. In the first fifty slaves were captured and restored to freedom, which they now enjoy as citizens of the Colony. In the second, 150 slaves consisting of men, women, and children, were captured. Mr. Davis described in a simple and touching manner the distress in which they were found, and the joy and gratitude which they exhibited at their rescue. When we entered the place of their confinement, said Mr. D. they exclaimed in their native tongue, 'Do these Americans come to kill us?' We assured them, in their own language, that they were free; cast off their shackles, and treated them as brothers. These people were now industrious, valuable, and in many instances, pious citizens of the Colony. (Loud applause, accompanied with hisses from the blacks.)"

I hastened from my dressing room; my host had bared his leg, and was washing the wound, which was a jagged tear from the hound's tooth. Part of the skin was loose, and a sudden thought appeared to strike him—he desired an iron to be heated, took a sharp pen-knife from his pocket, coolly and effectually removed the ragged flesh, and, regardless of the agony it occasioned, with amazing determination cauterized the wound severely.

The old butler, however, contented himself with binding up his bleeding hand. He endeavored to dissuade his master from undergoing what he considered to be unnecessary pain. "The dog was dead, sure, and that was quite sufficient to prevent any danger arising from the bite," he said, "and I am sure, he remained indifferent to the future consequences, and in perfect confidence that no ulterior injury could occur from the wound. Three months passed away—my friend's sister was returning from school; and as the mountain road was in bad repair, and a bridge had been swept away by the floods, saddle horses were sent to meet the carriage. The old butler, who had some private affairs to transact in the neighboring town, volunteered to be the escort of his young mistress, and obtained permission.

There was something unusual in the look and manner of her attendant, was quickly remarked by the lady. His address was wild and hurried, and some extraordinary feelings appeared to agitate him. To an enquiry if he was unwell, he returned a vague and unmeaning answer; he trembled violently when assisting her on horseback, and it was evident that some strange and fearful sensation disturbed him.

They rode some miles rapidly, until they reached the rivulet where the bridge had been carried off by the flood. To cross the stream was no way difficult, as the water barely covered the horse's fetlock. The lady had ridden through the water, when a thrilling cry of indescribable agony from her attendant arrested her. Her servant was upon the opposite side endeavoring to rein in his unwilling horse, and in his face there was a horrible and convulsed look that terrified his alarmed mistress.

THE MOON.

The substance of the Moon is more known to us than that of the brighter luminary. Its volume is forty nine times smaller than the volume of the earth. There is ground for supposing that all is solid at its surface, for it appears, in powerful telescopes, as an arid mass, on which some thoughts they could perceive the effects and even the explosions of volcanoes. There are mountains on the surface of the moon, which rise to nearly the height of three miles, and it has been inferred that it has deep caves, like the basins of our seas. Caspian lakes have been supposed in it. But it either has no atmosphere, or it is of such extreme rarity, as to exceed the nearest vacuum we can produce by our best constructed air pumps, so that no terrestrial animal could breathe alive on its surface. If then it is inhabited, it is not by beings who have bodies like either men, or any of our animated race! The lunar population must be of a far more aerial nature than our present selves, or our most delicate fowl creatures. Only sylphs, spirits, or angels, suit such an ethereal medium. It has a great number of invariable spots, that prove that the moon always presents to us the same hemisphere, and revolves on its axis in a period equal to that of its revolution round the earth. Its dark and bright parts have given rise to the idea, that it has seas, islands and continents, but it is doubted whether it has any water at all; and it has been supposed, that if it had any ocean, the superior attraction of the earth, especially in conjunction with the sun, would draw the aqueous fluid into a deluge over a large part of its surface.

The light of the moon is 300,000 times more feeble than that of the sun. From this inferiority, the lunar rays, when collected in the most powerful mirrors, produce no sensible effect on the thermometer. Indeed, they appear to have a cold producing agency, according to the experience of practical men, though philosophers have not yet ascertained the fact by direct experiments. That they have a peculiar and salutary influence on the animal frame, appears to have been actually experienced by some of our countrymen. Other nations declare the same. Its peculiar effects have been so often observed in mental derangement, that this malady has been named lunacy from them; and medical men experienced in such cases, have assured me that in many there is a visible excitement at the changes of this luminary. Atmospheric changes have also been ascribed. We learn from Plutarch, that the ancients believed the moon to produce many singular results, that are enumerated by him. Hence, however beautiful and interesting the moonlight scenery of both heaven and earth is felt to be by all, it will always be wise to recollect that the night is our natural and appointed season for repose.—Turner's Sacred History.

MELANCHOLY CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

During my first season at the Dublin University, I was invited to pass a short vacation with a relative of my mother. He lived in the south of Ireland, in an ancient family mansion-house, situated in the mountains, and at a considerable distance from the mail-coach road.

This gentleman was many years older than I.—He had an only sister, a girl of sixteen, beautiful and accomplished; at the period of my visit she was still at school, but was to finally leave it, as my host informed me, at Midsummer.

Never was there a more perfect specimen of primitive Irish life, than that which the domestic of my worthy relative exhibited. The house was enormously large—half ruins—and all, within and without, wild, ricketty, and irregular. There was a troop of idle and slothfully servants of both sexes, distracting every department of the establishment; and a pack of useless dogs infesting the premises, and cursing you at every turn. Between the biped and quadruped nuisances an eternal war was carried on, and not an hour of the day elapsed, but a canine outcry announced that some of those unhappy curs were being ejected by the butler, or pelted by the cook.

So common-place was this everlasting uproar, that after a few days I almost ceased to notice it. I was dressing for dinner, when the noise of the dogs, quarrelling in the yard, brought me to the window; a terrier was being worried by a rough savage looking dog bound, whom I had before this noticed and avoided. At the moment, my host was crossing from the stable; he struck the hound with his whip, but, regardless of the blow, he still continued his attack upon the smaller dog. The old butler, in coming from the garden, observed

To her anxious questions, he only replied by groans, which too truly betrayed his sufferings; at last, he pointed to the stream before him, and exclaimed, "I cannot, dare not cross it! Oh, God! I am lost! The dog—the dog!" What situation could be more frightful than that in which the lady found herself? In the centre of a desolate and unpeopled moor, far from assistance, and left alone with a person afflicted with decided madness. She might, it is true, have abandoned him, for the terrors of the poor wretch would have prevented him from crossing the rivulet; but with extraordinary courage she returned, seized the bridle fearlessly, and notwithstanding the outcries of the unhappy man, forced his horse through the water, and never left his side, until she fortunately overtook some tenants of her brother returning from a neighboring fair.

I arrived on a visit the third evening after this occurrence, and the recollection of that poor old man's sufferings has ever since haunted my memory. All that medical skill and affectionate attention on his master's part could do to assuage his pain, and mitigate the agonies he occasionally underwent, was done. At length the moment that was devoutly prayed for came, he died on the sixth morning.

From this horrible fate nothing but his own determination preserved my relative and by the timely use of a painful remedy, excision and cautery of the wound, he escaped this dreadful disease.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, July 9, 1833.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The friends of the Administration of the General Government in Talbot county, are invited to assemble at the Court House in Easton, on THIS DAY, the 9th of July inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of appointing delegates to a general committee of this Congressional District, which is to meet at Centerville, to nominate a candidate for Congress. A full meeting is confidently expected.

A CALL.

The friends of the present Administration of the General Government in Caroline county, are invited to assemble at the Court-house in Denton, on TUESDAY, THE 16th INST. at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of appointing Delegates to a general committee of this Congressional District, which is to meet in Centerville, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

VOX POPULI.

The administration Convention for the nomination of a candidate for the second Congressional District, will assemble at Centerville, on THURSDAY, 25th of July inst.

With this day's Whig we complete three years of our editorial labours. How far we have succeeded in giving satisfaction to our friends, we can only judge from the increased and continually increasing patronage extended to us; for which we now take occasion to render our grateful thanks. Many excellent, substantial, and prompt subscribers have been added, especially within the last twelve months, and to such, it always affords us the greatest pleasure to send our paper; but we have very many patrons who have, as yet, thought it unnecessary to make any remuneration for our services. We hope such persons will see the propriety of transmitting their subscriptions to us without delay. The amount to each individual is small, but when multiplied by 4 or 500 would make a sum of no mean amount, and would go very far to relieve the burdens necessarily imposed on us in conducting our business. We shall expect to hear from many, at once, as it is likely the present will be as convenient a time as any other, to them.

POSTAGE.—Persons indebted for postage are expected to call and pay without delay.

A rumour prevailed here on Saturday, that Black Hawk had been murdered, somewhere in the Western part of the State of New York, by a man, whose family was massacred by Black Hawk and his party last summer.

By the mail of yesterday we see no confirmation of this rumour.

We are glad to hear again from our old friend, "A Plain Man;" he is always acceptable.

To relieve the public mind from erroneous impressions on account of the sudden return of the President, we copy the annexed article from the Globe of Saturday.

The President, accompanied by the Vice President and Secretary of the Navy, his Private Secretary, and Col. Earl, arrived in this city at 10 o'clock this morning. After reaching Concord, he found that his strength would not enable him to undergo the repetition of his labors, which would be required in complying with the various engagements he had made. And it was feared, further exposure to the North Eastern winds, might prove permanently detrimental to his constitution, after his indisposition at Boston. He was, therefore, under the necessity of giving up his journey, without going to Portland, in Maine, which he intended to have made the termination of his tour at the North.

The President left Concord, for Washington, on Monday, the 1st instant, after breakfast, and reached this city at 10 o'clock this morning, accomplishing a journey of 474 miles in three days. His strength has recruited considerably since he commenced his return. The ordinary fatigue of a journey in the stages, relieved by the repose obtained in the steamboats and rail road cars, was found light in comparison with the personal exertion necessary to sustain him throughout a succession of days, in exchanging salutations and greetings with the immense number of his fellow citizens who thronged to meet him. He would have found it impossible to have borne up so long under the fatigue, but for the inspiring animation imparted by the enthusiastic kindness of his countrymen.

Uncle John's Latest.—A few weeks before Uncle John left off vending liquor at his tavern in this place, two men called in and asked for brandy. The bottle and glasses were set out. One of the men took about the third of a small glass, and the other nearly filled the tumbler. Each threw down a sixpence. Mine host threw the tip of the one who had taken the smallest quantity into the drawer, but to

the other who had taken nearly half a pint, he returned three cents. "How is this?" exclaimed the fellow, "Why don't you charge me as much as my companion?" "Oh!" replied Uncle John, "we always sell cheaper by the whole sale."—Easton Pa. Democrat.

(For the Eastern Shore Whig)

MR. MELLIKIS:

I observe by you, and the opposition line, that the two political parties are called on to unite in support of their respective feelings and principles. For some time past we have been much deranged, and suffered ourselves to be led away by the dazzling show of men, and neglected the grand and steady principles which led us through the arduous struggle of 1728—but I strongly hope on Tuesday to see us again united, and find many of our old associates returning to the good old political compact.

Often have I listened with pleasure at the recital of the commencement of the formation of our political division, when too young to partake of or understand.

I mistake not about the year 1794, the late Governor Wright made the first effort in opposition to William Hindman for Congress; who then were so bold and patriotic as to support him? I am told but few noble spirits of this county dared to advocate his doctrines, viz. Samuel Dickinson, Nicholas Martin, John Higgins, Thomas Higgins and M. Helsby.—Where now are the descendants of this little band of daring freemen, who now are no more, but rest from their labours, and at one time so nobly defended the cause of their ancestors?

Are any of them to be found this day on the side of Webster and those who thought the brave soldiers of the late war could fight without money, meat or drink, or who thought it unrighteous to celebrate our victories? If any, now is the time to renew the efforts of their forefathers; let them unite with the steady friends of '93 who will be glad to meet them; let them gird themselves in the Jeffersonian armor; let them hand down to their posterity the same political sentiments which they imbibed from their fathers, "and when they are called hence to give an account of their deeds, let them say, I have fought the good fight." Sir, I anticipate a hard battle, let every man be at his post, let no man shrink from his duty; "put not off for to-morrow what should be done to day, now is the accepted time, the enemy is at the door." our liberty for which we have long and ardently contended may be snatched from us by a fallacy—more determined inactivity under the garb of carelessness never rested in the breast of the opposition line.

In haste, I am,
A PLAIN MAN.

Talbot county, July 4, 1833.

THE CHOLERA.—The Williamsport (Md.) Banner of Saturday, confirms the report given in our last, from a Hagerstown paper, that there had been some cases of cholera, on the line of the canal, a few miles above the former place. The Banner says:

"The first case occurred about 8 days ago, and was followed by three others in the course of the 3 or 4 following days. These were violent and confirmed cases, all terminated fatally, and were all of laborers belonging to the same shanties, which, we learn, was in a most filthy and horrid state. It has since been vacated and burnt down. No other cases have occurred. The health of our citizens, and of the canal hands generally, along the river, is good as usual."

A letter from Louisville, Ky. dated 21st says:—"The steamboat Orleans has arrived from New Orleans—she buried twelve of her cabin passengers at Smithfield, and buried 17 in all, up to the Falls."

LEXINGTON, (Ky.)—The Reporter of the 23d ult. publishes a list of the names of those who have died of cholera in that city, from its commencement on the 2d, a period of twenty days.

Whites,	186
Blacks,	164
Lunatics,	25
Total,	375

The (Mississippi) State Rights Banner has the following:

It is with feelings of deep regret that we announce the death of his Excellency A. M. SCOTT, Governor of the State. He died at the House of Colonel Grinnell, in this place, last night about 11 o'clock, of Cholera. On Sunday evening last, he felt slightly indisposed, and took his bed. He continued unwell, but not at all alarmingly so until about 4 o'clock, P. M. when he was attacked violently with the symptoms of spasmodic cholera. Every thing that medical skill and the attention and kindness of friends could do, was done to save him—but all in vain.

THE CHOLERA.

One death by cholera occurred at Fredericksburg, Va. last week. The general health of the town, however, is said to be unusually good.

At New Orleans, on the 18th ult. there were 28 deaths.

A slip from the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, dated 28th ult. mentions three or four deaths by cholera since the previous report. The disease does not, however, appear to spread, and the subjects so far have been generally persons connected with boats from the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the New York Mercantile Advertiser from a medical gentleman residing in the interior of Louisiana, dated June 10.

"I am almost worried down with walking and riding day and night. The cholera is ravaging the country through, though it would be more correct to say the cholera and injudicious treatment, for where I have been called in time, I have lost but few patients."

But from the practice pursued in giving calomel, the blacks are dying in great numbers—in our village of 250 inhabitants, we have buried for some time past 3 and 4 deaths per day—the burying ground looks like a ploughed field—the disease is ravaging this State, and I fear will produce great and lasting injury.

The disease appears on the increase in this part of the country, and I think it will continue during the summer. It is quite a common thing to see a person walking about in good health in the morning, and to hear of his death before sunset. Calomel, bleeding, the cold dash, draughts of hot vinegar, and things of this kind are the common remedies, and all who are so treated, die, as a matter of course. I depend solely upon opium, which I give in the tincture, in doses of a table spoonful, and inject an ounce at a time into the rectum. I have no confidence in anything else—this treatment rarely fails when there is a pulse; but I have seen no case recover out of the collapsed state. I have tried every thing for that state of the disease, but have never found the least benefit to arise from any mode of treatment.

Some of the cases commenced with violent cramps in the stomach, without vomiting or purging, and in these I find Calomel combined with large doses of opium, of great service, but when there is active purging, I look upon calomel as a poison.

The day before yesterday I was called to a fine young man, who had taken 20 grains of calomel the evening before, when he was well, and found him collapsed, and he died in a few hours.

A planter, five miles from here, lost 25 hands, in 10 days, all treated with calomel.

THE CHOLERA. The Nashville Republican, of June 20 contains a letter to the editor from Pulaski, from which we made the following extracts: The deaths from the 3d to the 17th amounted to 43; whites 18; blacks 25.

Mr. Hall—I am sorry to inform you that the Cholera still rages here with unabated violence. The first case that proved fatal here was on Monday evening 3d inst. since which we have lost upwards of 40 of our citizens.—Amongst them is the Pastor of our Presbyterian Church, Rev. Jas. H. Brooks.

From the New York Gazette, July 3.

FROM LIBERIA.

We are indebted to Mr. Williams, Lieut. Governor, and Mr. Rogers, high Sheriff of Liberia, who arrived yesterday in the ship Jupiter, for the following interesting account of that Colony at the time they left. It contained upwards of 8000 inhabitants and 250 dwelling houses; 5 churches and meeting houses, viz. Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Monrovia; an Academy and several Schools. The Colony is governed by a Governor appointed by the Board of Managers at Washington, a Lieut. Gov. and two Council, elected by the people once in each year. The people are contented and happy, and it is gratifying to state that there are only two persons out of 3000 who are intemperate. Wheat and Rye have not yet been tried sufficiently to test the quality of their growth; Indian Corn grows well, but lessens in size; and almost all the vegetables of this country thrive well there. They have one schooner of 80 tons, 1 of 40 do. and 5 of 6 do. belonging to the place, and will soon build others. The natives in the interior lately have been very quiet. The staples of the country are Rice, which is plenty and good; also Cotton, which is of spontaneous growth, long and of fine texture; a person from the South has undertaken to bring it to more perfection. The place was very healthy.

Messrs. Williams and Rogers will proceed on to Washington, immediately, to confer with the Board of Managers on the propriety of allowing the colonists to choose all their officers, and to make such other alterations in their Constitution as are considered necessary.

In the Mayor's Court, yesterday morning, one JOHN FLEMING, charged with having sold and published the Ticker of last Saturday—the paper containing a gross libel—pleaded guilty.—Mr. P. A. Browne, who conducted the prosecution, desired the Court to hear what the man had to say for himself; observing that the prosecutor had no desire to see him severely punished, but that it was necessary to inform the public that every body concerned in framing, or distributing, libellous publications, is liable to punishment. Fleming told his story, which amounted to this:—that he had been a journeyman in the Ticker office for a few weeks, and that he had not known, or suspected that he was liable to punishment for circulating in the printing establishment the paper.

The Court, speaking through the Recorder, fined him a dollar, and let him go. The Recorder, Mr. M'Vaine, took the opportunity to observe that the Court had treated this culprit with more leniency than should be looked for by any offending in the same way hereafter. He stated, very clearly and impressively, that all who knowingly assist in spreading or publishing a libel are as guilty as those who have written or printed it, and he concluded by saying that, if the warning now given should be disregarded, exemplary sentences would be passed on future offenders.

Mr. Browne, in the brief and judicious speech with which he opened the case, observed that such papers as that in hand should be either "purified or discontinued;" and the Mayor's Court seems determined either to demolish them or to make them decent.—Philad. paper.

Premiums for Essays.—A deposit has been made (from what source, we do not learn) with the Life Insurance and Trust Company in the City of New York, subject to the control of Messrs. John C. Spencer, of Camanadigua; Benj. F. Butler of Albany and Philo C. Fuller of Genesee, New York, for the purpose of procuring lectures or essays, to be read in the common schools of New York, on the following subjects:

1. On the application of science to the useful arts;—for the best course of lectures on which, a premium of two hundred dollars, will be paid.

2. On the principle of Legislation,—the premium will be one hundred dollars.

3. On the intellectual, moral and religious instruction of youth by means of common schools,—the duty of affording such instruction,—and the improvement of which the system may be susceptible.—a premium of two hundred and fifty dollars.

The manuscript essays or lectures must be sent to one of the above individuals before the first of January next, with the real name of the author, but with some fictitious signature and the authors address. The lectures selected are to be printed and distributed to every common school in the State of New York. This is entirely a new plan in the system of common school education, and such as must be attended with the most beneficial effects. Great efforts have been made for some time past in New York to improve their system of common school education. The Legislature has provided a large fund for their support, and with the improvements that are now being made, they will soon be placed on a footing equal if not superior to those of New England.

THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN.—Our giddiness were surprised on learning, yesterday afternoon, that President Jackson and suite had arrived here in one of the steam boats connected with the New York Rail Road Line, and without landing, had been put on board the William Penn, for Baltimore. The story also goes, that they arrived at New York yesterday morning, in the steam boat from Providence, shortly after the departure of the boat for Philadelphia, and that embarking in another boat, they followed and overtook her some miles from New York. Various rumours and conjectures were afloat respecting the cause of the President's unexpected return; but not having been able to trace them to any responsible source, we have not thought it worth while to aid in giving them currency. A few days will explain the whole matter.—Philad. Sentinel.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated GREENSBORO, July 5, 1833.

Sir,—I have just time to inform you of a most serious and fatal accident, which befel one of our fellow citizens, Mr. Alexander Harrington, while engaged in celebrating the Fourth of July last night about 10 o'clock.—A large company of the citizens of Greensboro, had been engaged nearly the whole of the evening in firing cannon, when it is supposed from the overcharging her, she instantly burst, a piece struck Mr. Harrington upon the head and drove him of his life. Such was its force that it tore nearly all the right side of his head entirely away. The brain was scattered in different directions ten or fifteen feet.

The deceased was a very respectable young gentleman about 20 years of age; one who was esteemed by all who knew him for his many excellent qualities; a sober, promising young man. Thus Sir, we have another striking instance of the uncertainty of human life. In the midst of life we are in death, and this serious dispensation of Divine Providence, should be a solemn lesson to all survivors of the deceased.—E. Gaz.

PORT DEPOSIT, June 28.

ANOTHER FRESHET.—On Wednesday the 26th inst. the Susquehanna fulfilled her prophecy in the last Courant. It arose suddenly. A quantity of lumber, deposited above the dam, at the head of the canal, was carried over the embankment and washed down the river. We are pleased to hear that most of it will be recovered. It was reported, on Wednesday afternoon, that much injury was done to the dam; but this report is without foundation.

M. Roger D. Huygens, Count de Luvendal, late Charge d'Affaires, at interim, of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, took leave on Monday of the Secretary of State of the United States, and presented his successor M. E. M. A. Martini.

A WONDERFUL OCCURRENCE.—During a late meeting of the Baptist convention at M. Donough's (Ga.) the evening of Saturday, the 25th ult. the congregation were detained by a heavy fall of rain. The night was dark and the clouds portentous; some 30 or 30 men took through an old waste enclosure, for a new way, in which was an open well, the timbers which had covered it, having been thrown into it, "probably" by mischievous boys; the Rev. Mr. Stokes, of Lagrange, locked arm and arm with Mr. King of Columbus, walked into the well, Mr. King saving himself only by striking and catching on a post, which stood on the margin. Mr. S. fell 35 feet down among the puncheons at the bottom—and, strange to tell, was drawn up without any material injury except one foot sprained; but on which he was able in two days to walk by the aid of a stick.

The Sandusky Clarion gives an account of a race of seven and a half miles, on a smooth turnpike road, between a pedestrian and a gentleman with a horse and sulkey, for a purse of \$100. The pedestrian was to have thirty minutes advantage in time, but won the race without apparent fatigue, with fifteen minutes to spare.

CORK MATTRESS.—A mattress constructed of cork was exhibited last week at the City Hall, made by Mr. Henry Knapp of this city, which so far as we are able to judge, is an improvement on those generally in use. It is supposed to be superior to mattresses of any other material. Cork, in the first place, is a non-conductor of heat, and probably of all kinds of contagion. Secondly, a mattress of cork may be the means of saving life in cases of shipwreck, as a mattress of common size has been found by experiment, to retain the weight of three full grown persons from sinking. Thirdly, its elasticity and pliability are sufficient to secure it from becoming matted and preserve it from decay. A mattress of this description, we apprehend, would be desirable for use in warm climates, and cushions for chairs, sofas, &c. preferable to those of almost any other material.—Boston Courier.

We have some further particulars relative to the horrid disaster which happened recently in the powder mill of Messrs. Loomis & Hazard, at Canton, (Conn.) There were in the building about 100 kegs of powder. The building, which had been erected but a few months was blown all to pieces, the foundation, timber, shingles, &c. scattered thickly around for the space of fifty or sixty rods. The bodies of the workmen were also blown out of the building and dreadfully mangled.—Of one of them the legs, arms, and body were found in different places, and by the latest accounts, the head had not been discovered. It probably fell into the Farmington river, near by. Another was thrown out with such force, that when he struck the ground, he rebounded twice, at each time leaving large pieces of flesh upon the ground where he struck. The body presented a horrid spectacle. A mill upon the same foundation was blown up a few months since. It was not known how the explosion occurred.—Philad. Gaz.

A table of the births and deaths in the twelve arrondissements of Paris during the past year, which has lately been published, gives the following results.—In the course of the year there were 45,675 deaths, and 26,345 births, namely 23,568 deaths and 21,323 births in private houses, and 17,010 deaths and 4,992 births in the hospitals. Among the births in private houses there were 16,553 of legitimate children, and 4763 of illegitimate. In the hospitals only 499 were legitimate, and 4,498 illegitimate. Thus of the total births, above one third were illegitimate children. The deaths exceed the births by 19,371; but by subtracting about 16,000, occasioned by cholera, there remain about 25,000 deaths, which number corresponds with that of former years.

Supposed Murder.—On the 21st June the body of an unknown man was found at Summer's Point, Great Egg Harbor. It lay the arms folded, and securely tied with rattling. There were no papers about him, nor marks upon his clothes, by which he could be identified. In his pocket were found a pair of silver spectacles and several keys. When found, though swollen, he was not disfigured, and bore no marks of violence, save from the cords confining his arms. His appearance was highly respectable, and such as showed him to be no mariner. It is conjectured that he must have been a passenger upon some coasting vessel; that he was robbed and then to avoid detection, was thrown overboard. The coroner's verdict found the facts circumstantially, and in addition, that he had been tied at sea—had been thrown overboard, and drifted into Great Egg Harbour.

The daughter of Lord Byron has at length been presented at the British Court. The

following notice of her dress, upon this occasion, may prove interesting to the lovers of fashion.

"Hon. Miss Ada Byron.—White embroidered tulle dress over rich satin, corsage en pointe draps, with cestas, Mantilla, with court ruffles rich blonde; white satin train, trimmed with blonde. Head dress, feathers and blonde lappets, diamonds and pearls."

MARRIED

In Cambridge, on Thursday afternoon, by the Rev. Mr. Judd, Mr. Jesse BULLEN, of Talbot county, to Miss MARY ANN CORRIAN, of the former place.

DIED

In this county on Monday morning last, Eliza C. youngest daughter of George Stevens, in the 4th year of her age.

BALTIMORE PRICES.

	July 5, 1833.
Wheat, best red,	\$1 15 a 1 18
do. white	1 25 a 1 31
Corn, white	62 a 63
do. yellow	64 a 65
Rye	65 a 67
Oats	36 a 38

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen, I offer myself as a candidate for the next Sheriffship. Should you see fit to elect me, I pledge myself to execute the duties of said office to the best of my abilities.

JOSEPH GRAHAM.
Easton, July 9th, 1833.

W. & T. H. JENKINS

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have just received and opened a fresh supply of new summer

GOODS,

recently purchased at the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Very grateful for the increasing patronage of the public, they hope to deserve a continuance of it, by keeping such an assortment of

FASHIONABLE GOODS,

AS WILL SUIT ALL TASTES.

Their new supply embraces all kinds of

DRY GOODS

Crockery Ware and Groceries,

which they will sell for the cash.

Easton, July 9, 1833.

Bank Stock at Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale, at the front door of the Court house in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 23d day of the present month (July) at 3 o'clock, P. M. 110 Shares of Stock in the Branch Bank at Easton, of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; also 10 Shares of Stock in the Bank of Caroline, belonging to the estate of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. deceased. Terms of sale, Cash. Attendance given by

JOHN STEVENS, Adm'r.
of Thos. Perrin Smith, dec'd.

July 9

FOR SALE.

THE GRIST and SAW MILL with the FARM of 340 acres of Land attached to it—formerly the estate of the late Thos. J. Smith. The terms will be as usual, and on application to the subscriber a further description will be given of the property.

EDWARD HARRIS,
near Queenstown.

July 9th, 1833.

WANTED,

AS an Overseer for the next year, a man who can produce good certificates of his practical knowledge of farming, as also of a good moral character. One with a small family would be preferred. For further particulars enquire of the editor.

July 9

Luck at the Easton Lottery Office

In the drawing of the Union Canal Lottery Class No. 13th, drawn numbers

31, 17, 7, 55, 16, 6, 8, 62, 21, 5.

Combination 7, 16, 55 a prize of \$1,600 sold to Mr. Murnum.

Splendid Prizes to be sold in the next Union Canal Lottery, to be drawn on Saturday July 13th, 1833.

SCHEME.

1 prize \$30,000	100 prizes \$1,000
1 " 10,000	16 " 500
1 " 5,000	56 " 100
1 " 3,000	56 " 80

Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2 50, at the Easton Lottery Office, Md.

P. SACKET'S.

July 9

Trustee's Sale.

ACCORDING to a decree of Caroline county court, sitting as a Court of Equity, will be offered at public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY the 10th of August next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, a tract of land called James' Reserve, or by whatsoever name or names the same may be called, whereon John Hardisty lived and died, lying and being in Caroline county, within one mile of Greensborough, one mile of the subscriber's mill, and being immediately on Choptank river, containing one hundred and fifty acres of land more or less, the principal part of which is cleared land, and is considered to be the kindest and most certain to produce a fair crop of any land in the neighborhood, and with the least expense, with a comfortable dwelling and necessary out buildings, standing within about two hundred yards of the river, render it very convenient to ship all kinds of produce, either to Baltimore or Philadelphia, which lands will be carefully surveyed and a plat thereof exhibited on the day of sale. The purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, with interest thereon from the day of sale.

THOS. BURCHENAL, Trustee.

Greensborough, July 9


Strayed away or Stolen,

From the subscriber (in Easton), on Monday the 1st July inst. a valuable bay mare, with black legs; mane and tail; on her back, near her withers, she has a white spot, occasioned by a wound from a saddle. This mare will work in any year. Under the saddle she paces and racks, trots hard, but canter pleasantly. Whoever will give me such information as will cause me to obtain her again, will receive ample satisfaction.

J. M. FAULKNER.

N. B. I lost in the same way last fall a fine young Brindle Cow, they may be both at one place.

July 9

SCHOONER

SELIM.
THE fine new coppered, and copper fastened schooner SELIM, JOHN MASTERS, master, will run as a grain carrier from Miles River or any other convenient place, to Baltimore. Gentlemen entrusting their business to the undersigned, may rest assured that every attention will be given to its faithful execution. Freight on corn and wheat 5 cents a bushel, the subscriber paying for measurement and commissions. All orders left with David Hostler, will be thankfully received and immediately attended to.
ISAAC KIRBY.
July 9, 1833.

Easton Female Seminary.

Miss NICOLS & Mrs. SCULL.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their respective patrons and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of establishing a Female Seminary in this town, on an enlarged basis. They have selected gentlemen as trustees to whom they have submitted the general superintendence and direction of this Institution. And they propose as soon as practicable to obtain the services of a gentleman, whose testimonials shall inspire confidence in his moral and intellectual qualifications, to assist them in giving instruction in the higher branches of an accomplished female education.

The following branches of Education, will be taught in this Institution, and at the following prices, to wit:

Orthography, reading and plain sewing,	\$3 per quarter.
Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, & Music Work including the above branches,	4 ditto
Geography, with the use of Globes and maps, Astronomy, History, Composition, including the above branches	5 ditto
And if sufficient encouragement be given, the following will also be taught at the following prices,	
Embroidery, and Embroid work, &c.	\$5 extra do.
Music, including use of Piano	12 do
Drawing and Painting	6 do
Theorem painting on Velvet	5 do
Also the Latin and French Languages.	

Twelve weeks is a quarter. A liberal Salary will be given to a Gentleman who may produce such testimonials as above mentioned, if on examination he may be approved by the Trustees. It is desirable that early applications should be made, which if addressed post paid, to James Parrott, Esq. Secretary of the Board of trustees, will be promptly attended to. It is proposed that this Institution shall be opened on the third Monday in September next.

N. B. Accommodation at Mrs. Nicols' can be had at moderate prices for 10 or

POETRY.

INFIDELITY.

By the late Robert C. Sands.

Thou who scornest truth divine,
Say what joy, what hope is thine?
Is thy soul from sorrow free?
Is this world enough for thee?
No; for care corrodes thy heart,
Art thou willing to depart?
No; thy nature bids thee shrink
From the void abyss's brink.
Thou mayst laugh, in broad sunshine;
Sorrow, when sparks the red wine;
Thou must tremble, when deep night
Shuts the pageants from thy sight,
Morning comes, and thou blasphemest;
Yet another day thou dearest
Thine; but soon its light will wane;
Then thy warning comes again.
There's a morrow with no night—
Broad and blazing, endless light!
Should its dawn thy dreams o'ertake,
Better thou didst never wake!

VALUE OF A MOMENT.

By Montgomery.

At every motion of our breath,
Life trembles on the brink of death;
A taper's flame that upward turns,
While downward to the dust it burns.
Moment by moment years are passed,
And one long will be our last.
'Tis that (long fled) which gave us light,
And that which soon shall end in night,
There is a point no eye can see,
Yet on it hangs eternity.
This is that moment, as we choose,
The immortal part we save or lose;
Time past and time to come are not:
Time present, is our only lot.
O God, henceforth our hearts incline
To seek no other love but thine.

TRY ME.

Long, too long, I've waited dear,
Why, oh why deny me?
If my constancy thou fearest,
Take me, love, and try me.
See the crystal tear is glowing,
One bright smile will dry it;
Doubt not, when 'tis easy knowing,
Try it, dearest, try it!
Joys when brightest, still are fleetest,
Haste, dear maid, they're flying,
Woe, love, the fondest, sweetest,
May be had for trying.
Now I see thy heart relenting,
Dearest I defy thee?
Eyes and cheeks alike consenting,
Maiden, shall I fly thee?
Hopes and vows thus fondly meeting,
Dearest, do not chide them:
They who say Love's joys are cheating,
Never thus have tried them!

WOOL.

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

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of wool. Letters post paid asking information respecting the wool market, will receive immediate attention.
L. R. & Co., have leave to refer to Messrs. Tiffany, Shaw & Co., Daniel Cobb & Co., Samuel Wyman & Co., Baltimore.
May 14 6m

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

Will repair the shortest notice. Chronometers, Levers, Lutes, Harmonicas, Violins, Duplex, Repeating and Vertical Watches. Weekly and Daily Brass and Wood Clocks.

N. B. In consequence of an arrangement with one of the principal houses in Baltimore, P. W. W. can furnish to order any kind of time piece on the most accommodating terms, and at the shortest notice.
march 23 11

Notice is hereby given

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

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

150 NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase fifty and fifty servants of all descriptions. Mechanics of all kinds, from 12 to 25 years of age. He also wishes to purchase fifty families. It is desirable to purchase them in large lots, as they will be settled in Alabama, and will not be separated. Persons having slaves to dispose of will do well to give him a call, as he is permanently settled in this market and is prepared at all times to give the highest cash prices. All communications directed to him in Easton, will be promptly attended to. He can be at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton.
may 7 THOS. M. JONES

Camp Meeting.

A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Society, will commence on the 2d of August next, on the land of Turpin Wright, Esq. Oyster Neck Point, Dorchester county, immediately on Great Choptank river, about six miles above Cambridge. Persons attending can come by water to a good harbor, near the grounds.
The friends of religion generally, are invited to attend.
Dorchester county, June 18th, 1833.

CLARKE'S BIOGRAPHY.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, **AUTO BIOGRAPHY** of the late Rev. Dr. ADAM CLARKE—price 37 1/2 cts. Also, James' FAMILY MONITOR. Clarke's Scripture Promises. Olney's Geography. Kimbrough's Arithmetic. Grimshaw's England. Greece. Rome. Together with every variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. at fair prices. Like-wise, A good assortment of BLANK BOOKS and PAPER.
EDWARD MULLIKIN.
may 7

Collector's Second Notice.

THE subscriber desires of completing his collection for the year 1833, earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Tax, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The collector is bound to make his payments to those who have claims on the county in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired, and is much pressed for the same; therefore those in arrears, must be prepared to settle the amount of their Taxes when called on, or in case of their neglect to do so, the law will be his guide.
PHILIP MACKAY, Collector.
april 16

Farm for Sale.

I will sell at private sale, a farm in the Bay-side, Talbot county, situated about seven miles below St. Michaels, containing 202 1/2 acres of land more or less. This farm has ever been considered an almost unrivalled situation for health, or beauty. The land is in a good state of cultivation, with inexhaustible sources of manure—it is bounded on the waters of the Eastern Bay, on the one side, thence running across the entire neck of land, it has an extensive shore on a branch of Great Choptank River, where oyster shells may be had in a bundance. Applications made to the subscriber at Love Point, Kent Island, Queen Ann's county.
THOS. H. KEMP.
June 25 11

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Via the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. DAILY, AT HALF PAST SIX O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE President and Directors of the People's Steam Navigation Company, have the pleasure to announce the commencement of the Line for the conveyance of Passengers between the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the SWIFT and SPLENDID Steamer KENTUCKY, Captain D. Robinson, and OHIO, Captain W. WHILDIN, Jr. The KENTUCKY will leave the Company's wharf, LIGHT STREET, every morning, commencing To-morrow, (Saturday) at half past six o'clock, A. M. for Philadelphia, by way of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, through which the Passengers will be conveyed in splendid and commodious barges, (affording particularly to ladies, the most comfortable and desirable route) to Delaware City, where they will take the OHIO and arrive in Philadelphia the same afternoon at an early hour.

Passengers will be taken up and landed on any part of the Canal and also at New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and at the Lazaretto, on the Delaware.

The Tables and Berths shall not be excelled by those of any other line in the Union. This being the People's Line, no exertion will be spared on the part of the Agents, to entitle them to a full share of patronage of the traveling public.

Passage to Philadelphia, Two Dollars. All baggage, as usual, at the risk of the owners—the greatest attention, however, will be paid to its safety, by the Captains and their assistants on the route.

S. McCLELLAN, Agent,
No. 8, Light Street Wharf.
Baltimore, May 3, 1833—14
The Northern Mail Stage leaves Easton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 2 P. M. and arrives at the Canal next day in time for the Steam boat bound to Philadelphia.

LOOK HERE.

HAVING been appointed by the Commissioners of the town of Easton, Collector of the taxes for 1833, and having bonded for the performance thereof, I take this method to inform the citizens that I am now ready to receive their amounts; I shall generally be at the office of Thomas C. Nicols, Esq. with the Levy List, prepared to receive payments from such as will call to pay. The condition of my bond is, that I shall deliver within ten days after receiving the Levy List, to every person aforesaid, a ticket of the amount of his or her assessment or leave such ticket at the place of residence, or at his or her tenement, this having been done, all those who refuse or neglect to come forward and pay their accounts I must forthwith proceed to collect by levying execution on the property of such delinquent, and if I do not close the whole Levy List within three months my Bond is liable to be put in suit. The small pittance allowed me for collecting, will not justify my having much trouble or waiting; for levying execution and selling property I am allowed \$1 00 cost—I hope I shall in no instance have to demand, but I wish to be distinctly understood that if their accounts are not settled by the 20th of July next, I shall proceed to levy and demand my cost. Take care, do not let the time slip.
WM. C. RIDGWAY.
June 11

N. B. The sickly season is approaching—the citizens look well to their back yards—lime and clean them well—many of our citizens are their present existence to the united exertions in cleansing their back houses and yards so promptly last summer. Don't let them neglect it now.
W. C. R.

A CARD.

A owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASE and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

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

Notice is hereby given,

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

Tailoring Establishment.

ANDREW OEHLE,
TAILOR,

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

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

Gentlemen's Garments

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

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:
Dr. Scudder's Eye Water,
Morphine, Emeline,
Strychnine, Cornine,
Piperine, Oil Cubeb,
Solidified Copiva,
Oil of Cantharidin,
Denarctated Laudanum,
Ditto Opium, Iodine,
Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES, and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 16, &c.
Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Sunkers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.
Easton, Dec 18

NOTICE.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Frederick county, on the 5th day of May, 1833, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself ROBERT JACKSON. He is about 30 years of age, five feet five inches high; he has a scar on his breast, had on when committed, a blue cloth coat and linen pants, black for hat and old shoes—says he belongs to John Brown of Frederick county.

The owner, is hereby requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

M. E. BARTGIS,
Sheriff of Frederick county.
June 4 8t

The Globe and Eastern Shore Whig will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks, and charge

NOTICE.

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

The owner if any, is requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.
M. E. BARTGIS,
Sheriff of Frederick county.
may 28 8w

The Washington Globe, and the Eastern Whig will publish the above advertisements once a week for 8 weeks, and charge

JAMES L. SMITH, TAILOR.

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

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

To be rented, or for Sale.

A Farm, now in the occupancy of Mr. Thomas Bowdler; this farm adjoins Cambridge ferry, in Talbot county, and contains as per my plots and deeds, three hundred and sixty six and a half acres of land, of which one hundred and twenty one acres are in timber. The residue arable, and divided into three fields, beautifully situated on the Choptank River and Bolingbrook creek, and is susceptible of great improvements, the buildings are a barn and other out houses; the Dwelling a common one story wooden building with a kitchen, &c. I will rent upon a long lease to a tenant who will improve the land and take care of the timber; or I will sell at what I deem a reasonable price. It has the advantage of fish, oysters and wild fowl and a beautiful salt water situation, opposite Cambridge—For terms apply to
WM. HUGHLETT.
Galloway, Talbot county, June 25 3w

BOARDING.

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

CALEB BROWN.
N. B. Parents or guardians of children from the country, who may wish to place them at school in town, can have them accommodated with boarding by the subscriber, and the strictest attention paid to their morals and comfort.
Jan 22 G 11

A GREAT BARGAIN.

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

New and Splendid Assortment of



BOOTS & SHOES.

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

The Steam Boat Maryland



CAPTAIN TAYLOR,

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

SAMUEL OZMON, CABINET MAKER.

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

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.

The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, and is well prepared to execute all orders for Coffins with neatness and despatch, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals.
He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.
Easton, July 2

Farmers' Bank of Maryland. BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

26th June, 1833.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton, on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, twelve Directors for the Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.
By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
July 2

LOOK HERE.

ONE or two good Cabinet Makers (single men) who are fond of work than the subscriber, may obtain work by calling at the Cabinet shop of

JOHN MECONEKIN.

N. B. They may have their pay too. Two apprentices of good moral habits from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken to learn the above business.
may 7

WANTED.

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

LOST.

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

April 12th, 1833.
IN the late conflagration of the Treasury building, nearly all the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the establishment of the Department to the 31st of March, 1833, was destroyed including as well the original letters and communications addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the records of the letters and communications written by him. With a view to repair the loss, as far as may be practicable, all officers of the United States, are requested to cause copies to be prepared and authenticated by them, of any letters excepting those hereinafter alluded to which they may at any time have written to, or received from the Secretary of the Treasury; and all those who have been in office, and other individuals throughout the United States, and elsewhere, are invited to do the same. That this correspondence may be arranged into appropriate books, it is requested that it be copied on folio foolscap paper, with sufficient margin on all sides to admit of binding, and that no more than one letter be contained on a leaf. It is also requested, that the copies be written in a plain and distinct or engraving hand. Where the original letter can be spared, it would be preferred. The reasonable expense incurred in copying the papers now requested not exceeding the rate of ten cents for every hundred words, will be defrayed by the Department.

The correspondence which has been saved, and of which, therefore, no copies are desired, are the records of the letters written by the Secretary of the Treasury to Presidents and Cashiers of Banks, from the 1st October, 1819, to the 20th of February 1833; all the correspondence relating to the Revolutionary claims under the act of 15th May, 1823, and to claims of Virginia officers to half pay, under the act of 5th July, 1832; and to applications for the benefits of the acts of the 2d March, 1831, and 14th July, 1832, for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States. Copies of some circular letters and instructions, written by the Secretary have also been preserved, and it is requested that before a copy be made of any circular letter or instruction, written by the Secretary of the Treasury, the date and object of the circular be first stated to the Department, and its wishes on the subject ascertained.

LOUIS MCLEAN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

April 26—30
To be inserted three times a week for three months in the papers authorized to publish the laws of the United States.

SPRING FASHIONS. Millinery and Mantua Making. MRS. RIDGWAY

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

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

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

JOHN W. JENKINS.
Talbot county, may 28th 11

NOTICE.
THE Breeders to "Maryland Eclipse," are informed, that he will return to his old stand, in Easton, where he will remain during the ensuing week.
June 29, 1833—jy 2

C. HAYDEN,
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton, and its vicinity. He is at the Easton Hotel.
June 25

SAMUEL MACKAY
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a general supply of

HARVEST GOODS,
which he will dispose of very low for cash, or to punctual customers—he will take country produce in exchange at the market prices.

He has also received a large supply of LUMBER, consisting of WHITE and YELLOW PINE PLANK of all descriptions, SCANTLING and SHINGLES, WHITE OAK POSTS, &c. &c.
Easton, June 25 3w

THE STEAM BOAT

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

WANTED.
An active and intelligent youth to act in the capacity of Clerk in a retail Dry Good Store; one who writes a fair hand, and is conversant with accounts would be preferred. For particulars enquire of the editor.
Easton, June 18.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Easton, on the 1st of July, 1833, which, if not taken up, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters, on the 1st of October.

A	Mary Jolley	K	Charles Kinnamont
Jas. P. Anderson & Co.	Charles Kinnamont	Dr. Samuel T. Kemp	Ann C. Kirby
Nancy Jane Adams	Ann C. Kirby	Hinson Kirby	John Latoham
Isabella D. Bowers	John Latoham	A. J. Loveday	Nancy Lee
Mrs. Mary D. Bullitt	A. J. Loveday	Nancy Lee	Allethea Money
Solomon Benson	Allethea Money	Peter McMichael	James H. McNeal
Mrs. Bond	Peter McMichael	Thomas T. McNett	Margaret Mears
Robt. Banning	Thomas T. McNett	Mary Ann Martin	Foster Maynard
Sarah Berry	Mary Ann Martin	Joanna McKnett	Rebecca T. Neall
Richard Baker	Joanna McKnett	S. Pettibone or Co.	Wm. B. Phillips
Nimrod Barrix	S. Pettibone or Co.	Barnett Parrott	Michael Pinkind
Bennett Bracco	Barnett Parrott	Michael Pinkind	Saml Roberts
Wm. Beckley	Michael Pinkind	Saml Roberts	Robt R. Ross—2
A. M. Chamberlaine	Saml Roberts	Robt R. Ross—2	Miss Ridgway
Chas. G. Chamberlaine	Robt R. Ross—2	Miss Ridgway	Dr. John Reardon
John Camper	Miss Ridgway	Dr. John Reardon	Edward Roe
Saml. Roberts	Dr. John Reardon	Edward Roe	Caroline House
Margaret Cox	Edward Roe	Caroline House	Charles H. Rigby
Jesse Clarke—2	Caroline House	Charles H. Rigby	Peter Richard
Henry Cheers	Charles H. Rigby	Peter Richard	Richard Spencer
Wm. W. Gable	Peter Richard	Richard Spencer	Robt R. Ross—2
Thomas Cooper	Richard Spencer	Robt R. Ross—2	Thos. R. Ross
Mr. Cushman	Robt R. Ross—2	Thos. R. Ross	Miss Ridgway
Thomas Case	Thos. R. Ross	Miss Ridgway	Dr. John Reardon
John Council	Miss Ridgway	Dr. John Reardon	Edward Roe
W. M. Coats Lodge	Dr. John Reardon	Edward Roe	Caroline House
A. M. Catrip	Edward Roe	Caroline House	Charles H. Rigby
Henry Clift—4	Caroline House	Charles H. Rigby	Peter Richard
David Carson—3	Charles H. Rigby	Peter Richard	Richard Spencer
Secretary Colonization Society	Peter Richard	Richard Spencer	Robt R. Ross—2
Thos. R. Dawson	Richard Spencer	Robt R. Ross—2	Thos. R. Ross
Wm. Draxton	Robt R. Ross—2	Thos. R. Ross	Miss Ridgway
Wm. Dringill	Thos. R. Ross	Miss Ridgway	Dr. John Reardon
Elizabeth A. Edmondson	Miss Ridgway	Dr. John Reardon	Edward Roe
John Edmondson	Dr. John Reardon	Edward Roe	Caroline House
Mrs. T. A. Emory	Edward Roe	Caroline House	Charles H. Rigby
Mary Frampton			

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.—No. 62.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1833.

WHOLE No. 270.

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

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

No subscription discontinued until all arrear-
ages are settled, without the approbation of
the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square,
inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and
twenty five cents for each subsequent inser-
tion—larger advertisements in proportion.

From the New York American.

RANDOLPHIANA.—The writer of these
numbers having furnished to the Commercial
Advertiser, in which they were all republished
in a connected series, some additional ones, we
called them out, and to-day present them to
our readers:

Randolphiana.—One of our fellow passen-
gers was a very worthy cloth manufacturer
from Yorkshire, who did not profess to under-
stand any thing minutely beyond his business,
and had no taste for literature; but his man-
ners were so unpretending, Mr. Randolph used
frequently to converse for an hour with him
on subjects that he thought would interest
him. For instance after inquiring particularly
into the cloth trade he would exclaim
"Well, Mr. D. I say the West Riding for
ever—you must know Sir, that I'm Yorkshire
on one side, and I go the Yorkshire weavers
against the world!" To be sure, Sir, your poor
manufacturers—I mean the operatives—are not
half so well off as our slaves—only they are
white Sir, and therefore your Philanthropists
are not bound in conscience to look into their
misery—but that's your affair, not mine—So
long as John Bull is willing to work for us
and take our cotton and tobacco in payment,
Sir, I'm for giving him a monopoly of all the
evils of the system—I never want to see our
boys and girls, much less our men, turned in
to spinning-jennies—mere machines Sir—
mere machines. When I was a boy, Sir, the
departure of a London trader (as we used to
call the ship) from Virginia, was an affair of
great consequence—equal to a Presidential
election now a days—in my father's family,
Sir, the whole household was called together
—first, my mother [God bless her!] put down
the articles she wanted from England—next
the children according to their ages—and then
the domestic slaves—our mammy at the head
of them, down to the young ones, who lived
about the house—not a single individual was
omitted, Sir. Then, when the ship was gone,
the weeks and days and finally the hours were
counted 'till her return, Sir, and the joyful
signal of her arrival in James' River was cele-
brated as a jubilee. In those days, Sir, how
often have I called England my country, when
I little thought of war and separation!—But
now, Sir, our Egyptian task masters only
want to leave us the recollections of those times,
and they say we must purchase their vile do-
mestic stuffs—but it won't do Sir, no wooden
nutmegs for old Virginia—see hold fast to the
"West Riding" Sir.

I esteem him much Sir, Mr. Randolph
often said to me speaking of our Yorkshireman,
because what he knows he understands thor-
oughly—and what he don't know he leaves
to others. Sir, he is worth a dozen of your
modern dandies who repeat Latin and Greek
quotations and live by other men's wits, and
eat with a sixteen pronged fork—if I visit his
native town, Sir, I shall call and take York-
shire pudding with him, and I am sure he will
give me a welcome.

He was a decided enemy to universal suf-
frage, and used to boast that in Virginia none
but freeholders could vote—he also ridiculed
the ballot boxes, and said he hoped he would
never live to see the day when a Virginian
would be ashamed to declare aloud at the polls
for whom he gave his suffrage!—Once asked
him whether he thought that a Representative
was bound to obey the directions of his con-
stituents, or to follow the dictates of his own
conscience upon any particular subject of leg-
islation. "Sir" said he good humoredly "I
don't like direct interrogatories, and you are
not my Father Confessor—on the first day of
election I always attend at the Court House,
and I consider that every freeholder has a
right to ask me any questions he chooses—
how I would answer them, Sir, I cannot tell
elsewhere, especially to you who are not my
constituent—but, Sir, I yield to my constituents,
or they to me, for we have never quarrelled—
and no man ever yet, Sir, had such constituents
as I have!"

He mentioned that he first entered Con-
gress in the year 1799. When he approached
the table to take the oath, the Speaker said to
him, "Your appearance, Mr. Randolph, is very
youthful, you will pardon me for asking whether
you have yet reached the legal age to en-
titled you to a seat here?" "Go, Sir, and ask
my constituents—they sent me!" was his quick
reply. The Speaker bowed, and immediately
administered the oath! I think Mr. R. told
me that, at the time of his election, he had
not attained the full age, but that he had just
reached it, previous to the meeting of Con-
gress, and thus barely "saved his distance!"

His recollections of the old times in Vir-
ginia were very vivid, and he told us innumera-
ble characteristic anecdotes of both men and
matters; and he made me promise to get and
read "Smith's History of Virginia" (which he
and some other gentlemen had re-published in
the original orthography, and with copies of
the old fashioned pictures of the Indians, &c.)
on my return to America—which promise, by
the way, I faithfully performed, and I
recommend that work to the curious.

One morning, he gave me a most animat-
ing description of the great men of the dif-
ferent States, beginning at the North. He
soon, however, got fairly into Virginia, and
once there—it was impossible to drive him be-
yond the "Ancient Dominion." Dinner time
found him still lingering east of the Blue
Ridge, and we had to adjourn the conversa-
tion until the next day.

Sometimes when I wished to borrow a book
from his travelling library, he would say,
"Take any of them, Sir, but novels—they are
not fit food for young men. When you get
home, Sir, tell your father that I have advised
you not to read novels or drink whiskey punch
—they both injure the brains!"

He took great pride in his perfect knowl-
edge of the English language, and frequently
pointed out errors in the works of some of the
best writers—and he used to deplore the lit-
tle attention that was paid to correct speak-
ing by the members of Congress. He had a
memorandum of some gross mistakes in lan-
guage, made at different times by his cotem-
poraries in the House, on various subjects un-
der discussion, a copy of which he gave me.

He was famous for making, what he called,
"unintentional hits"—Such as the following:—
"we were seated one day on deck, and he ob-
served, that some body had been painting the
companion way and seats—he called the mate
to him and said, 'Pray, Mr. Wilson, who has
been making an exhibit of his great ignorance
of the brush—I never saw such vile daubing—'
a child would have done it better, Sir—only
tell me who has disgraced the seats, and I
shall get the Captain to break him.' Mr.
Wilson, who was holding his sides with laugh-
ter, all this time, at length replied, 'It was I,
Sir.' 'I really beg your pardon, Mr. Wilson,'
said Mr. Randolph—I had no suspicion it was
you, Sir, I did not mean to hurt your feelings.'

"Oh, Sir," rejoined Wilson, 'I'm not in the
least offended—I am a sailor and not a painter—
I was only amusing myself during the calm
this morning.'

"Tiding as this incident was Mr. Randolph
never forgot it, but he always praised Mr.
Wilson for his good humour in taking it so
well. The circumstance had passed out of my
memory two months afterward when I met
Mr. Randolph in London, and he recalled it
on the following occasion. I dined in his
company at the house of a gentleman, a cele-
brated philanthropist, with a large party. In
the course of conversation some person told
an anecdote of the Emperor Alexander of
Russia. Mr. Randolph, who had a very poor
opinion of his character, said to our host, 'I
am really sorry, Sir, to find that this autocrat
of semi barbarians has so completely gulled so
many of the good people of London—he is a
humbug, Sir—a spurious philanthropist, and
cares only for the extension of his power—'
Why, Sir, he is the Chief Robber of the mod-
ern Goths and Vandals, who having just
tasted the good things of Europe, want to
overrun the fertile plains of the South like a
cloud of locusts. Look at Poland, Sir, and
look to France—aye, and to England! His
friendship! I trust him not.' 'Times Danos
et dona ferentes! He preaches Christianity,
Sir, but 'tis all lip service!' The company lis-
tened to this denunciation with the most mark-
ed attention, and our host appeared to be
greatly entertained by it, but made no serious
reply. On our way from his house, I said to
Mr. Randolph—'You have just made a terri-
ble blunder; are you not aware that Mr. —
is the intimate friend and great admirer of the
Emperor Alexander, and that he has even vi-
sited him in Russia?' 'What a sad mistake,
Sir!' exclaimed he—I did not know he ever
admitted him: I no more suspected it, Sir,
than that Mr. Wilson painted the ship! But
it must pass, Sir—it is one of my unintention-
al good hits—pray do, however, apologize for
me to Mr. — when you next see him!"

It became one of his standard quotations
ever after, and I heard him use it when years
had passed away, both in New York and
Washington, on occasions similar to the above.

On Good Friday, whilst we were sitting on
deck, looking out for land, Mr. Randolph
wrote some religious remarks suitable to the
day, which he read to me in the evening—
they were admirably expressed, and did much
credit to his head and heart.

Mr. Randolph and I visited Westminster
Abbey together, and it happened to be on St.
John's day—we arrived there just as the
church service commenced in the chapel, and
heard some very fine music. He spoke so
loud in making the responses, some of the con-
gregation (not a very numerous one, by the
bye) wondered who the devout stranger could
be? The clergyman read the service very
badly, and gave us but an indifferent sermon.
When we got out, Randolph said—"What a
pity it is, Sir, that the sublime service of the
Church should ever be murdered by so mis-
erable a reader—he is paid by the job, Sir,
you may depend upon it, and is always in a
hurry to get through it." "But, Sir, I esteem
it no small honor to have worshipped in West-
minster Abbey—let us now, however, mingle
with the mighty Dead!" He soon became
disgusted with the flippancy of the guide, who
attempted to pass off his old jokes on some of
the antiquated figures; he called me aside, and
said—"Let us give the knave his face and have
done with him—I cannot endure such num-
mery, Sir." When we came to a particular
spot, he stopped and said—"I will not say—
'take off your shoes, for the ground whereon
you stand is holy'—but look Sir, do you see
these simple letters on the flag stone beneath
your feet, W. P. C. F. F.—here lie, side by
side, the remains of the two great Rivals, Pitt
and Fox, whose memory so completely lives
in history, no marble monuments are neces-
sary to mark the spot where their bodies repose
—there is more simple grandeur in these few
letters, than in all the surrounding Monu-
ments, Sir!"

After spending four weeks very delightfully
in London, I was obliged to return to Ireland
and parted with much regret from Mr. Ran-
dolph, whom I did not again see until my
return to America in 1833.

From the British Farmer's Magazine.
ON SETTING WHEAT.

This is a method which is reckoned one of
the greatest improvements in husbandry that
was made during the last century.

It seems to have been first suggested by
planting grain in a garden for mere curiosity,
by persons who had no opportunity of extend-
ing the cultivation for profit. This was first
attempted at Norwich, and a few years after
by one of the largest occupiers of land in Nor-
wich, who set fifty seven acres in one year—
His success from the visible superiority of his
crop, both in quantity and quality, that in the
following autumn he set three hundred acres,
and has continued the practice ever since—

This noble experiment established the prac-
tice, and was the means of introducing it gen-
erally among the intelligent farmers in a very
large district; there being few who now sow
any wheat if they can procure hands to set it.
It has been generally observed that although
the set crops appear very thin during the au-
tumn and winter, the plants tiller and spread
prodigiously during the spring. The ears are
indisputably larger, without dwarfish or small
corn—the grain is of a larger bulk, and spe-
cifically heavier per bushel than when sown.
The lands on which this method is particu-
larly prosperous, are either after a clover
stubble, or on which trefoil and grass seed
were sown the spring before the last. These

grounds after the usual manuring, are once
turned over with the plough in extending fur-
row, at ten inches wider, along which a
man, who is called a dibbler, with two set-
tles, somewhat bigger than ramrods, by
considerably larger at the lower end, are
pointed at the extremity, steps backward
along the furrow, and makes the holes about
four inches asunder every way, and one deep. In
these holes the droppers (women, boys and
girls) drop two grains, which are quite suffi-
cient. After this, a gate hushed with three
drawn by one horse over the land, and cl-
se up the holes. By this mode three pecks
of grain are sufficient for an acre; and being
immediately buried, are equally removed from
vermin or the power of frost. The regularity
of its rising gives the best opportunity of
keeping it clear from weeds, by weeding or
hand hoeing. Setting of wheat is a method
peculiarly beneficial when corn is dear, and
if the season is favorable, may be practised
with great benefit to the farmer. Sir Thomas
Bevor, of Norfolk, found the produce to be
two bushels per acre more than from the sown
wheat, but having less smaller corn, and
intermixed with it, the sample is better, and
the price, for the same quantity, is the same
generally of two shillings per quarter. This
method, too, saves to the farmer and the pub-
lic six pecks of seed wheat in every acre
which, if generally adopted, would of itself af-
ford bread for more than half a million of
people. Add to these considerations the great
support given to the poor by the second har-
vest, as it may be called, which enables them
to pay their rents and maintain their families
without having recourse to the parish. The
expense of setting by hand is now reduced
to about six shillings per acre; which in good
weather may be done by one dibbler attended
by three droppers, in two days. This is five
shillings per day; of which if the dibbler
gives to the children sixpence each, he will
have three shillings sixpence for his day's
work, which is more than he can earn by any
other labor so easy to himself. But if he have
a wife who dibbles with him, and two or three
of his own children to drop to him, his gains will
then be very important, and enough to insure a
plenty of candidates for that work, even in the
least populous parts of the country. But the
profit of this method in seasons when seed corn
is very cheap, or the autumn particularly unfa-
vorable to the practice, must certainly be less-
ened.

This, then, is one of the improved methods
of farming which the Agricultural Employ-
ment Institution ought to adopt. Transplant-
ing wheat is another source of employment
for the redundant poor, the beneficial results
of which may be seen at the Exhibition of
Arts, Charing Cross, sent there by Mr. E. J.
Lance of Lewisham.

From the Genesee Farmer.
PERMANENT PASTURES.

There is one objection against lands newly
laid down to grass, which both Sir John Sin-
clair and John Lorin seem willing to admit,
namely; such grounds being softer than old
pastures, are not so eligible for heavy cattle.
The late Judge Peters, although he admits
that "changing crops, or what is called con-
stant husbandry, in which cases is only a
rotation, would be found most suitable to
the circumstances of that country," yet he
appears to have been partial to old pas-
tures. In his "Notes for a Young Farmer,"
the remarks "It will be difficult to keep an
old farm long in grass; and the plough must
therefore be often used than a clean farm re-
quires. Yet with compost of top dressings,
and destruction of weeds, wonders may be per-
formed in a grazing system. If you should
be so fortunate as to conquer weeds and pests,
and obtain a clean cover of the 'Poa viridis' or
green grass, it is not to be told how long your
fields, with top dressings will continue without
being disturbed by the plough, if scarified;
surface bound by a proper instrument.

"The experiment of clearing by tillage, and
meliorating by manure, worn lands, and en-
able them to throw up grasses spontaneously,
has decidedly succeeded so as to ensure valu-
able crops of the appropriate kinds which in-
truders establish themselves, after contending with
intruders for a time.

From Dr. Mease's Eulogium on William
West, it appears that, that eminent grazier
was decidedly in favor of old pastures. "A
permanent pasture was the object he aimed at,
for he held a principle that every country
was blessed by a native permanent pasture
grass."

He had the satisfaction to see the complete
success of the practice. For as the artificial
grasses declined, the permanent native green
grass took their place; and only required a
repetition of the practice which caused its ap-
pearance, to ensure its continuance; and for
many years, he exhibited the only instance in
the county, of an entire sward of green grass
upon an upland farm; and of fields which had
not been disturbed by the plough, for upwards
of thirty years."

In the latter case, it is evident that West's
attention was entirely turned to grazing; but
in this fine wheat growing district, very few,
if any of our farmers, confine their attention
to stock, generally deemed the convertible his-
bandry the most profitable. Yet there are cir-
cumstances with us, in favor of retaining an
old pasture field, which do not prevail in some
other districts no manure to prevent its dete-
rioration, is required—so fertile are our lands;
and simple to convert it into meadow without
pasturing for a year or two, will cure it of being
surface bound.

A FARMER.

*Poa viridis, of Muhlberg—Poa pratensis
of Linnaeus—the spear grass of the Genesee
country.

The frightful increase of crime in this
country is a subject well calculated to arrest
the attention of the philanthropist. In almost
every newspaper which we open, we find some
new outrage added to the black and swollen
catalogue already upon record; and rapes and
murders, characterized by circumstances
which ought to curdle the blood with horror,
are grown so familiar that they have almost
ceased to excite any extraordinary sensation.
Within a few months, three murders have been
done on this continent—two in our neighbour-
hood State of New Jersey, and one in Canada—
which exhibit a degree of enormity so terrible,
that we almost tremble to think that wretches
capable of such deeds should be clothed in
the same garment of flesh and blood as our-
selves. The wanton and merciless butchery
of Mrs. Hamilton; the appalling massacre of
the Sayres; the brutal, bloody and most in-
human assassination of the Canadian wife, by
the newly-married husband, would once have

spread terror over the whole land & roused the
whole community against the perpetrators;
but now the criminals are made the objects of
pity and commiseration; motives of palliation
are suggested in their behalf; and love (oh!
sacrilege!) and madness are declared to be
the causes of their guilt, as if there needed
any other promptings than the devices and
desires of their own wicked and devilish
hearts.

It is, we fear, to this unnatural sympathy
with the authors of crime, this ill-judged and
misplaced compassion, that much of the evil
is to be attributed. He who willfully imbrues
his hands in the blood of his fellow creatures,
both by the ordinances of God, and the laws
of man stands outcast and accursed; and pity,
when bestowed on such a wretch, is worse
than wasted. And yet so anomalous is the
character of man, that even the desperate
monster who cruelly murdered the family of
Mr. Sayre, has found an apologist, who sug-
gests that he must have acted under the influ-
ence and delusions of insanity.

The principle that every one shall be pre-
sumed innocent, until proved guilty, is no less
beneficial to humanity, and we would not deny its
advantages which can arise from a strict
observance of the forms of the law; let every
doubt be construed in his favor, and if the
proof fail in any important particular, let the
failure operate to procure his discharge from
the accusation. No false notions of humani-
ty—no over-refined speculations upon the
propriety of the punishment to be inflicted
upon the guilty—should be permitted to enter
into the minds and deliberations of the "sworn
twelve" commissioned to try the offender, and
blind them to the performance of their duty.
If they find the proof clear—strong—positive,
and unequivocal, they owe it to themselves,
to their consciences, and to society, to make
their verdict in accordance with that proof;
and let it be what it may, with the conse-
quences they have nothing to do. And if, af-
ter a full, fair and dispassionate trial, such as
every prisoner charged with capital is sure in
this country, at least to receive—the imputa-
tion of guilt is confirmed and recorded, then
should the criminal be so regarded and treat-
ed. We do not mean that any physical com-
fort, not incompatible with its situation, should
be denied him; nor would we debar him any
means of seeking mental repose which could
be granted with safety. In the quiet security
of his lonely cell he might commune with him-
self, or those appointed to visit him, and if he
could find peace, even so let it be. But in the
world, and to the world, he should be known
as the violator of the most sacred laws, human
and divine, and should be regarded with that
athing which his conduct merits.

It is too common a practice to invest a cap-
tively convicted criminal, with a factitious in-
terest, in the contemplation of which the ac-
tivity of his senses serves to blunt rather
than whet our feeling of indignation. If any
man distinguished himself by going beyond
his predecessors in guilt, being marked and set
apart by accomplishing crimes which less
hardened villains would have shuddered to
think of, he at once becomes the object of a
curious curiosity; relics and mementoes con-
nected with him are carefully preserved; and
his memory is fastened on the public mind
and by the pleasing consciousness, that though
a triple-dyed villain, he is the attracting cen-
tre of universal attention. That arch-sound-
red Mela, remembering the interest which
his numerous visitors evidently felt in him, and
seeing the military pomp and parade which
surrounded his scaffold, died as proudly as if
he had been a hero at the head of his army;
and among the thousands who witnessed
his execution, we have no doubt there were
some who envied him the eclat of his death,
so completely was the ignominy obscured by
the glitter of the ceremonial.

We are not among those who doubt the ef-
ficacy, or deny the right of capital punishment.
"Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall
his blood be shed," is the earliest law upon re-
cord, and the fulfilment of Divine wrath, a-
gainst all who lift their hands to slay their
fellow men, are stern and frequent throughout
the Old Testament scriptures. We should
be glad to see a change, however, in the man-
ner, in which this punishment is imposed. In-
stead of the martial and holiday like prepara-
tion which makes an execution a scene of fes-
tivity rather than sadness; a triumph not by
two, but often, over the laws, the criminal
should go to his last account, uncheered or
unmolested by the shouts or curses of thou-
sands surrounded only by the officers of the
law, and ministers of religion. The ambition
to die bravely hardens the sinner's heart a-
gainst the voice of repentance, and in admir-
ing the fortitude of the victim, the crowd are
too apt to forget the justice of the sentence.
Men who have been to witness a public exe-
cution are more generally hard to applaud
the fortitude of the criminal than to execrate
the enormity of the crime.—Saturday Courier.

From Porter's Family Journal.

LEGAL RELATION OF HUSBAND AND WIFE.—
The effects produced by marriage on the legal
rights of the parties are important to be
known in every family.

In law, husband and wife are considered as
one person; and on this principle, all their civil
duties, rights, and disabilities rest.

"The wife cannot sue in her own name.
If she suffer injury or wrong in her person
or property, she can, with her husband's aid
and concurrence, prosecute for redress, but
the husband must always be the defendant—
in criminal cases, however, their relations are
assumed a new form: the wife may in criminal
cases, be prosecuted and punished.

"The wife can make no contract with the hus-
band; nor the husband with the wife. This
disability is involved in the first principle
which makes them legally one. But they may
contract, through the agency of trustees, the
wife being under the protection of the hus-
band.

All contracts made between them before
marriage are of course dissolved upon that
event.

The husband cannot convey lands or rent
estate to his wife directly, but he may settle them
upon her through a trustee. The wife may
release her dower to his grantee. As it
respects the rights of bequest, the husband
can always devise real estate to his wife.

Upon marriage, the husband becomes pos-
sessed of all right and title to her property,
whether personal or real, and at the same
time he becomes liable for all her debts, and
must fulfil all contracts made prior to their
union.

If the wife die before the husband and there
be no issue, her heirs succeed to her real es-
tate.

But in the case of issue, the husband re-

mains in possession of her lands during his
lifetime only; and at his demise they go to the
heirs of his wife.

All debts due to the wife become, after mar-
riage, the property of the husband, who be-
comes invested with power to sue on bond,
note or any other obligation, to his own exclu-
sive use. The power of discharge and assign-
ment, and change of securities are of course
involved in the leading principle. If he die
before the recovery of the money, or the dis-
charge of securities, the wife becomes entitled
to the debts in her own right.

All personal property of the wife, such as
money, goods, moveables, and stock, become
absolutely the property of the husband upon
marriage, and on his death go to his heirs.

Property may be secured to the use of the
wife, deeds of marriage settlement, in order
to secure to the wife a respectable competency
against the vicissitudes of life, or the extrava-
gancies, vices, or cruelties of her husband.

Property may be settled on the wife after
marriage, by the husband, he being solvent at
the time, and not made with a view to defraud
creditors.

The wife of course, cannot demise lands;
but any personal or real estate settled upon her
in trust, she may bequeath, or any savings
from property given to her separate use.

The husband is bound to provide his wife
with all necessary and suitable for her condition
in life; and of course becomes liable for debts con-
tracted by her for such necessities; but not for
superfluities or extravagancies.

The husband and wife cannot be witnesses
against each other, or for each other, in civil
or criminal cases, where the testimony
has the least tendency to favor or criminate
each other.

One exception to this rule exists, where the
law respecting the personal safety and life of
the wife, permits her to give testimony against
her husband for her own protection.

A London paper tells an amusing story of
a "stout gentleman" who, in order to expand
comfortably while travelling, took and paid for
two inside places for Liverpool, but unfortu-
nately forgot to specify the precise local situa-
tion, and to his chagrin, when he attended at
the hour appointed, he found two gentlemen
seated, one at the front and the other at the
back; and the proprietors insisted there were
two places left, though not on the same seat,
as intended. The stout gentleman insisted
that he had a right to have the places together,
and, refusing to travel by the coach, took a
chaise and four horses, and travelled alone.—
He afterwards sued the proprietors, but was
non-suited. The history of this portly per-
sonage is not without its moral. How many are
there, who, starting on the grand mail route
of life, are so eager to provide a luxurious berth
on the passage, that without pausing to exam-
ine the vehicle that is to convey them, or ta-
king into consideration their fellow-passengers
on the route, they go straightway and book
two or three places for themselves, and then
find, too late, that they cannot occupy but
one of them. That a choice of places in that
large omnibus, the world, exists, every one
who has been upon the road a score of years
is fully aware. Yet, though we may occa-
sionally, for the sake of relief, change seats
with our fellow-travellers, we never attempt
to occupy more than one place at a time,
without getting into some difficulty with
those around us, and sometimes incurring the
loss of our passage altogether. But even to
those who can content themselves with a sin-
gle seat, how perplexing is it to make a choice.
At one moment, we are all alive to take an
outside place for the purpose of examining the
country around; and then, as the landscape
darkens with clouds or some chill north-easter,
charged perhaps with sleet and rain, sets fast
in our teeth, we are happy enough to get close-
ly beside some pretty little female traveller,
smuggled up with her boudoir on the front
seat. Again, as the wheels are rattling over a
smooth piece of Macadamized road, we
burn to get on the box, and taking the reins
in our gloves, prove to our companions, at the
expense of their necks, how well we can han-
dle the driver's team. Anon, our humor
changes; we fancy the middle seat, where we
can slumber or rest, at our will, the easy chair
of those before and behind us, or quietly by the
breezy window enjoy the scenes that whirl
by us. In the end, however, we almost all of
us come to fancy the back seat. We are fa-
tigated with the jolting of the road, and yet
have become so attached to the stage as to be
unwilling to leave it; and we like to snooze
away in quiet the last miles of our journey,
unmolested by the crack of the driver's whip,
or the noisy prattle of the younger passengers,
to whom our first stopping place is only a half
way house. But the worst feature in all this
change-about system, is that we are rarely
or never contented with the place we chance
to occupy. For in the early part of the stage
we are afflicted with a continual desire of
change, and the only effect of having tried
more than one seat is to puff us up with tri-
umphant wishes, as to make us, like the bal-
ky gentleman in the Liverpool coach, anxious
to fill two places at once. Now, we remem-
ber to have read somewhere, in some grave
book or other, that it is by laying down certain
well ascertained principles of conduct, and re-
examining them every day, that a new empire
is given to reason, and that we learn to "se-
lect the most eligible points in all situations
in life;" an aphorism which applies as clearly to
the omnibus we are speaking of, as if it were
meant to head the way bill, that each might
read and make the application for himself,
while booking a seat. The art of travelling
well, and the art of living happily, lie in the
faculty of appreciating the means and oppor-
tunities around us,—deciding upon those
which are most essential; and having made
our choice, yielding up, without one regretful
feeling, every object which cannot be included
in it, to others.—N. Y. American.

Thirdly. Let our constituted authorities
absolutely prohibit the traffic in ardent spirits,
by wholesale or retail, in any population,
great or small, when the approach of cholera
is threatened. If this cannot be done in an-
ticipation, it should by all means be enforced
on the first appearance of the disease in any
city, town or village.

Fourthly. Let all our prisons, almshouses,
or other crowded apartments, as those of the
poor especially, be daily subjected to inspec-
tion, cleansing and ventilation, and let special
attention be paid to the quality of the meat
and other articles of provision.

Fifthly. Let physicians be appointed and
stationed day and night, in every neighbor-
hood, on the first appearance of the epidemic,
to be accessible at all times by the poor, for
the treatment of the premonitory symptoms,
and let the plan of treatment be agreed on by
the Medical Department of the Board of
Health, requiring uniform and discreet deple-
tion, and absolutely forbidding the use of op-
ium or ardent spirits, either as a preventive
or cure, except under such restrictions as said
department might accurately define.

Sixthly. Let clean hospital buildings be
provided convenient to every section, to
which those who by neglect of the premonitory
symptoms, or mismanagement or impru-
dence of any kind, shall suffer an attack, may
be promptly sent, and let the plan of treatment
be defined and enforced, and on any exten-
sive fatality occurring in any one of these, let
there be an immediate change in the profes-
sional head of the Medical Department.

Seventhly. Let measures be taken to en-
lighten the people generally in the nature of
the disease, its causes and curable character,
and especially its non-contagiousness, and this
may be done by the circulation of handbills
and tracts.

Eighthly. Let a system of diet and regimen
be promulgated according to the dictates of
enlightened science, and let this system be re-
commended through the clergymen of every
congregation, especially insisting upon total
abstinence from all stimulating or astringent
drinks.

If these, or equivalent means be employed
in anticipation, or on the first appearance of
the epidemic in any place, its prevalence will
be short, and the terror occasioned by its fa-
tality will be greatly diminished, if not entire-
ly removed. But if our municipal authorities
will neglect their duty, until the fifth of our
streets, wharves, and public places, becom-
es proverbial, as during the past summer,
and only begin their activity and zeal when
the miasma has been generated, the mischief
will be to a great extent irreparable; and the
very process of cleaning to which they may
afterwards resort, too often will be found only
to aggravate the rage of the epidemic.

The Newspapers occupy the position in so-
ciety that the priests formerly did; people ad-
vise with them, confess to them, and look up
to them for protection. They give infor-
mation on all subjects; they moralize, legislate,
censure, and direct. With them we begin
the day—with them we end it. We talk of
them, think of them, and when they are de-
layed, hunger for them. The press is all-pow-
erful; it begins with supplying us with a
new article, and ends with it. It goes on to such
an extent, that it is almost impossible to ex-
perience from every quarter of the globe; and
appears to know more of what is passing un-
der our very noses than we ourselves do.

Does any great man do wrong? Is his of-
fence beyond the reach of the law? Let him
beware, not of the remorse of conscience, as in
former times, but of the more terrible power
of the public opinion; let him apprehend ex-
posure—publication! This is the torture of
civilization; no transaction is too private not
to be whispered into the ear of the press; no
personage is too high not to be visited with
its terrors. The Press is the modern Inquisi-
tion; it is the great secret tribunal at which
heresy in social matters, whether in the lowly
or the lofty, is instantly brought to trial. It
has this superiority over the institution Loyola,
that though its decisions are taken in private,
they are publicly declared, and, if erroneous,<

From the American Sentinel.

REMARKS

Upon the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the suits brought by the heirs at law of the late Stephen Girard against the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia.

Stephen Girard died on the 26th December, 1831, having made his will, dated the 16th February, 1830, and two codicils thereto, dated 25th December, 1830, and the 20th June, 1831.

After the execution of the last codicil, he purchased certain real estate, situate in the city and county of Philadelphia, and the county of Schuylkill, for which he paid the sum of \$66,418 55; one of the estates being in addition to a mortgage of \$21,000.

The heirs at law of Stephen Girard, claimed the whole of this after-acquired real estate, upon the ground, that it did not pass by the will or codicils, and that as to this property, he had died intestate.

Amicable actions of ejectment were instituted, in the Supreme Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, by the heirs at law against "the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia" to July, 1832, for the recovery of the lands, lots, &c. situate in the city and county of Philadelphia, purchased by the testator after the 20th June, 1831.

Cases were stated for the opinion of the court, and argued and on the 29th March, 1833, judgments were entered in all the suits, in favor of the plaintiffs.

Upon examining the respective cases, and the opinion of the court delivered by Chief Justice Gibson, it will be found, that only one single naked question of law, was argued by counsel, or decided by the court; and that was, whether real estate purchased subsequently to the date of his will by a testator, passed by that instrument.

All other questions relative to the title of the heirs to this real estate, were thus left open for future discussion and decision; and it appears to me, that there is one very material point which demands a candid and dispassionate examination, and an ultimate decision by our highest judicial tribunal.

In his will, the testator uses the following language: "Now I do give, devise, and bequeath, all the residue and remainder of my real and personal estate, of every sort and kind, wheresoever situate, (the real estate in Pennsylvania charged as aforesaid) unto 'the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia,' their successors and assigns, in trust to and for the several uses, intents and purposes hereinafter mentioned, and declared of and concerning the same, to wit: to say, so far as regards my real estate in Pennsylvania, in trust that no part thereof shall ever be sold or alienated by the said Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia, or their successors," &c.

In the first codicil, dated the 25th December, 1830, he says: "Whereas I, Stephen Girard, the testator named in the foregoing will and testament, dated the sixteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty, have, since the execution thereof, purchased several parcels and pieces of real estate, and have built sundry messuages, all which, as well as any real estate that I may hereafter purchase, it is my intention to pass by the said will: Now I do hereby republish the foregoing last will and testament, dated February 16, 1830, and do confirm the same in all particulars."

In his second and last codicil, dated the 20th June, 1831, he says: "Whereas I, Stephen Girard, the testator named in the foregoing will and testament, dated February 16, 1830, have since the execution thereof, purchased several parcels and pieces of land and real estate, all which, as well as any real estate that I may hereafter purchase, it is my intention to pass by said will."

Then follows a particular direction with regard to Peel Hall, and the lot at the corner of Twelfth and Market streets, and the attestation, in these words: "Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said Stephen Girard, as and for a republication of his last will and testament, and a further direction in relation to the real estate therein mentioned, in the presence of us, &c."

From the language of the will and codicils, there can be no doubt, that the testator intended to include all after-purchased real estate, in the residue devised to "the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia;" and it is so perfectly clear, that he has used all the words necessary to effectuate such an intention, so far as laid in his power.

If the heirs claiming this after-purchased real estate, took no benefits under the will, then the decision of the Supreme Court would rule the whole; but as all the heirs at law of Mr. Girard, have legacies, given to them by his will, amounting in the whole to \$90,000, exclusive of a devise of a house and lot of ground situate near the city of Bordeaux, in France, to two of them, the question naturally arises—can they "claim under, and in opposition to the same instrument?"

This involves the doctrine of election, a well known and familiar branch of the law. This doctrine is very clearly explained by Chancellor Erskine in his judgment in the case of Thellusson vs. Woodford, 13 Vesey Junior, 220, 221—"The jurisdiction, says Lord Erskine, exercised by this court, compelling election, may be thus described—A person shall not claim an interest under an instrument, without giving full effect to that instrument, as far as he can. If, therefore, a testator, intending to dispose of his property, and making all his arrangements under the impression that he has the power to dispose of all that is the subject of his will, mixes in his disposition property that belongs to another person, or property as to which another person has a right, to defeat his disposition, giving to that an interest by his will, that person shall not be permitted to defeat the disposition where it is in his power, and yet take under the will. The reason is the implied condition, that he shall not take both; and the consequence follows that there must be an election; for though the mistake of the testator cannot affect the property of another person, yet that person shall not take the testator's property unless in the manner intended by the testator."

To illustrate and confirm this position, we will briefly refer to this case of Thellusson vs. Woodford, and to the very late case of Churchman v. Ireland, reported 1 Russell and Mylne 250, and decided by the present distinguished Lord Chancellor of England, on the 20th December, 1831.

Peter Thellusson by his celebrated will directed that in case he should in his lifetime, enter into contracts for the purchase of lands, and die before the conveyance, such contracts should be carried into execution, and the money paid out of his personal estate, and the conveyance to be made to his trustees, their heirs, &c., to the use of his will.

The testator within a month before his death, had contracted for the purchase of real estate to the amount of £30,000.

His son and heir at law, to whom certain interests were bequeathed by the will, upon bill filed in the Court of Chancery, was called upon to make his election between the real es-

tate, so descended to him, and the interests given him by the will.

Lord Erskine said: "Mr. Thellusson's heir takes these estates, as if his father had not made a will; but my opinion is that he cannot also take what is given him by the will. He must therefore elect."

The case of Churchman v. Ireland was this—Thomas Ireland by his will devised and bequeathed "all and singular my estate and effects wheresoever, and of what nature or kind soever, both real and personal, which I shall die possessed of, interested in, or entitled unto"—to trustees upon trust amongst other things to sell and dispose of the same, and to distribute one third part of the moneys arising from such sale, among all the children of his son.

After the date of his will, the testator purchased a field, adjoining his other estate, and died leaving the eldest son of his said son, (who died in the testator's lifetime) his heir at law.

A bill was filed praying that the heir at law, who was one of the legatees, might be put to his election.

Lord Brougham decided first that the words used by the testator included the after-purchased property, and secondly, that the will raised "a case of implied condition, and that the heir was bound to elect."

The heirs at law therefore of Stephen Girard were bound to elect between the interests given to them by his will, and the after-acquired real estate, and were never entitled at the same time to receive the one, and to hold the other.

They have received their legacies, and if they have thus made their election to take under the will, and are determined to abide by it, this after-purchased real estate is a part of the residue of the estate of the testator, and passes to "the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia," subject to the trusts declared by him.

Supposing it not too late for the heirs to retract the choice made by them, and that they should elect to take the land, then they must repay their legacies to the executors, who will pay the same over to the city as forming a part of the residuary personal estate of the testator.

Every citizen of Philadelphia is interested in this question.

PRESENT STATE OF CORINTH AND ATHENS.

The author of Sketches in Greece and Turkey, when he visits Corinth, describes its desolation more particularly—"In our anxiety to procure horses for conveying our baggage to the town which is situated about three miles inland, my companions and I landed, and pursued our way to Corinth, over fields and marshes whitened with the bones and skulls of the horses and men who fell in the revolutionary war. I never beheld a more desolate and gloomy spectacle than the town presented on our first arrival. We trod, for many hundred yards, over an undistinguished heap of ruins, here and there ennobled by an ancient capital or the fragment of a granite column, intermingled with the meaner remains of yesterday.

When we entered the interior of the town the scene was nearly similar; there was no where any sign of human existence; here and there a wet solitary dog prowled about the deserted streets, and in no way disturbed at our approach; the houses were all barricaded, and the wooden windows closely shut; and the rain was drizzling down as darkly and despairingly as on a November day in London. We thought we had arrived at some city of the dead. At length three persons came to the teeth, put their heads out of a window as we passed, and asked our business. We replied, that we were English officers, bearing dos patches for the residents at Napoli, and wished to be conducted to the governor; at the same time inquiring the meaning of the total desolation that reigned around us. They informed us, that the Roumelioti, with Grivas at their head, had the previous day crossed the isthmus, where they had been met by the troops of Capodistria; that, after two hours hard fighting, in which, as it appeared, little business had been done, the latter had been totally defeated; that the Roumelioti had pursued them into Corinth, and between the two, the town had been completely sacked; that all the inhabitants had fled into the citadel with as many of their effects as they could carry away; and, finally the Roumelioti had marched upon Argos and taken it, and would immediately proceed to invest Nauplia. We requested our informants to conduct us to the governor, who with the rest of the Corinthians, was in the Acropolis. We toiled up this vast and precipitous rock, without any leisure to admire the grandeur of its situation or the singularity of its form. We found it, as we expected it, ill garrisoned and worse fortified, and crowded to excess, men, women and girls, old men and infants, cattle, poultry, firewood, and articles of clothing scattered all round in all directions; the whole forming a scene of the most picturesque confusion. The condition of Athens is only a little less fallen.

"On entering the gate of Athens the scene which presents itself is extraordinary and painful. The slimy walls of the town include within their extensive circuit, one vast heap of mean and undistinguished ruins. Scarcely a tenth of the houses remain standing. Athens was the scene of one of the most terrible and prolonged conflicts in the revolutionary war, when the Greeks were besieged in the Acropolis by the Turks, who had possession of the town. This was utterly destroyed between the fire of the besieged and assailants; in the Acropolis, the Erechtheum was greatly injured; and the entrance to the Parthenon is now choked up with the cannon balls and broken shells which were thrown into it during the siege. So complete is the desolation which was then produced, that though the Turks, Athens contained about five thousand inhabitants, it cannot now muster above three hundred. The state of Greece at present is melancholy and wretched beyond the power of fancy to exaggerate. With the single exception of Napoli de Romania, the actual seat of government, every town and village on the main land—do not speak hyperbolically—is in ruins; Athens, Corinth, and Tripolizza are almost entirely swept away. In many cities the people supply the place of their ruined habitations with hovels of straw or mud, refusing to build more solid dwellings till they have some security that their labor will not be thrown away. Others live in the ruins of the rudest construction, while many have no better shelter than the walnut or fig tree. Few, if any of the chiefs are able to support their followers; and since the death of Capodistria, the soldiers have had no pay, because the government had no revenue. Pillage therefore, is their only resource; they wrest from the miserable peasants the little they possess; the cultivation of the ground has, in consequence, nearly ceased; and all are now reduced to the most meagre and scanty subsistence. A little bread—when they are fortunate enough to procure it—an onion, a few olives, and occasionally even the softer part of a little, form the daily nourishment of this impoverished and exhausted people. Add to

this, that the country is at the mercy of a needy and ferocious soldiery, who exercise on the unresisting peasantry every species of outrage, license and rapacity—and the pictures are painfully complete. I speak of nothing I have not seen. There is no temptation to exaggerate—and the condition of Greece admits of no exaggeration.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at New York of the packet ship Caledonia, Capt. Graham, from Liverpool, our New York Correspondents have received London dates to the 31st May, and Liverpool to the 1st of June.

The Courier and Enquirer says: A preliminary treaty has been entered into by Holland for the settlement of the long protracted Belgian question. The King of Holland, however, concedes nothing, unless it be the free navigation of the Scheldt and Meuse; and the other points in dispute are, it would seem, to be settled under the supervision of Austria and Prussia. The repeal of the hostile measures adopted by England towards Dutch commerce will assuredly afford great relief to Holland, and we presume be the signal for some valuable Dutch ships and cargoes which have taken refuge in our ports, to return to their own country.

Disturbances have taken place in Antwerp, and a number of Belgium; but not of a very serious character. They appear to have been caused by the violent attacks made by the opposition papers on the conduct and character of King Leopold. The elections for members to the Legislative Chamber also caused a good deal of excitement. Our Correspondent at Brussels writes that we shall commence publication to-morrow.

That a treaty of peace has been concluded between the Grand Seigneur and the Pacha of Egypt is now placed beyond a doubt, but a Russian force is still at Constantinople, and excites great uneasiness, particularly in France. Affairs in Portugal are thought to look more favorable to the cause of Pedro.

The majorities of the French Ministers in the Chamber are becoming much smaller, than they have lately been.

That the political horizon of England is unusually dark is certain; that a storm will soon break seems scarcely doubtful. The press is most vituperative and the ministry is far from popular.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

Convention between His Majesty and the King of the French on the one part, and the King of the Netherlands on the other part; together with an Explanatory Article thereto annexed.

Signed at London, May 21, 1833.

Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention, their Majesties the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the King of the French, will take off the embargo which they have placed upon the ships, vessels, and goods, belonging to the subjects of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands; and all the vessels detained, together with their cargoes shall be immediately released, and restored to their respective owners.

In like manner, His Majesty the King of the Netherlands will revoke the measures taken in his states with respect to the English and French flags.

At the same period the Netherlands troops—both of the royal navy and army, at present detained in France, shall return to the state of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, with their arms, baggage, carriages, horses and other effects belonging either to the corps or to individuals.

So long as the relations between Holland and Belgium shall not be settled by a definitive treaty, His Netherlands Majesty engages not to recommence hostilities against Belgium, and to leave the navigation of the Scheldt entirely free.

Immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the present convention, the navigation of the Meuse shall be open to commerce; and until a definitive arrangement be made in this respect, it shall be subjected to the provisions of the convention signed at Mentz the 31st of March, 1831, for the navigation of the Rhine, so far as those provisions may be applicable to the said river.

The communications between the fortress of Maestricht and the frontier of North Brabant, and between the said fortress and Germany, shall be free and without impediment.

The high contracting parties engage to occupy themselves, without delay, about the definitive treaty which is to fix the relations between the states of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and those of Luxembourg, Belgium, and Prussia. They will invite the Courts of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, to become parties thereto.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London in 10 days, or sooner if possible. In witness thereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the 21st day of May, in the year of our Lord 1833.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.
(L.S.) TALLEYRAND.
(L.S.) DEDEL.

Explatory Article. It is agreed between the high contracting parties that the stipulation relative to the complete cessation of hostilities, contained in article 3 of the convention of this day, comprehends the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and that part of Limburg which is provisionally occupied by the Belgian troops. It is moreover understood that until the conclusion of the definitive treaty, of which mention is made in the said article 3 of the convention of this day, the navigation of the Scheldt shall take place on the same footing as before the 1st of November, 1832.

The present explanatory article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted word for word in the convention of this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged at the same time as those of the said convention.

In witness thereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the 21st day of May, in the year of our Lord 1833.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.
(L.S.) TALLEYRAND.
(L.S.) DEDEL.

In Ireland all goes wrong. The sufferings of the people under the tithe system are intolerable—and will not be tolerated.

Serious disturbances have taken place at Antwerp. Our selections are from the Courier and the Advocate.

The most important intelligence received, is the ratification of the preliminary treaty for the settlement of the affairs of Holland and Belgium, and the conclusion of a settlement

between the Sultan and Viceroy of Egypt, Ali Pacha. The accounts from Constantinople are to the effect that the Sultan, in pursuance of the concession by the Sultan of the points which the Viceroy of Egypt had originally demanded at the first of his conquests and conditions of his retreat.

The debate on the subject of the abolition of Colonial Slavery, was going on in parliament with great warmth, Sir R. Vyyan, spoke at great length against the plan of ministers. Though he admitted that there was a necessity now to abandon slavery in the abstract, he contended, however, that the Colonies would not submit to the manumission of their slaves by parliament and that they were not bound to submit. He was replied to, at equal length and with great ability, by Mr. Stanley, who contended, in the most unqualified manner, for the right of parliament to the premises, and also for the expediency. Some modification has taken place in the plan proposed to raise the sum necessary to indemnify planters, not from the labor of the slave, but from an additional tax on sugar.

Great satisfaction appears to prevail with some of the editors on the subject of the verdict given by the Calthorpe street jury in the case of Cully, the policeman, shot in the late riot. The editor of the Times declares the verdict to have been contrary to law. We annex such extracts from the English papers as appear to us of greatest interest.

London, May 31. Consols closed yesterday at 89½.

London, May 30.—U. S. Bank shares, £23, 10 to £23, 15.

London, May 30.—In the King's Bench, on Wednesday, the Solicitor General moved for and obtained a writ of certiorari, to remove into the Court of King's Bench the inquisition into the body of Robert Cully, the policeman, who came by his death at the late assembly in Calthorpe street.

The inquest was quashed on Thursday afternoon by the Court, on the ground that on the face of inquisition, there was nothing to justify the verdict.

Liverpool, June 1.—The crops—The fine weather we have experienced has had a most fertilizing effect upon the crops. Hay making has commenced, and the swathe falls heavy and in good condition; and if favorable weather continue for housing it, the crops will be prime in quality, as well as abundant in quantity. This is the general appearance, but there are exceptions, and the grass is but thin on the soil. The grain of all descriptions looks well, and promises an abundant harvest, should we providentially be blessed with general weather.

The West India Slave owners, and the Mortgagees of the West India property, have mustered in great strength in London, to express their disapprobation of the Ministerial scheme of slave emancipation.

Paris, May 29.—It is quite certain that the Duchess of Berry is forthwith to be liberated. The Augustin Gazette of the 23d of April, mentions that the insurgents in Bosnia had assumed a formidable attitude, and were about to invade Albania, in which case the Sultan, though he has made terms with one rebellious subject, may find himself embarrassed by revolt nearer to his capital.

The Debates in the Chamber of Deputies on the French Minister's financial measures were resumed on Monday and Tuesday, and on the latter day the measure was carried by a majority of 97.

NEGRO SLAVERY.

London, May 31.—The House of Commons yesterday, on motion of Mr. Stanley, went into committee on the whole, on the subject of Colonial Slavery, and at 1 o'clock rose. On the question of reporting progress, Lord Alton stated that the further debate of this subject must take its chance on the 1st of June, after the discussion of the Bank charter.

The Times, in reference to this debate, remarks—"We cannot omit to state the chief modifications which Mr. Stanley has introduced into his original resolutions. We always objected, be it remembered, to that part of his project which imposed upon the negro the necessity of paying for his own emancipation by appropriating the fruits of the one fourth part of his toil rescued from his master during his apprenticeship for that purpose. The planters were equally averse to defray the interest and redeem the principal of a sum of money which was intended to indemnify them for being deprived of their former control of their slaves. The right hon. gentlemen and the Government have yielded to the arguments employed in behalf of the planter and the negro, and now propose to relieve both from the oppressive when the former condition is to bear the loss, or to pay the interest and liquidate the debt? The country? No; or at least not the country from its present revenue, or from a revenue unconnected with the colonies. The Government propose, for meeting the interest of this loan, to raise the duties on sugar from 24 shillings, the present rate to 27 shillings, which they were before 1830.

The country, indeed, will still bear the expense, though the revenue will be raised on colonial produce. The question comes to be, whether the additional duty may not, by decreasing the consumption of sugar, neutralize the benefit of the loan to the planter. Indeed, we do not see why a tax which the public is obliged to pay, should be laid particularly on colonial produce, because it is devoted to a colonial object, if that duty would otherwise be imposed when levied for the general purposes of the empire. But in whatever manner the loan is to be paid, we never had the least hope that it would be redeemed by the planters, and we always felt a strong repugnance that it should be redeemed by the negro.

As a consequence of this change of plan, an important addition will be made to the relief to be administered to the "apprenticed laborer," and we think an important improvement will be made in the project. The laborer will now be enabled to devote his fourth of spare time to his own benefit, and, if so minded, may employ the money accumulated by his wages to shorten his term of apprenticeship.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES, May 31.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that we announce the pacification of the East nearly in the same breath that we announced a preliminary treaty for securing the peace of the West. The accounts from Constantinople to the 8th inst. contain an assurance of the concession by the Sultan of those points which the Viceroy of Egypt had originally demanded as the fruits of his conquest, and the conditions of his retreat. His Highness of the Sublime Porte could not, indeed, formally enter into a political contract on equal terms with his Highness the rebel Pacha of Egypt, but he has done every thing in the way of concession which a treaty between equals could be expected to accomplish. He has granted his "imperial benevolence" to his vassal, along with the government of all the countries for which he contended. Of course, the Viceroy of Egypt having been always accustomed to the language which his late master employs, and being himself in the habit of using the

same terms to his inferiors, cannot quarrel with the use of words when he secures the enjoyment of real substantial and independent power.

The satrap of Egypt is now a more potent monarch than the Head of the Faithful, who grants him his pardon and promises him his clemency. He possesses not only the dominions whose resources have enabled him to extend his power, but the whole of Crete, and the Holy Land together with the country and the ports of the Levant, from the limits of Asia Minor to the mouth of the Nile. He has thus obtained sea-ports for his navy, a great accession of contiguous territory and population necessary for his permanent security, and a natural boundary easily defended against foreign aggression.

Though more than ten months ago we predicted that such would be the issue of the contest, the particular mode in which it would be brought about could not have been foreseen. We laughed at the recall of the Russian Consul from Alexandria as an act of diplomatic panderism on the part of legitimacy, but we did not anticipate that the Autocrat was thus laying the foundation of a more extensive interference in Turkish affairs, at the cheap expense of sacrificing a useless consular appointment to the more ambitious object of becoming first the protector, and then the usurper of Turkish power.

It is the conduct, the policy, the bias, and the power of Russia, we need not repeat, which have given the whole of its importance to the contest which has just been terminated, and which, without some decided arrangement among the great States of the West, can only leave us a short interval of repose and security. Need we recalitate the recent acts and manoeuvres of the Russians; to show both their duplicity and audacity? Without consulting "the other powers of Europe," the Russian government sent an agent to Alexandria to command the arrest of the Pacha's troops in their victorious career to the Turkish capital, though he was not enabled to offer any terms of accommodation between his highness and his master. In the same independent manner, the autocrat, taking advantage of the alarms of the Sultan, offered him the assistance of a fleet and an army to repel the attack of Ibrahim Pacha. No Concert was solicited from the Allied Powers, or offered to them by Russia, in the arrangement of such an expedition. The Russian fleet arrived, to the surprise of the French and English Legations, a few days after they had heard of its mission. The French Ambassador, anxious to prevent an armed interference on the part of one power, in a case where a united diplomatic representation would have been sufficient to accomplish the object without arms, remonstrated with the Turkish Government on the employment of a Russian fleet, and obtained its engagement that it should be sent home; but by affecting to accomplish too much, nothing was done.

Ibrahim Pacha refused to listen to the terms which the French Legation had engaged to make him accept, and thus a new pretext was created for the demand of those succours which the Russian Government was so eager to offer; but before they had arrived the wavering Sultan agreed to the surrender of Tarsus and Adana as the price of peace. Despatches were sent off accordingly from Constantinople with the formal concession of those places; and both in the camp of Ibrahim, and at the Court of his father, it was believed that peace was secured. The first detachment of Russian troops which immediately afterwards arrived in the Bosphorus, was soon followed by a second; and the Sultan, assured of protection by his new guests, or misled by their artful intrigues, was induced to disavow the proposals for the surrender of Adana, to which he had at first consented. A third detachment of Russian troops thus found a pretext for moving towards the Turkish capital, and the boldness of the Russian Government increased in proportion to the hold which it was obtaining. The united voice of the great Powers of Europe was, however, with the Sultan, an overmatch for the profligate aid of his suspicious ally, and his Highness has been at length prevailed upon to return to his original purpose, in ceding all the districts and territories which the Viceroy of Egypt had demanded.

Still great suspicion hangs over the conduct of Russia. Her fleet is still in the Bosphorus, and her troops are still on the Asiatic shore, within sight of the Turkish capital. The Russian Government has ostentatiously declared that its armaments will not be withdrawn till the new arrangement of the Turkish empire shall be completed and the Pacha of Egypt has made his due acknowledgement of submission to his late master. This must create delay. An indemnity may be demanded for the expenses of the expedition. The Turkish treasury is exhausted; and no loan is likely to be obtained in such circumstances. This demand, if made and persisted in, will create further delay. Meanwhile Europe will become accustomed to the presence of a Russian force at Constantinople, and the Sultan, feeling no inconvenience from its stay, will make no remonstrance. Thus, by little and little, Russian protection will settle into conquest, and with the earliest opportunity the mask will be thrown off, and projects of aggression will be openly avowed.

Already we see that Russia is preparing the European public for such a result, as we observe in the continental papers, devoted to Russian interests, long articles to prove that it would be more advantageous for the happiness and civilization of mankind that a Christian Power from the North should gain an ascendancy at Constantinople than it should be conquered and occupied by unreasoning and fanatic Mahometans from the banks of the Nile and the shores of the Red Sea. In such circumstances too much vigor displayed, by these Powers which desire (whether justly or not) another question to preserve the existing political balance of Europe.

Marshal Soult has developed his plan for the reduction of the effective force of the French army, with a reserve. The effective force is to be fixed at 310,000 men, which added to the reserve of 300,000, and the mobilized National Guards 273,000, will amount to a total 883,000 men available in case of war. Accounts from Paris state that the Ambassador of Don Pedro had an audience of Mr. Broglie, and it was in agitation to advance Don Pedro ten millions of francs.

All the accounts relative to Oporto, both from France and every where else, lead us to expect that a movement on the part of the forces of the young queen is at hand. Many fresh troops have reached the scene of action, and every thing demonstrates some speedy and momentous exertion. The Marquis of Palmella, with three steam vessels filled with troops, left Falmouth harbor on Tuesday afternoon. The officers and men were in high spirits.

We understand that the deputation of five persons from the West Indian interest, waited on Mr. Stanley a few days ago, and that the discussion between them and the Secretary for the Colonies was of rather a violent character.

Mr. Stanley is reported to have said, that the Government had come to their resolution deliberately, and would adhere to it firmly. If we are to believe the rumor now current however, there is no intention of passing the details of the ministerial measure during the present Session, although the government may insist on establishing the principle. We give this, however, only as the rumor of the day.—Sun.

The French papers of Tuesday last have been received. The intelligence contained in these papers is important, as it sets at rest the long disputed question of the treaty between the Ottoman Porte and the Pacha of Egypt. It appears that Mehmet Ali has obtained all his demands. As the Russian and British Ambassadors had arrived at Constantinople previous to the issuing of the Sultan's firman ceding all the claims of the Pacha, it must be presumed that they were consenting parties to it.

A LARGE HAUL. Twenty thousand dollars worth of stolen property recovered.—On the nights of the 8th and 9th of June, (Saturday and Sunday) the Jewellery store of Lewis Muh in New Orleans was entered and robbed of every article it contained, consisting of upwards of \$15,000 worth of watches and jewelry, among which were forty six Gold Patent Levers and Epines, and 61 Silver Watches, 1 Diamond Breast Pin of the value of \$400, another one of the value of \$120, a set of Diamond Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings worth \$800, together with gold chains, seals, keys, &c. in abundance.

Information of the circumstance was immediately transmitted to the high constable of this city with a request that he would keep an eye on the passengers who should arrive from that port. On Sunday he received another letter from Mr. Muh stating that a suspicious character had just sailed in the ship Newark, Capt. Brewer, bound to this city, and it so happened that the ship arrived at quarantine, Staten Island, the same afternoon that the letter was received by mail. Messrs. J. J. Hays and Sparks accordingly proceeded down to the Island yesterday noon, arrested this person whose name was ascertained to be John Charles Collins, in the act of taking his effects ashore, which consisted of 2 large and 1 small box, and 1 large trunk.

On the passage to the city in the steamboat, the prisoner admitted that one of the boxes contained jewelry, but said that it had been given into his charge by a stranger in New Orleans, who intended to come on by land.—The other box he said merely contained children's clothing, and the trunk was filled with his own and wife's apparel.

On opening the box of jewelry at the police office, the numbers of the watches and other marks exactly coincided with a description of the articles stolen from Mr. Muh, they were also identified by Mr. Reed of this city of whom they had formerly been purchased, and also by the maker of the principal part of the jewelry, Mr. Joseph Deguerre. The other large box which he said contained children's clothing was found to be filled with an elegant assortment of laces, silks, silk handkerchiefs, silk hose, two rolls of blue cloth, barges, and almost every thing in the dry goods line, probably obtained in the same manner as the jewelry. In the small box were found all the implements of a regular burglar, consisting of false keys, chisels, pikes, dark lantern, pistols, with a variety of other tools and implements. The large trunk apparently contained nothing but wearing apparel, but on diving into its recesses about five or six pounds of melted silver were brought to light, which also answered a description of a lot taken from Mr. Muh.

Collins is a good looking middle aged man small in stature, with a countenance any thing but roguish. He brought a wife and four children from New Orleans with him in the Newark. He is now in confinement, in Bridewell awaiting an examination.—Standard.

Corns.—Nearly nine tenths of mankind are troubled with corns, a disease that is seldom or never occasioned but by strait shoes. All methods of extracting corns seem but to afford temporary relief, and never will be attended with complete success unless attention be paid to the shoes. It is very dangerous to cut corns too deep, on account of the multiplicity of nerves running in every direction of the toes. Easy shoes, frequent bathings of the feet in lukewarm water, with a little salt and potash dissolved in it, and a plaster made of equal parts of gum galbanum, saffron and camphor are the best remedies that can be recommended again this troublesome complaint. The bunion is produced by the same cause as the corn—the irritation of which, namely, pressure, being extended to the cellular substance, occasions thickening of it with effusion. The treatment recommended for corns will succeed in case of bunions, but in consequence of the greater extension of the disease the cure of course is more tedious.

Toilette of Health, Beauty, &c.

NORFOLK, July 8.

STEAM PACKET DAVID BROWN.

We have been politely favored with the following communication, by which it will be seen that the Steamer David Brown, running between New York and Charleston has been compelled to put into Beaufort, N. C. in consequence of leaving her Machinery injured.

The Newbern arrived here yesterday, and chartered the Cygnet, Capt. Lee, to convey his passengers to Charleston, for which port she will sail immediately. An engineer has gone down to repair the David Brown, and it is believed that she will be ready to proceed in a few days. The accident occurred from the boilers being irregularly heated.

Never shrink from a woman of strong sense. If she becomes attached to you, it will be from seeing, and valuing similar qualities in yourself. You may trust her, for she knows the value of your confidence; you may consult her, for she is able to advise, and does so at once with the firmness of reason, and the consideration of affection. Her love will be lasting, for it will not have been lightly won; it will be strong and ardent for weak minds are not capable of the loftier gradations of the passion.

A woman who has the beauty of feminine delicacy and grace—and has a strong sense of woman, yet softened and refined by the influence of womanly feeling—whose passions are strong, but chastened, and directed by delicacy—whose mind is brilliant alike from its natural emanations and its stores and acquisitions—whose manners have been formed by the imperceptible influence of good society, in its broad sense, yet are totally free from the consciousness and affectation of any etiquette, though it is the highest—who, though she shines in and enjoys the world, finds her heart's happiness at home—is not this the noblest and sweetest of the creatures of God?

A letter from Brigadier General At

The Potawatomies intend also to sell out and remove beyond the Mississippi, after raising the present crop.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, July 16, 1833.

We have not before taken notice of Mr. Webster's Western Tour; nor should we now take the trouble, if we had not met with the following extract from the invitation given to Mr. W. to visit Nashville, signed by persons of all parties—Democrats and Federalists—Jackson men and anti-Jackson men, and neutrals. We have had sundry misgivings in regard to these tours of public men, and would be public men, and have before frankly expressed our disapprobation in regard to that of the President. And now learning that more is intended in this invitation to Mr. Webster than meets the eye, some political manoeuvre, not simply the exercise of the honest rites of hospitality, against such a proceeding as this, on the part of Democrats, we enter our protest. If Federalists see fit to greet Mr. Webster, let them do it—he has done a great deal for them, and deserves their respect and warmest esteem; but Democrats, surely, have no good reason to honor him, for he has laboured unceasingly and ardently against their principles—his labours have been always directed to the one point of establishing and perpetuating in this country, the doctrines of the Federal party—doctrines directly opposed to the rights of the States and the liberties of the people. We confess ourselves at a loss to imagine what is intended by the billing and cooing that has been recently carried on by the Eastern Federalists and certain Democrats and persons who have acted with the Democratic party; but we fear all is not right. The time has been, and that not long passed, when Felix Grundy would not have united with the federalists in paying homage to Daniel Webster, or any politician of his stamp. What can give rise to it now?

We wish this matter borne in mind, simply because, designing to keep an eye upon Mr. Webster, as the leader of the Federal party, this circumstance may hereafter be of service in interpreting matters that might otherwise be unintelligible for a time.

"In discharging the pleasing duty thus assigned them by their fellow citizens, the undersigned have much satisfaction in being able to assure you, that should it suit your convenience to extend your western tour, you will be most cordially greeted by the citizens of this town, and neighborhood, without distinction of party, and that every effort in their power will be cheerfully made to render your visit agreeable to yourself as they are sure it will be satisfactory to them."

Wm. Armstrong, E. S. Hall, Thos. Washington, John Catron, Felix Grundy, Ephraim H. Foster, H. M. Rutledge, And. Hynes, Boyd McNairy, Ph. Lindsey, H. R. W. Hill, Francis B. Fogg, J. P. Erwin, Geo. Williams, Robert Woods, G. W. Gibbs, Geo. Crockett, W. G. Hunt, H. L. Douglass.

TALBOT MEETING.

At a meeting of the Jackson Republicans of Talbot county at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday, July 9th, Doctor SAMUEL S. DICKINSON was called to the chair, and SAMUEL W. SPENCER appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained by the chairman:

On motion of Samuel Stevens, Esq. it was Resolved, That this meeting consider themselves Democratic Republicans, and as such recommend to the committee who shall be appointed by us, to support a Democratic Republican of the old Jeffersonian School, as a candidate to represent this Congressional District in the next Congress.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, it was Resolved, That four committee men from the Eastern District, and two from each of the other Districts, be selected, to meet in general convention at Centerville, on the 25th of July, instant, to nominate a candidate for Congress, to be recommended to the voters of the second Congressional District of Maryland.

In pursuance of this resolution the following gentlemen were appointed—

For the Eastern District.
Noah Willis
William R. Price
Charles H. Tilghman
H. L. Edmondson.
St. Michaels District.
Morris O. Colston
William W. Lowe.
Trappe District.
Dr. Samuel S. Dickinson
Peter Webb.
Chapel District.
Richard Mills
Edward H. Nabb.

On motion it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Eastern Shore Whig, Centerville Times, Kent Inquirer, Cecil Republican, and Baltimore Republican.

SAMUEL S. DICKINSON, Chairman.

SAMUEL W. SPENCER, Sec'y.

THE CHOLERA.

It affords us pleasure to publish the following paragraph from the Richmond Compiler of the 8th inst.

Our town continues perfectly healthy.—The two cases of Cholera mentioned some days since, were the first and the last which appeared in the city.

From the Frederickburg Arena, July 9.

More than a fortnight has elapsed since the decease of Mr. Seldon, and the excellent health of our citizens within that period, amply justifies the opinion that his was an incidental, sporadic case of Cholera. Our town is free from Epidemic Sickness of any kind, and we shall not, therefore, for the present, make further allusion to the subject.—Should we be unfortunately visited by the cholera, we pledge ourselves to lose no time in making the fact known.

From the Cumberland (Md.) Advocate, July 9.
A report has been put in circulation in the country, we understand, that several cases of cholera had occurred in Cumberland during the last week. So far from this being the fact, we have the pleasure to state, that our citizens generally continue to enjoy uninterrupted good health—no disease of any kind prevailing in the town at present.

KENTUCKY.

From the Mayville (Ky.) Monitor, July 4.

The Cholera still lingers among us. Since our last, there have been a number of cases, but how many we have not accurately ascertained. It proved fatal to Mr. John T. Langhorne, Presley Foster, both of them past the meridian of life, and a child of Mrs. Burrows and a child of Mr. Corne. Miss Elizabeth Goldard was taken with the Cholera in Flemingsburg about two weeks ago, was removed to this place, and died on Sunday night, with congestive fever, the termination of Cholera. At this moment we believe the disease has nearly subsided. Whole number of deaths in Mayville 53.

From the Lexington Observer, July 3.

CHOLERA.—We have still a few cases of this dreadful malady among us, some of which have proved fatal. On Friday last Mrs. William Ater was taken very violently, and died early on Saturday morning. On the same evening Miss Loukard was taken, and died Saturday morning. A black man at Mrs. Brooks's died on Friday night. On Saturday evening Mr. Samuel Trotter died. On Sunday there was no death in the city that we have heard of. On Monday a black woman of Mr. Thomas Smith's died very suddenly. On Tuesday morning Mrs. Margaret Warfield died. Mrs. W. had been confined about three weeks, was much advanced in years, and of a very feeble constitution. It is thought by some that hers was not a case of Cholera.

Georgetown, Ky.—We regret to learn that the Cholera has again appeared in Georgetown. An infant daughter of Dr. M. A. Feris was taken on Wednesday morning and died the next morning about 1 o'clock. There were several other cases of sickness in town, but thought not to be Cholera.

Col. Abraham Buford of Scott county, died on Wednesday last, but whether of Cholera or not, we have not learned.

The Shelbyville Examiner of the 29th ult. says:—

"Only one case of genuine cholera has occurred in our town this week, though cases are almost hourly occurring in the vicinity."

The same paper says—
"We learn by passengers in the stage from Louisville this morning, that the epidemic has commenced its ravages in Simpsonville, in this county. The fatality has been great. Three or four deaths occurred this morning, and it is said seven or eight have been attacked with such severity that they are not expected to live till night."

The Russellville Champion of Freedom of the 28th says—"Russellville continues healthy."

DANVILLE.—The Cholera broke out in Danville on Tuesday last week. The Olive Branch of Saturday last says:

"In consequence of the prevalence of Cholera in our town we are able to print only a half sheet this week. It commenced its ravages on Tuesday. The first victims were 3 cases at Mr. Rice's Factory—all proved fatal. Since then there have been a number of cases and four deaths, to wit: Mr. P. G. Rice; Mr. Gray, of Philadelphia, who was at Mr. Rice's when the first cases occurred, but left and died in the country, at Mr. Fry's and 2 black men. The disease is thought to be on the increase."

The Richmond (Ky.) Chronicle of yesterday, which was issued on a sheet of only half its usual dimensions, says: "This dreadful epidemic (Cholera) again made its appearance in this place on Wednesday morning last."

The Chronicle then gives the names of several persons who had been attacked and died in the town and county, for which we have not time or room at present.

At New Orleans, on the 24th ult, there were 20 deaths.

CHOLERA.—We have letters from a friend at Harrodsburg, (says the Washington Globe of Tuesday) just returned to Kentucky, dated the 29th June. The writers says:

"I shall not attempt to describe the situation of the inhabitants of this devoted village. More than half of those who have not fled, are down with cholera, and the number of deaths in proportion to the attacks, is increasing. I found my wife and mother-in-law and five servants down. My mother-in-law and one servant are dead—and God knows when the pestilence will be stayed."

"Dr. Baylie's wife, my nearest neighbor, well at breakfast and a corpse before night. Major Allen and his wife died as suddenly. I am not well—far from it—but endeavor to withdraw my mind from the danger by incessant devotion to the afflicted of all classes."

In the close of his note the writer says:—"Judge Boyle and General Adair are down, and Col. John Thompson dead."

PASSED MIDSHIPMEN.—A Board, composed of Commodore Jacob Jones as President and Capt. J. J. Nicholson and W. B. Sturgeon as members, convened at Baltimore on the 6th May, for the examination of such Midshipmen as presented themselves, agreeably to the orders of the Department. The following is a list of those who were found qualified for promotion, arranged in the order fixed by the Board.

WARRANTS DATED IN 1836.
1 James F. Miller, 6 Francis Bartlett,
2 Henry A. Steele, 7 Francis Huger,
3 Charles Heywood, 8 Robert J. Ross,
4 Ed. R. Thompson, 9 William Chandler,
5 Wm. C. Farrar, 10 Geo. N. Hawkins.

WARRANTS DATED IN 1837.

1 Thomas J. Page, 20 Wm. B. Ludlow,
2 George Minor, 21 Luther Stoddard,
3 Percival Drayton, 22 John B. Tucker,
4 Wm. C. Griffin, 23 Wm. M. Walker,
5 Oliver Tod, 24 George R. Gray,
6 Robt. F. Pinkney, 25 John Veenus,
7 Thos. R. Rootes, 26 C. S. Ridgely,
8 Edw. M. Yard, 27 Robert E. Johnson,
9 J. T. McLaughlin, 28 George McCreery,
10 James M. Gillis, 29 William P. Jones,
11 Alexander Gibson, 30 John H. Maubly,
12 Wm. S. Young, 31 John Winslow,
13 Wm. Bleeker, 32 Benj. M. Dove,
14 Alfred F. Green, 33 James R. Sully,
15 Algernon S. Worth, 34 B. J. Moeller,
16 Zach Holland, 35 Ferdinand Piper,
17 Bush W. Hunter, 36 Henry Walke,
18 Wm. C. Spencer, 37 John J. White,
19 Overton Carr.

The Pennsylvania has the following report on the subject of the President's health:

"We learn from Washington that the health of the President is tolerably good, considering the fatigue he has recently encountered in his eastern tour. Having devoted some days past, in connection with his cabinet, to the calls of public business of some importance in our foreign and domestic relations, he will most probably retire for a short period from Washington, to the enjoyment of the cool breezes and bracing air of the Rip Rap."

The New York Daily Advertiser states that the city corporation expenses of the President's late reception in that city, are upwards of seven thousand dollars.

[BY REQUEST.]
TO THE CITIZENS OF
THE LATE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, COMPOSED OF
QUEEN ANN'S, TALBOT AND CAROLINE COUNTIES.
FELLOW CITIZENS:—

It was my fixed resolution many months ago, to decline being a Candidate for the next Congress. This design was early communicated to some of my friends and, before my return from the last session, was, by my authority, generally made known in the district.

The protracted session of 1831—2 proved so detrimental to my professional and private affairs that, with the most unequivocal tokens of popular favor throughout our new district, I should now find it necessary for me to withdraw from your service, at least for a season; and having long enjoyed your confidence and received, under very peculiar circumstances and successive modifications of duty, repeated manifestations of preference and personal kindness from a vast majority of the real people, I might feel it a sufficient gratification of a moderate and honest ambition to have had the honor of serving, on such terms, such constituents. But, the great extension of the District, under the last census, would, just at this time, impose on me the task of a canvass, which would be wholly incompatible with the discharge of some imperative duties, at home.

As I hear the note of preparation for such a canvass, I deem it proper thus publicly to announce to all the determination which I have long since communicated to many,—that I shall not be a candidate, under any circumstances, at the election, in October.

I know, my fellow citizens, that I have served you faithfully and, as your representative, have ever held an honest and independent course. Let the upright, intelligent and interested citizen be my judge.

It would be idle in me, at this time, to look back upon opposition or malignities, which every honest politician may expect, soon or late, to encounter. Be the record of them written in water.

To all those, who have hitherto sustained me, from confidence in my political principles and my fidelity to the high trust reposed in me, I tender the homage of respect and gratitude; but, as for personal friends who, on all occasions, have proved true; who have sympathized with me in difficulties and trials, and vindicated my honest fame,—I will gratefully refer to my soul with hopes of steel. I should be recreant to my feelings, if I omitted, on this occasion, to offer, in an especial manner, to the people of Caroline the expression of my heartfelt gratitude for the generous confidence and the marked attachment they have always shown me.

I remain, Fellow Citizens,
Your faithful and obedient serv't,
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, July 12, 1833.

The U. S. frigate Brandywine arrived at New York on Wednesday from Madeira. Her officers are
James Renshaw, Esq. Commander. Lieutenants John L. Saunders, Alexander Siddell, Chas. C. Turner, Murray Mason, Baley Washington, Surgeon, Wm. Sinclair, Purser, Thomas J. English, Capt. of Marines, F. A. Armistead, Lt. of Marines, J. B. Cutting, Spelling Master, Geo. Clymer, Asst. Surgeon, Richard T. Renshaw, Captains Clerk, E. S. Canning, Schoolmaster, Geo. F. Emmons, Midshipmen, A. W. Prevost, J. Alden, Jr., W. H. Ball, J. P. Williams, J. E. Graham, R. F. Welsh, C. McIntosh, J. L. Ring, W. J. Robertson, W. Conancey, J. J. Thurston, R. A. Cassin, D. McDonald, Acting Midshipmen, A. B. Ennis, Gunner, Thomas R. Sailer, M. B. Reed, Acting Boatman, John Reynolds, Acting Carpenter, C. Boardman.

Passengers, Lieutenant J. W. LaCompte, A. J. D. Brown, and Passed Midshipmen W. H. Noland from the frigate Constellation, and James Selams, Esq. from Madeira.

FROM THE N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

FROM SMYRNA.—We have been favored with the following extract of a letter, dated SMYRNA, 27th April, 1833.

It affords us very great pleasure to announce that peace has been made between the Sultan and Mehmet Ali. This good news was officially received here on the 23d inst. The conditions are not yet known to us; but it is said Mehmet Ali will have all Syria (with the exception of Adana) with the title of Pacha thereof, and will be Vice Roy of Egypt as heretofore. The Russian force at Constantinople is very large, and will be further increased, we are informed.

Peace is certainly made, but really we have some fears that it will not be of long duration. The Sultan has yielded too much, and has made Mehmet Ali powerful. The former will not be easy under the great sacrifices he has been compelled to make, and Mehmet Ali will feel too strong to bear an expression of displeasure from his master. The peace has been clearly made by Great Britain, France and Russia, (qu. Austria) in order to keep the Russians from taking an active part; but the last mentioned power has had its eyes open, and will not suffer its troops to leave Constantinople until Ibrahim Pacha shall have quitted Asia Minor. In the mean time some French vessels of war have arrived at Voulva, and many others are daily expected. A British force is also on the way up.—In a few months we will see, or hear how all things wind up.

From the Washington Globe, July 9.
We regret to learn from Arkansas, that the rains have brought upon that young and thriving Territory a devastation like that which marked the overflowing of the Ohio last year. The misfortune is, that danger does not subside with the floods. The great overflow of waters in this hot season of the year, brings, as a consequence, diseases as fatal to human existence, as the deluge itself to vegetable life. Pestilence and famine both now threaten the Territory.

Extract of a letter from Little Rock, Ark., dated June 19, 1833.

"I regret to inform you, that nearly all the settlements upon the Arkansas river have been destroyed by the freshet, and that much distress will be suffered in consequence, by our citizens, as well as by the Quapaw Indians. The corn crops upon the river have been entirely washed away. The mud and water will render all the river lands which are left, unfit for cultivation for at least one year; and indeed I fear this Territory has sustained an injury, from which it will take several years to recover."

Navy Department 8th July, 1833.

Extract of a letter from the Fleet Surgeon of the United States Naval Forces, on board the United States, in the Mediterranean, dated 4th April, 1833, received at the Department 8th July, 1833.

"But one death from sickness has occurred in the squadron for three months, which was on board this ship, being the first victim to disease since leaving America."

"No death has occurred in either the Constellation or the John Adams during the last three months."

The Rev. Dr. Spencer takes this method of tendering to the ladies of St. Michaels Parish, his grateful acknowledgments for the very handsome present they have recently made him, and he indulges the hope that by increased attention to the duties of his profession, he will be able to merit the favourable sentiments of which they have given him so gratifying a proof.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.
BALTIMORE PRICES.
July 12, 1833.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—On Monday there were various parcels of new wheat, Maryland and Virginia, at market, which were readily taken at \$1 15 to \$1 22 for fair to prime quality reds. These rates are somewhat higher than what it was supposed the market for the new crop would open at, millers having been compelled to buy in order to fulfil contracts for flour made in anticipation. Since Monday there have been a few trifling parcels of new reds received, which have been taken at \$1 18 a \$1 22. To day there appears to be none in market. On Monday some lots of new white wheat were sold \$1 22 to \$1 25 for fair to good quality, and yesterday a lot of new white was sold at \$1 28. A cargo of old red Susquehanna, received yesterday, was sold at \$1 18.

Corn.—Moderate supplies of Corn have reached the market, and the demand has also been moderate. Sales of common to good white have been made throughout the week at 60 a 62 cents; and of fair to good yellow at 62 a 63 cents. The same prices appear to prevail to day, and we quote accordingly.

Oats.—We quote at 65 a 67 cents—sales at the latter rate in small lots only.

Outs.—Sales, according to quality, at 23 a 33 cents.

Wheat, white, bush. \$1 25 a 1 30
do. best red. 1 18 a 1 23
do. ord. to good (Md.) 1 10 a 1 15

Corn, white 60 a 62
do. yellow 62 a 63
Rye 65 a 67
Oats 00 a 00

MARRIED.
On Saturday evening, June the 22nd, by the Rev. Mr. Fox, at the seat of John Henderson, Esq. near Woodville, Mississippi, Mr. JOHN H. B. MORTON, of the House of Morton, Brown & Co., of New Orleans, to Miss ANNA FORTSQUER, of Mississippi, formerly of New York.

DIED.
On Tuesday morning last, 9th instant SEYMOUR MULLIKIN, eldest daughter of the editor of this paper, in the 12th year of her age.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.
The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of Robert Banning Esq. on THURSDAY the 18th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

By order,
MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.
July 16

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the Post Office at A. Denton, must settle up without delay. Those who do not attend to this request will not be credited again at this office.

WILLIAM BAILY, P. M.
Denton, July 16, 1833.

Luck at the Easton Lottery Office.

IN the drawing of the Union Canal Lottery Class No. 13th, drawn numbers

31, 47, 7, 55, 16, 6, 9, 22, 21, 5.

Combination 7, 16, 55 a prize of \$1,500 sold to Mr. Murney.

Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 14. To be drawn Saturday, July 20th, 1833.

SCHEME.

1 prize \$12,000 5 prizes \$1,000
1 " 5,000 10 " 500
1 " 2,000 10 " 400
1 " 1,500 10 " 300
1 " 1,000 40 " 150
1 " 500 40 " 100

Tickets \$4; Halves \$2; Quarters \$1, at the Easton Lottery Office, Md.

P. SACKETT'S.

July 16

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO all persons interested in making a public road in the Chapel District of Talbot county, (as petitioned for by forty-two inhabitants of said district, May 10th 1833,) to attend at the Chapel, SATURDAY, July 20th, inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. to devise ways and means for putting said contemplated road in such condition as to be legally received as a County road by the Commissioners of said County.

One of the Commissioners.

July 16

N. B. Said road beginning near the house of Hyson Kirby, and running as the private road now runs to the mouth of Joshua Dixon's lane, thence to the mouth of Tilghman's lane.

CAMP MEETING.

A CAMP MEETING will be held at A. Bayside, to commence on the 16th of August, and close the 21st. All articles for trade will be excluded from the ground except bread, and the person is engaged who will supply this. Trucksters will please take warning.

July 16

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the second day of July, 1833, by Thomas Bailey, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself by the name of EDWARD JOHN-SON, says he was born free, and was raised on Carroll's Manor by his uncle Henry Rosier, but was committed as the slave of Thomas Davis, living in Montgomery county, Maryland. Said colored man is about nineteen years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, has a large scar on the back of his neck occasioned by an issue, also a scar on his forehead by the kick of a horse; had on when committed, blue Pittsburgh colored roundabout and pantaloons, twilled cotton shirt, coarse lace boots, and old straw hat. The owner of the above described colored man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore City and County Jail.
July 11—16

Collector's Second Notice.

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

PHILIP MACKEY, Collector.
April 16

G. HAYDEN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton, and its vicinity. He is at the Easton Hotel.
June 25

To be Rented, or for Sale,

A FARM, now in the occupancy of Mr. Thomas Bowditch, this farm adjoins Cambridge ferry, in Talbot county, and contains as per my plots and deeds, three hundred and sixty six and a half acres of land, of which one hundred and twenty one acres are in timber.—The residue arable, and divided into three fields, beautifully situated on the Choptank River and Bolingbrook creek, and is susceptible of great improvements, the buildings are a barn and other out houses; the Dwelling a common one story wooden building with a kitchen, &c.

I will rent upon a long lease to a tenant who will improve the land and take care of the Timber; or I will sell at what I deem a reasonable price. It has the advantage of fish, oysters and wild fowl and a beautiful salt water situation, opposite Cambridge.—For terms apply to

WILLIAM HUGHLETT,
Galloway, Talbot county, June 25

Farm for Sale.

I will sell at private sale, a farm in the Bay-side, Talbot county, situated about seven miles below St. Michaels, containing 2021 acres of land more or less. This farm has ever been considered an almost unrivalled situation for health, or beauty. The land is in a good state of cultivation, with inexhaustible sources of manure—it is bounded on the waters of the Eastern Bay, on the one side, thence running across the entire neck of land, it has an extensive shore on a branch of Great Choptank River, where oyster shells may be had in abundance. Applications made to the subscriber at Love Point, Kent Island, Queen Ann's county.
June 25

THOS. H. KEMP.

PEOPLE'S LINE
FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Via the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

DAILY, AT HALF PAST SIX O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE President and Directors of the People's Steam Navigation Company, have the pleasure to announce the commencement of the Line for the conveyance of Passengers between the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the SWIFT and SPLENDID Steamer KENTUCKY, Captain D. R. Johnson, and OHIO, Captain W. WHILDEN, Jr.

The KENTUCKY will leave the Company's wharf, LIGHT STREET, every morning, commencing to-morrow, (Saturday) at half past six o'clock, A. M. for Philadelphia, by way of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, through which the Passengers will be conveyed in splendid and commodious Barges, (affording particularly to ladies, the most comfortable and desirable route) to Delaware City, where they will take the OHIO and arrive in Philadelphia the same afternoon at an early hour.

Passengers will be taken up and landed on any part of the Canal and also at New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and at the Lantzville, on the Delaware.

The Tables and Bar shall not be excelled by those of any other line in the Union. This being the People's Line, no exertion will be spared on the part of the Agents, to entitle them to a full share of patronage of the travelling public.

* Passage to Philadelphia, TWO Dollars.

All baggage, as usual, at the risk of the owners—the greatest attention, however, will be paid to its safety, by the Captains and their assistants on the route.

S. MCLELLAN, Agent,
No. 8, Light street Wharf.

Baltimore, May 3, 1833—14

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

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR

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

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

all selected with great care from the latest importations; their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call.
Easton, April 30

NEW STORE.

Goldsmith and Hazle,

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

DRY GOODS
AND GROCERIES.

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

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

GROCERIES.

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

TEAS, &c. &c.

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

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

may 38

WANTED.

An active and intelligent youth to act in the capacity of Clerk in a retail Dry Good Store; one who writes a fair hand, and is conversant with accounts would be preferred. For particulars enquire of the editor.
Easton, June 18

A GREAT BARGAIN.

I WILL Sell at a very reduced price, and on a long credit, that very valuable

TRACT OF LAND,

called SHARP'S ISLAND, if application be made soon.—Persons wishing to make a profitable investment, would do well, to embrace this offer.

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

POETRY.

The following verses are from the May No. of the London Court Magazine. They are pretty, and will answer well for a lady's Album. Among the contributors to the Court Magazine, edited by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, may be enumerated Viscount Castlereagh, Mrs. Hemans, Miss Fanny Kemble, Viscounts Murphree, Nugent and Newark, Lady E. Stuart, Portley, Roscoe, Mrs. Shelley, &c.

SUMMER.

The Spring's gay promise writ into thee,
Fair Summer; and thy gentle reign is here:
Thy emerald robes are on each heavy tree,
In the blue sky thy voice is rich and clear;
And the free brooks have songs to bless thy reign—
They leap in music midst thy bright domain.

The gales that wander from the unbounded west,
Are burdened with the breath of countless fields;
They team with incense from the green earth's
breast,
That up to heaven its grateful odour yields,
Bearing sweet hymns of praise, from many a bird,
By nature's aspect into a rapture stir'd.

In such a scene, the sun-dimmed light
Bounds like a prisoner in his narrow cell,
When through its bars the morning glories dart,
And forest-anthems in his hearing swell;
And like the heaving of the vocal sea,
His panting bosom labors to be free.

Thus, gazing on thy void and sapphire sky,
Oh, Summer! in my inmost soul, arise
Uplifted thoughts, to which the woods reply,
And the bland air, with its soft melodies;
Till, basking in some vision's glorious ray,
I long for eagles' plumes, to flee away.

I long to cast this cumbrous clay aside,
And the impure, unlovely thoughts, that cling
To the sad bosom, torn with care and pride;
I would soar upward, on unfettered wing,
Far through the chambers of the peaceful skies,
Where the high fount of Summer's brightness lies!

Philadelphia, 1833.

From the N. Y. American.

The following touching lines are from the pen of Mrs. Florida White, and were addressed to her father Gen. Adair, of Kentucky, late Governor of that State, and at present a member of Congress.

This gifted lady accompanies her husband, the honorable Jos. M. White, of Florida, on a voyage to Europe, for the benefit of her health. The best wishes and earnest prayers of a wide circle of friends accompany them.

Farewell to the land of my birth?
Though I leave thee to wander afar,
Thou art dearer to me than the rest of the earth—
Aye! dearer as my own natal star;
And though I should see thee not—even for years—
I should think of thee always, and often in tears.

Farewell to thee—land of my sire!
Abode of the brave and the free,
If ever man cherish'd a patriot's fire,
And worshipp'd his country—'twas he!

O how could I part from this land—native shore,
For I'm bound to arms would enfold me no more!

Sweet home of my mother! farewell!
As His I recalled thee with pride—
As Hers such fond thoughts on memory swell
That utterance chokes with their tide—
If the thought of her only thus thrills through my heart,
Could I see her once more—should I ever depart.

Bright scenes of my childhood!—adieu!
Sweet haunts of my half-open'd mind,
And ye sports! Love and Youth, consecrated by you,
Oh! how shall I leave you behind?

To part thus from sisters—from brothers—from friends—
Is there ought upon earth that can make me amends?

New York, 7th June, 1833.

Branch Bank of Maryland.

FARMER BANK AT EASTON.

26th June, 1833.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton, on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, twelve Directors for the Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

By order, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

July 2

BOARDING.

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

CALEB BROWN.

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

Jan 23

CLARKE'S BIOGRAPHY.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, AUTO BIOGRAPHY of the late Revd. Dr. ADAM CLARKE—price 37s 6d.

Also,

James' FAMILY MONITOR.
Clarke's Scripture Promises.
Olney's Geography.
Kimber's Arithmetic.
Grimshaw's English.
Greece.
Rome.

Together with every variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. at fair prices.

A good assortment of BLANK BOOKS and PAPER.

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

may 7

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscribers appointed by Caroline county Court, at the last October Term thereof, Commissioners to divide or value &c. the lands of Woolman Hughey, deceased, will meet on the lands on Wednesday the 30th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to proceed in the execution of said commission.

ROBERT T. KEENE
JAMES RICHARDSON
JAMES JOHNSON
WILLIAM ORRELL
AARON CLARK.
Commissioners.

may 28 10w

LOOK HERE.

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

WM. C. RIDGAWAY.

June 11
N. B. The sickly season is approaching—the alarm has already been given—Let the citizens look well to their back yards—limp and clean them well—many of our citizens owe their present existence to the united exertions in cleansing their back houses and yards so promptly last summer. Don't let them neglect it now.

W. C. R.

A CARD.

A WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

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

oct 9

WANTED.

350 NEGROES
I WISH to purchase three hundred NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Persons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, as I am permanently settled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come in to market.

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

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore.

may 29

JAMES L. SMITH,

TAILOR.

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

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

June 4

NOTICE.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Frederick county, on the 5th day of May, 1833, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself ROBERT JACKSON. He is about 30 years of age, five feet five inches high; has a scar on his breast, had on when committed, a blue cloth coat and linen pants, black hat and old shoes—says he belongs to John Brown of Frederick county.

The owner, is hereby requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick county.

June 4

The Globe and Eastern Shore Whig will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks, and charge

M. E. B.

NOTICE.

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

The owner if any, is requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick county.

may 28

The Washington Globe, and the Eastern Whig will publish the above advertisements once a week for 8 weeks, and charge

M. E. B.

Camp Meeting.

A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Society, will commence on the 2d of August next, on the land of Turpin Wright, Esq. Oyster Shell Point, Dorchester county, immediately on Great Choptank river, about six miles above Cambridge. Persons attending can come by water to a good harbor, near the ground.

The friends of religion generally, are invited to attend.

Dorchester county, June 18th, 1833.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

April 12th, 1833.
IN the late conflagration of the Treasury building nearly all the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the establishment of the Department to the 31st of March, 1833, was destroyed including as well the original letters and communications addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the records of the letters and communications written by him. With a view to repair the loss, as far as may be practicable, all officers of the United States, are requested to cause copies to be prepared and authenticated by them, of any letters excepting those heretofore alluded to which they may at any time have written to, or received from the Secretary of the Treasury; and all those who have been in office, and other individuals throughout the United States, and elsewhere, are invited to do the same. That this correspondence may be arranged into appropriate books, it is requested that it be copied on folio foolscap paper, with sufficient margin on all sides to admit of binding, and that no more than one letter be contained on a leaf. It is also requested, that the copies be written in a plain and distinct or engrossing hand. Where the original letter can be spared, it would be preferred. The reasonable expense incurred in copying the papers now requested not exceeding the rate of ten cents for every hundred words, will be defrayed by the Department.

The correspondence which has been saved, and of which, therefore, no copies are desired, are the records of the letters written by the Secretary of the Treasury to Presidents and Cashiers of Banks, from the 1st October, 1819, to the 20th of February 1833; the correspondence relating to the Revolutionary claims under the act of 15th May, 1828, and to claims of Virginia officers to half pay, under the act of 5th July, 1832; and to applications for the benefits of the acts of the 3d March, 1831, and 14th July, 1832, for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States. Copies of some circular letters and instructions, written by the Secretary have also been preserved, and it is requested, that before a copy be made of any circular letter or instruction, written by the Secretary of the Treasury, the date and object of the circular be first stated to the Department, and its wishes on the subject ascertained.

LOUIS McLANE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

April 26—30
To be inserted three times a week for three months in the papers authorized to publish the laws of the United States.

SPRING FASHIONS.

Millinery and Mantua Making.

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

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

April 23

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

A FINE SUPPLY OF

MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:
Dr. Sneider's Eye Water,
Morphine, Emetine,
Strichnine, Cornine,
Piperine, Opium,
Solidified Copiva,
Oil of Cantharidin,
Dissolved Laudanum,
Ditto Opium,
Iodine,
Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES, and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 16, &c.

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

Easton, Dec 18

Tailoring Establishment.

ANDREW OEHLE,

TAILOR.

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

PARISIAN SCOURING.

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

Gentlemen's Garments

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

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF

TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen,
I offer myself as a candidate for the next Sheriffship. Should you see fit to elect me, I pledge myself to execute the duties of said office to the best of my abilities.

JOSEPH GRAHAM.

Easton, July 9th, 1833.

W. & T. H. JENKINS

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have just received and opened a fresh supply of new summer

GOODS,

recently purchased at the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Very grateful for the increasing patronage of the public, they hope to deserve a continuance of it, by keeping such an assortment of

FASHIONABLE GOODS,

AS WILL SUIT ALL TASTES.

Their new supply embraces all kinds of

DRY GOODS

Crockery Ware and Groceries,

which they will sell low for the cash.

Easton, July 9, 1833.

Bank Stock at Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale, at the front door of the Court house in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 30th day of the present month (July) at 3 o'clock, P. M. 110 Shares of Stock in the Branch Bank at Easton, of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; also 10 Shares of Stock in the Bank of Caroline, belonging to the estate of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. deceased. Terms of sale, Cash. Attendance given by

JOHN STEVENS, Adm'r.

of Thos. Perrin Smith, dec'd.

July 9

FOR SALE.

THE GRIST and SAW MILL with the FARM of 240 acres of Land attached to it—formerly the estate of the late Thos. J. Seth. The terms will be accommodating, and on application to the subscriber a further description will be given of the property.

EDWARD HARRIS,

near Queenstown.

July 9th, 1833.

WANTED.

As an Overseer for the next year, a man who can produce good certificates of his practical knowledge of farming, as also of good moral character. One with a small family would be preferred. For further particulars enquire of the editor.

July 9

Luck at the Easton Lottery Office

IN the drawing of the Union Canal Lottery Class No. 13th, drawn numbers
31, 17, 7, 55, 16, 6, 8, 62, 21, 5.
Combination 7, 16, 55 a prize of \$1,600 sold to Mr. Murrin.

Splendid Prizes to be sold in the next Union Canal Lottery, to be drawn on Saturday July 13th, 1833.

SCHEME.

1 prize \$20,000	100 prizes \$1,000
1 " 10,000	16 " 500
1 " 5,000	56 " 100
1 " 3,000	56 " 80

Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2.50, at the Easton Lottery Office, Md.

July 9

P. SACKETT'S.

Trustee's Sale.

ACCORDING to a decree of Caroline county court, sitting as a Court of Equity, will be offered at public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY the 10th of August next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, a tract of land called James' Reserve, or by whatsoever name or names the same may be called, wherein John Hardesty lived and died, lying and being in Caroline county, within one mile of Greensborough, one mile of the subscriber's mill, and being immediately on Choptank river, containing one hundred and fifty acres of land more or less, the principal part of which is cleared land, and is considered to be the kindest and most certain to produce a fair crop of any land in the neighborhood, and with the least expense, with a comfortable dwelling and necessary out buildings, standing within about two hundred yards of the river, rendering it very convenient to ship all kinds of produce, either to Baltimore or Philadelphia, which lands will be carefully surveyed and a plot thereof exhibited on the day of sale. The terms are, a credit of 12 months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, with interest thereon from the day of sale.

THOS. BURCHENAL, Trustee.

Greensborough, July 9

Strayed away or Stolen,

From the subscriber (in Easton,) on Monday the 1st July inst. a valuable bay mare, with black legs; mane and tail; on her back, near her withers, she has a white spot, occasioned by a wound from a saddle. This mare will work in any gear. Under the saddle she paces and racks, trots hard, but canters pleasantly. Whoever will give me such information as will cause me to obtain her again, will receive ample satisfaction.

N. B. I lost in the same way last fall a fine young Brindle Cow, they may be both at one place.

July 9

J. M. F.

150 NEGROES WANTED.

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

may 7

LOOK HERE.

ONE or two good Cabinet Makers (single men) who are fond of work, than the subscriber, may obtain work by calling at the Cabinet shop of

JOHN MECONEKIN.

N. B. They may have their pay too. Two apprentices of good moral habits from 14 to 18 years of age, will be taken to learn the above business.

may 7

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Easton, on the 1st of July, 1833, which, if not taken up, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters, on the 1st of October.

Anderson & Co.	Mary Jolley
Nancy Jane Adams	Charles Kinnamond
Isabella D. Bowers	Dr. Samuel T. Kemp
Mrs. Mary D. Bullitt	Ann C. Kirby
Solomon Benson	Hinson Kirby
Mrs. Bond	John Latchom
Robt. Banning	A. J. Loveday
Sarah Berry	Nancy Lee
Richard Baker	Althea Money
Nimrod Barker	Peter McMeble
Bennett Bracco	James H. McNeil
Wm. Beckley	Thomas T. McNett
A. M. Chamberlaine	Margaret Mears
Chas. G. Chamberlaine	Mary Ann Martin
John Camper	Foster Maynard
Saml. Roberts	Joanna McKnett
Margaret Cox	Rebecca T. Neall
Jesse Clarke—2	P
Henry Cheers	S. Pettibone or Co.
Wm. W. Caleb	Wm. B. Phillips
Thomas Cooper	Barnett Parrott
Mr. Cushman	Michael Pinkind
Thomas Case	R
John Council	Saml. Roberts
W. M. Coats' Lodge	Robt. R. Ross—2
A. M. Catrip	Thos. R. Ross
Henry Cliff—4	Miss Ridgway
David Carson—3	Ignatius R. Rhoads
Secretary Colonization Society	Dr. John Reardon
Wm. Denny	Wm. C. Ridgway
Wm. Dulin	Edward Rose
Thos. R. Dawson	Caroline Rouse
Wm. Dawson	Charles H. Rigby
Wm. Drungill	Peter Richard
Elizabeth A. Edmondson	Richard Spencer
John Edmondson	Henry Sewell
Mrs. T. A. Emory	J. J. Speed
F	Jonathan Sanderson
Mary Frampton	James S. Shannahan
Louisa E. Fairbank	Levin Steel
G	Wm. E. Shannahan
Miss Margaretta Golds	Sackett & Doyle—5
Rebecca Gibson	T
John Goldsborough	Miss Ann J. Turpin
Col. Hughlett—2	Wm. Thompson
Thos. Hale	Greenbury Turbutt
Dr. N. Hammond	Henry Townsend
John Hancock	Wm. Watts

EASTON-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.—No. 63.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1833.

WHOLE No. 271.

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

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

From the John Bull. BRITISH COLONIAL SLAVERY.

The following Documents, copies of which
have been transmitted to each Member of
the Legislature, are submitted to the con-
sideration of the British public:

West India Committee Rooms, 60,
St. James' street, 1st March, 1833.
The acting Committee of West India Plan-
ters and Merchants, respectfully invite your
attention to the enclosed statement, exhibiting
the case of a large class of your fellow sub-
jects who are wholly unrepresented in the
British Legislature.

The West India colonists do not propose to
vindicate the system of slavery, but they con-
sider that (to use the words of Lord Stowell)
"it is a sin, it is a sin in which the country
has had its full share of guilt, and ought to
bear its proportion of the redemption."

The colonists themselves are ready to bear
their share of any national sacrifice which may
be required for the purpose of cautiously sub-
stituting a better system, if such should be
the national determination; but they mean to
show by the accompanying papers that Great
Britain is herself responsible for the establish-
ment and actual existence of colonial slavery
—that with the view of extending the market
for her African trade, she passed laws and
made grants of land expressly enjoining cul-
tivation in the colonies by slave labor; and that
thus through the instrumentality of her sub-
jects all eagerly contending for participation
in the traffic, she gradually peopled the West
India colonies with slaves, and received the
value of them in money, consequently that
any measure of the legislative interference
tending to impair or endanger the value of
property so acquired, must either be accom-
panied by adequate compensation, or give a
death blow to that confidence in the national
faith and character which has hitherto been
the sole support of private property in this
country.

That without reference to the just claim of
the planter to the full value of his property,
considerations which ought to suggest caution
to the Statesman and the philanthropist, when
dealing with the question of slavery.

It will be admitted that, under any changes
of system the continuance of active cultivation
in the colonies by the interests of the mother
country, but indispensably necessary to the
desired object of raising the negro in the scale
of society. While, therefore, it remains un-
assisted by actual experiment that the ne-
gro will give continuous labor, and for reason-
able wages, as a free man—and while the
weight of evidence and experience discoun-
tenges the expectation of his willingly consent-
ing to do so—there must be the greatest danger
that any hasty change of system, unaccom-
panied by regulations calculated to insure the
slaves becoming an industrious peasantry, and
to teach them the duties and obligations of
civil society, would lead to the immediate de-
struction of the colonies, and throw the black
population into a state of barbarism.

That you may be enabled to judge of the
effect which such a calamity would produce
on the interests of Great Britain, as well as of
the irresistible impulse it would give to the
slave trade, the committee beg to remind you that
the present annual gross revenue derived from
the West India produce is seven millions; the
value of British manufactures annually consumed
in those colonies is four millions and a half;
and the number of ships employed in the di-
rect trade is one hundred and fifty, or two hun-
dred and forty thousand tons—exclusive of an
extensive cross trade constantly maintained be-
tween the colonies and British America. Also,
that the British colonies at present supply
nearly one half of the sugar imported into Eu-
rope.

THE ORIGIN & PROGRESS OF WEST INDIAN SLAVERY.

One very important question now about
to occupy the attention of Parliament, is that
which relates to the emancipation of the ne-
groes. In whatever way this may be effected,
much injury must necessarily fall on the West
India proprietors. To bearing their share of
the national loss, they make no complaint;
on the contrary, they are most willing to do so.
But in opposition to any scheme of emancipa-
tion which may propose to make their property
the subject of hazardous experiment, with-
out previously providing certain and adequate
compensation, they earnestly seek to draw
your attention, as a member of the legislature,
to such facts as will enable you to judge how
far the establishment and maintenance of sla-
very has been the guilt of the West India
proprietors, or of the British nation.

In 1683, Charles II. granted an exclusive
right in the Slave Trade to Queen Catharine,
the Queen Dowager, the Duke of York and
others, who formed themselves into a trading
company, they undertaking to supply the
West India planters with 3000 slaves annually.

In the same year that monarch issued a Pro-
clamation inviting his subjects to transport
themselves to Jamaica, agreeing to allot land
to every individual who would go to reside in
the island, and signify his resolution to plant
there.

The Slave Trade continued to be fostered
during the reign of Charles II. and James II.
but still under a monopoly.

In 1689, petitions from the manufacturers in
Great Britain of woollen and other cloths, and
the makers of the various articles necessary
to the Slave Trade with Africa, were pre-
-

ted to Parliament, alleging that the trade was
cramped by being in the hands of an exclu-
sive company, and praying that it might be
opened.

In consequence of these and similar petitions
to the House of Commons, a committee of the
whole House, in 1695, resolved, "That for the
better supply of the plantations, all the sub-
jects of Great Britain should have liberty to
trade to Africa for negroes, with such limits
as should be prescribed by Parliament;" and
by a statute 9 and 10 William III. c. 26, the
trade was accordingly laid partially open, the
preamble of that Act stating, that "the trade
was highly beneficial and advantageous to the
kingdom, and to the plantations and colonies
thereunto belonging."

The manufacturers of Great Britain, how-
ever, were still dissatisfied with the restrictions
imposed upon the trade. They continued to
ply the legislature with petitions to give
greater latitude to a traffic, by which they ex-
changed their goods for negroes, and sold these ne-
groes to the West India proprietors.

The House of Commons adopted their argu-
ments; they declared, by a report from a
Committee, in 1708, "That the trade was im-
portant, and ought to be free and open to all
the Queen's subjects trading from Great Brit-
tain." By another report in 1711, that "the
trade ought to be free in a regulated Com-
pany, that the plantations ought to be supplied
with negroes at reasonable rates, that a con-
siderable stock was necessary for carrying on
the trade to the best advantage," and that an
export of 400,000 at least in merchandise
should be annually made from Great Britain to
Africa.

From this period, 1711, until 1793, the
demands of the manufacturers for a more un-
restricted trade continued to be the subjects of
Parliamentary investigation and dispute.

It was found, that the trade could not be
conveniently and extensively carried on with-
out Ports on the coast of Africa; and such was
the appetite of the British nation for the Slave
Trade, that in 1729 a Committee of the House
of Commons passed the following Resolutions:
1st. "That the trade should be open." 2d.
"That it ought not to be taxed for the sup-
port of Forts." 3d. "That Forts were neces-
sary for securing the trade." And 4th. "That
an allowance ought to be made for maintain-
ing such Forts."

These resolutions were agreed to, but the
3d with an amendment, that the forts should
be maintained "as marks of the possessions of
Great Britain," instead of "for the purpose of
securing the trade." At the same time, the
House was informed that His Majesty recom-
mended that provision should be made for the
support of the African forts.

At length, 1749, the Statute 33rd Geo. II. c.
31, was passed, which removed all obstruction
to the operations of private traders, declaring
"the Slave Trade to be very advantageous to
Great Britain, and necessary for supplying the
plantations and colonies thereto belonging,
with a sufficient number of negroes at reason-
able rates."

While the British public had been intent
on breaking down the partial monopoly of
trade to negroes, which had existed among
been equally intent on setting up a monopoly
against foreigners, and on excluding all but
British subjects from participating in a trade
pronounced to be "so highly beneficial to the
kingdom."

In answer to a case referred to the
Judges for their opinion by the Crown on the
Alien Contract, they report—"In pursuance
of His Majesty's Order in Council hereto
annexed, we do humbly certify our opinions
to be, that negroes are merchandise; that it is
against the Statute of Navigation made for the
general good and preservation of the shipping
and trade of this Kingdom, to give liberty to
any alien to trade in Jamaica, or other of His
Majesty's plantations, or for any shipping be-
longing to aliens to trade there, or to export
thence negroes, &c." And the certificate is
signed by Lord C. J. Holt, Justice Polestone,
and eight other Judges.

The proclamation of Charles II. had in-
vited British subjects to settle in the West In-
dia colonies, and offered them land on condi-
tion of their being planted.

A reference to the patents by which land
was granted, will show what was meant by
the proclamation.

The following patent may be found at length
in the Appendix to the Report of the House
of Lords dated August 1833, on the state of
the West India colonies, p. 1198.

1690.—I, "William and Mary, by the Grace
of God, &c. To all to whom these presents
shall come. Know ye that we, for and in
consideration that Christopher Senior, Esq.
hath transported himself, together with his
servants and slaves, into our island of Jamaica
in pursuance of a proclamation made in the reign
of our Royal Uncle, King Charles II. and for
his better encouragement to become one of our
planters there, &c. do give and grant unto the
said Christopher Senior, his heirs and assigns
forever, a certain piece of land, &c.

Audubon, the celebrated ornithologist, has
perhaps endured as much exposure to extremes
of temperature, vicissitudes of weather, and
wet, unwholesome places in his explorations,
as any man living; his labors have been indefat-
igable and severe, and it appears by the
following article, have been uniformly pursued
without the use of ardent spirits. The fact is
worthy of notice, and furnishes a strong, prac-
tical illustration not only of the total need-
lessness of stimulants of that kind, but also of the
decided advantage arising from the avoidance
of them.

From a series of communications published in
the Charleston Mercury, headed "Sketches
of Florida," we select the following, relat-
ing to Mr. Audubon, as better calculated than
any thing we have seen, to give the world an
idea of the indomitable spirit and untiring per-
severance with which the ornithologist has been
conducting his great Naturalist's have been
conducted. This sketch we hope will have
important influence in aid of the great
glorious cause of temperance. We have been
informed by Mr. Audubon, that the only per-
sons belonging to the cutter who could follow
him in his excursions, were those who adopted
his mode of life and abandoned the use of
ardent spirits. Mr. A. is a perfect model of
symmetry and manly beauty, and few men in
these days are possessed of his share of health
and bodily strength; he is absolutely fever
proof, the deadly swamps of the South have
vainly exerted their noxious influence upon his
system. And where is the secret charm that
has preserved him through all the exposure,
by day and night, to which he has been sub-
jected in every variety of climate? Temper-
ance! Temperance—is the magic wand or

rather the modern styx into which he has been
immersed.

The temperance of Mr. A. is not confined to
abstaining from drinking. We met him on
his shooting excursions, and at the social board,
and we have invariably observed the same
remarkable moderation in gratifying his ap-
petite, and we do not hesitate to say that hun-
dreds of fashionable ladies in this city consume
more solid food daily, than John J. Audubon,
Esq. the hero of the following lines:

JOHN J. AUDUBON.—Every thing relating
to this gentleman, is calculated to excite a
lively interest. I therefore deem no apology
necessary for introducing his name into my
Sketches. In the months of March and April,
1833, he visited the Florida Reef, and touched
and remained there three or four weeks, off and
on at Key West, where I had an opportunity of
becoming acquainted with him. By a friend
(from whom he bore a letter of introduction),
I had been apprised of his expected arrival in
the Revenue Cutter Marion, Captain Day. It
being intimated that he was coming ashore in
one of the boats, I walked down about sunset
with a number of persons to see him land.

On his landing, I was introduced to him by
Capt. Day. He immediately took me aside,
informed me that he had letters for me from
my friend Mr. B. and that he was anxious to
have some conversation with me. I invited
him to my house, where we sat down; Mr.
Audubon at once proceeded to business, mak-
ing a number of inquiries respecting birds
and other objects of his pursuit. After a long
conversation we parted for the night. I saw
him again on the following day, and almost
every day when he came ashore during his
stay. Mr. Audubon is a very extraordinary
man, an acquaintance of half an hour en-
abled me to see at once into his character
and feelings. Divested of every thing like
pomp, he is frank, free and amiable in his
dispositions; and affable and polite in manners.

His engaging manner and mild deportment,
united to a perfect possession of what the
French term "savoir faire," enables him to
accomplish many things, which to another
person would be unattainable; every one ap-
pears to enlist at once in his service, and to
be disposed to promote his views. In addition
to the possession of these qualities, Mr. Au-
dubon is the most enthusiastic and indefatig-
able man I ever knew. It is impossible to
associate with him without catching some por-
tion of his spirit; he is surrounded with an at-
mosphere which infects all who come within
it, with a mania for bird killing and bird
stuffing. For my own part, I must confess that
I have become an incurable victim to the dis-
ease.

When we examine Mr. Audubon's celebra-
ted drawing and plate, we cannot but yield
him our warmest approbation and applause; but
how few of us can estimate the danger and toil
which they have cost him, or through what
"untold scenes and changes" he has passed in
procuring his specimens. In our admiration
of the Artist we are too apt to forget the
labor and privations of the man. In order to
give some faint idea of Mr. Audubon's exertions,
I will briefly relate the occurrences of one
day's excursion, on which I accompanied

him assembled at a given place, we were pro-
vided with two good boats, a number of
hands, and all the necessary apparatus. At
three o'clock we started and steered for two
or three small mangrove keys lying to the
northward of Key West; we made a circuit
round them, but saw nothing worthy of note.
Previous to our getting clear of those keys,
we got ashore upon a long bank making out
from one of them, which rendered it necessary
for all hands to get overboard, Mr. Audubon
being among the foremost. We hauled the
boat over the bank, and bore away for a nar-
row opening between Key West and Stock
Island, through which we proposed passing.

Here we again got into shoal water, and were
again compelled to get overboard. Our boats
were hauled over a flat nearly a mile in length
before we could get them aloft.—Having
passed through the cut we landed on a long
bank on the eastern extremity of Key
West. An hour or more was spent here in
collecting shells; after which we footed it
round Key West, while the boats were
rowed along the beach by the hands. Not a
pond, lake or bog, did we leave unexplored,
often did we wade through mud to our
knees, and as often we were obliged to scramble
over the roots of the mangrove trees which
happened in our course. About 5 o'clock the
sun came out intensely hot; we occasionally
penetrated the woods to escape his scorch-
ing beams, and as often were driven from the
woods by myriads of mosquitoes and sand flies.

One of our party gave out about this time and
took to a boat. Most gladly would I have
followed his lead, but was deterred by pride.
Onward we went, bating and broiling, and
discovering not a single bird worthy of note.
Mr. Audubon went on, neither dispirited by heat,
fatigue, nor bad luck, whilst we began to lag,
and occasionally would drag under some
tree to catch a breath; or sit down to blow.
We toiled along in this way for several miles,
and finally reached the Light House, tolerably
well broken down. I gladly accepted of
the use of a horse, whilst the rest of the party
returned to town in a boat. I arrived at home
about eleven o'clock, A. M. having made the
circuit of Key West. I went to bed immedi-
ately, and slept sound for several hours, when
I got up and took some refreshments, pretty
well satisfied with the jaunt, and no ways im-
patient of repeating it. To Mr. Audubon this
was an every day affair; he rose every morn-
ing at 3 o'clock, at which time he usually re-
turned to dinner.—During these expeditions
he took no refreshments but biscuit and mol-
asses and water, proving by his example that
ardent spirits are never necessary to fatigue,
even under the greatest exposure and fatigue.
Before and after dinner, as soon as he was re-
turned from the morning jaunt, Mr. Audubon em-
ployed himself in drawing such birds as he
might have procured during the morning, and
in the evening he was on the hunt again.—
Thus has Mr. Audubon been employed day
after day, for weeks and months on the Florida
Reef, exploring Mangrove Keys, swamps,
and other places into which I question much
if any animal, two legged or four legged, had
ever before penetrated, unless it was the Pelican
or Cormorant.

Not soon will the recollection of this sur-
prising man pass from my memory, and often
as I call him to mind, will I admire his un-
quenchable ardor in the pursuit of science,
and his unshakable recollection will always be
associated with a warm sensation of grati-
tude for his kindness and friendship to one,
from whom he had reason to expect but little
in return.

ARMY PROMOTIONS AND APPOINT- MENTS.

By an order through the Adjutant General
of the Army, it appears that the following list
of promotions and appointments in the Army
of the United States, have been made by the
President, since the publication of the "Or-
der" No. 40, of May 4, 1833.

I.—PROMOTIONS.

First Regiment of Artillery.

2d Lieutenant James R. Irwin, to be 1st
Lieutenant, 31st May, 1833, vice Wheelwright,
resigned.

Brevet 2d Lieutenant George Watson, to be
2d Lieutenant, 31st May, 1833, vice Irwin,
promoted.—(brevet, July, 1833.)

Third Regiment of Artillery.

2d Lieutenant Joseph W. Harris, to be 1st
Lieutenant, 30th June, 1833, vice Corprew,
resigned.

2d Lieutenant Robert Anderson, to be 1st
Lieutenant, 30th June, 1833, vice Brocken-
brough, resigned.

Brevet 2d Lieutenant Samuel H. Miller, to be
2d Lieutenant, 30th June, 1833, vice Harris,
promoted.—(brevet 1st July, 1833.)

Brevet 2d Lieutenant George H. Tallcott, to be
2d Lieutenant, 30th June, 1833, vice
Anderson promoted.—(brevet 1st July, 1833.)

II.—APPOINTMENTS.

Staff.

Charles W. Handy, Md. to be Assistant
Surgeon, 11th May, 1833.

The following named Cadets, constituting
the 1st class of 1833, at the last June exami-
nation, having been adjudged by the Academic
Staff, competent to perform duty in the
Army, the President has attached them as su-
perintendents and Corps respectively, as indicated
in the following list—

Corps of Engineers.

Cadet Frederick A. Smith, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Jonathan G. Barnard, to be Brevet
2d Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet George W. Collum, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Rufus King, to be Brevet 2d Lieu-
tenant, 1st July, 1833.

First Regiment of Artillery.

Cadet Francis H. Smith, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Wm. H. Smith, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet David B. Harris, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Erasmus A. Capron, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet David E. Hale, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Second Regiment of Artillery.

Cadet Isaiah Garrett, to be Brevet 2d Lieu-
tenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Edmund Schriver, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Henry Waller, to be Brevet 2d Lieu-
tenant, 1st July, 1833.

Third Regiment of Artillery.

Cadet Russell W. Lee, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet John A. Thomas, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet John H. Allen, to be Brevet 2d Lieu-
tenant, 1st July, 1833.

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.

Cadet John H. Miller, to be Brevet 2d Lieu-
tenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet James L. Davis, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Alex. E. Shiras, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Henry Dupont, to be Brevet 2d Lieu-
tenant, 1st July, 1833.

First Regiment of Infantry.

Cadet George D. Dunon, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Joel Riggs, to be Brevet 2d Lieu-
tenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet George H. Pegram, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet James McClure, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Second Regiment of Infantry.

Cadet Isaac B. Burnett, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Henry W. Weasels, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet James W. Anderson, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Thomas Johns, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Third Regiment of Infantry.

Cadet Benjamin E. Dubois, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

Cadet William W. Bliss, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Benjamin Alvord, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet John L. Hooper, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet John W. McCrabb, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Abram C. Myers, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Henry L. Scott, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.

Cadet Daniel Ruggles, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet J. Chester Reid, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry.

Cadet Jacob E. Blake, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet John P. Center, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Geo. H. Ringgold, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Joseph P. Harrison, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

Cadet Augustine F. Seaton, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Nathl. W. Hunter, to be Brevet 2d
Lieutenant, 1st July, 1833.

III.—CASUALTIES.

Resignations.

Washington Wheelwright, 1st Artillery,
31st May, 1833.

George W. Corprew, 3d Artillery, 30th
June, 1833.

Brevet 2d Lieutenant.

Merewether L. Clarke, 6th Infantry, 31st
May, 1833.

IV.—RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN ORDINARY
CASES OF PROMOTION.

8. If a field officer, the officer promoted will
join the Regiment and station of his predecessors

or, if a company officer, he will join the par-
ticular company where the vacancy to which
he succeeds may have occurred.

4. The officers promoted will, accordingly,
forthwith join their proper stations and com-
panies, except those on detached service, or
who may receive special instructions from this
office: they will report by letter to their
respective Colonels.

5. The Brevet 2d Lieutenants will join their
respective regiments, and report in person for
duty, agreeably to regulations, by the 30th
day of September; and by letter, to their respec-
tive Colonels, who will assign them to
companies.

Various are the ways of fortune—but that
hit upon by the "bummer" in the annexed
police report from a London paper, is truly
original:

Fish for sale.—On Saturday last, Thomas
Gilson, sen., a bummers, or retailer of fish in
Billingsgate, was brought before the Lord
Mayor, for having followed Mr. Goldham, the
clerk of the market, from place to place, with
a loaded stick, a blow of which, inflicted by a
man of moderate strength, would fell an ox.
Mr. Goldham, to the surprise and amusement
of the crowd in the justice-room, gave the fol-
lowing account of Gilson:—I have had a great
deal of trouble, my lord, with the defendant,
who is constantly in the habit of imposing on
the public by the tricks of his trade. He puts
the gills of fresh fish into the bodies of fish that
have been long dead, and he also supplies the
heads of stinking fish with fresh eyes. Some-
times he throws a little blood amongst the
pale old gills of a fish, and the old ladies are
deceived by the freshness of the appearance,
the cod or mackerel looking as if it had just
passed the agonies of death, and they throw
down their money with pleasure for a prize
which, when they get it home, turns out to be
as bad as a three weeks old milt. [Great
laughter.] The Lord Mayor—I have often
heard of giving new feathers to birds, and of
making "wonderful remedies" of the skin
of a buffalo lined with black tin—[laughter]—
but I never heard of making up food in the
market before. Mr. Goldham—It was only
the other day that he imposed a Dutch plaice
upon an old lady for what he called a turbot.
She said "Oh dear, a turbot! a young under-
grown turbot, I suppose?" "Yes, ma'am,"
says he, "just like a parrot, what's like a
parrot, but younger and more tender, sure e-
nough." [Great laughter.] The lady came
down the next day, but Tom was too good a
judge to be there. She had paid 3s. for the
turbot, and he has sold its fellows, when good,
at 4d. apiece. The Lord Mayor—Is it true,
defendant, that you set in this way? Gilson—
Why, my lord, they do put new gills and eyes
into the fish what comes up to the market;
but, however, the fish isn't the worse for
having had new eyes and white gills. The
fish may be good fish though his eyes is sore
—[laughter]—but there's some people as won't
have no fish as isn't perfect every where, and
so we're obligated for to please 'em, and we
do put in a fresh eye or two what looks bright,
and the moment they see the eyes glisten
they say 'I'll have that un.' [Lord laughter.]
However, my lord, I never beautifies barrin the
fish, as you say, Mr. Mayor.

man, and as it had been lying on his form for
some time, it began to get flabby. To re-
medy this defect, he shoved a stick up the body,
which of course, became stiff enough

may be used as one room, for the purpose of exhibitions, &c.

The whole building is to be heated by means of furnaces in the cellar.

The college is located parallel with the city streets, fronting the south. The land at the base of the building is 36 feet above the reservoir on Fair Mount. The whole height of the edifice is 97 feet, making the elevation on the roof 123 feet above the said reservoir.

From the New York Journal of Commerce, July 15.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH OF EUROPE.

We are indebted to a friend for Madrid papers to May 31st inclusive, received by the brig *Marcelino* from Malaga. The dates from that part of Europe are 10 or 12 days later than before received.

Sir Stratford Canning left Madrid May 29th, taking a direction towards France. His mission in regard to the affairs of Portugal, was doubtless unsuccessful.

Death of Mr. Walsh.

MADRID, May 29.—With profound grief we announce the death of Mr. Charles S. Walsh, Secretary of Legation of the United States at this Court. This gentleman had been some time ill; till at length, having exhausted all the resources of medical science, he determined to try the effects of a change of air. Accordingly he left town, accompanied by his physician and a faithful attendant, in order to proceed to Valencia; but his sickness overcame him on the way, and he was obliged to stop at Quintanar de la Orden, where he fell a victim to the violence of a confirmed consumption. What makes the affliction more grievous, is the fact that he was cut off in the bloom of life, being not more than 32 years of age, and in the midst of a brilliant career. The deputy of the Minister of the United States, who arrived at Quintanar soon after the death of Mr. Walsh, made arrangements for the celebration of funeral honors, with all the respect and decorum which time and circumstances would permit. There was no want of co-operation on the part of the authorities, civil and ecclesiastical; and he was interred (conformably to the intentions of said Minister,) with all the honors due to his rank. Under this sad bereavement it may serve to console the family of this gentleman, to know that nothing has been omitted to prolong his life; that he was surrounded with all the aids that science and friendship could dictate, and that he died recognized by the Church as a Christian Catholic.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Gentlemen:—In my first two letters, I told you where you would find a great part of the gambling which is carried on in this city. I mean public gambling, for there are private gambling houses, kept up by clubs, which can not be broken up. They are conducted with the strictest secrecy, and no one can obtain access to them unless he is introduced by a member of the clubs.

I will now give you a history of a few young men who have been ruined in consequence of gambling.

And if you think your readers would be interested, (and you dare publish them,) I can give you the names of the wretches who keep the houses at which these young men have been ruined. J. L., a young man of respectable parents, came to this city in the year 1828, and entered a large importing establishment as clerk; at which he continued for two years. In 1830 he married, and went into business for himself in the upper part of the city. But he became acquainted with a class of young men who lived by picking the pockets of others, by means of what is called a "roulette table;" and by them was invited to play. At first he bet lightly; not risking more than a sixpence or shilling at a time;—but he began to stake dollars, and in the course of a few weeks he was ruined, and a drunkard.

One night, after losing all his money on the roulette table in a house near the Bowery Theatre, and tottering about till all the grog shops were closed, he returned to his miserable home. He found his wife lying on the bed, a corpse! How, or by what means she came to her end, no one ever knew;—but it was evident that she had been murdered.

Another young man, who had been a clerk in a counting house, and who had been a member of the Board of Aldermen, was ruined in the same manner. He began to stake dollars, and in the course of a few weeks he was ruined, and a drunkard. One night, after losing all his money on the roulette table in a house near the Bowery Theatre, and tottering about till all the grog shops were closed, he returned to his miserable home. He found his wife lying on the bed, a corpse! How, or by what means she came to her end, no one ever knew;—but it was evident that she had been murdered.

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got aground, when the surf rolled him further up the strand, subjecting his head and fins to exposure in another element. In this situation he was discovered by two females in a calash from Siasconset. It certainly required some nerve to attack a monster of his dimensions, groveling and floundering just within his native brine; and the elder of the two felt rather disinclined to engage in such sport. But the younger went manfully to the scratch, and her companion followed. They took him by the horn, and by the dorsal, but he wouldn't stay taken, in that ignominious style. At length, after tugging and struggling for half an hour, the tumbling billows the only witnesses, to the fair play, and clear ring—till the parasite being alternately half in and half out of water—the amphibious combat terminated in favor of the assailant.

The swordfish had unluckily got canted sideways, just as one of his antagonists was advising an abandonment of the battle-ground; but the younger of the fair amazons vowed she'd cut his throat first; and seizing this auspicious moment, she plunged into his gullet the deadly weapon—her scissors! It was all she could do for the glory of conquest! So leaving him with an awful gash in the thorax, writhing upon the beach, the victors trudged half a mile to the nearest farm house, where they procured more effective implements, and returning finished their work, by decapitating the prostrate sea-dragon, chopping him into portable sections, and sending about half ("the spoils") upwards of two hundred weight, to market. When the women first told the story of their having taken the fish, they were not already dead when discovered? One of them replied, "I guess you wouldn't 'a' thought so, if you'd 'a' seen the sand fly." "Well," added the inquirer, "none would have attempted to secure so huge a subject, with just such a weapon, except a woman, or an editor."—*Nantucket Enquirer.*

From the Journal of Commerce.

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masters, who are bound to manage all their affairs. When this legal presumption is rebutted by notorious facts, as in this case, it seems to us a very unjust decision, respecting the plaintiff, and very prejudicial to the success of enterprising and honest minors, which establishes the rule so strictly. The consequence of the deceit of an individual is not to fall upon those who are perfectly innocent, and who had a right to expect that the same law which made him unable to conceal, would provide against his attempting to do it, or punish him for the wrong. The effect will be to prevent, hereafter, all extension of credit whatever to infant traders, thus discouraging a great number of industrious and persevering youth. The extent to which the rigid rule of the law is carried we think for these reasons decidedly wrong and injurious. —*Balt. Amer.*

From the Norfolk Beacon, July 11.

THE CRUISE OF THE GRAMPUS.

A letter from a friend at St. Thomas, dated 10th June, received yesterday, states that this active and efficient little Cruiser was then on a lying visit to that port, officers and crew enjoying excellent health. As an avowed officer of our Navy on that station are held and the personal regard which their courteous and manly deportment every where excites, our friend sends us the following note from the American Consul at that port, acknowledging the very polite attentions of Captain Smoot, and his officers, received by himself and some ladies and gentlemen of St. Thomas, who partook by invitation the preceding day, of a *dejeuner a la fourchette*, on board the Grampus.

The Grampus sailed from this port on the 23d of March last, since which she has touched at Charleston, (S. C.), Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Guadalupe, Antigua, St. Christopher, Santa Cruz and St. Thomas. The letter observes, the officers and crew of the Grampus had enjoyed unusual good health, notwithstanding the rainy season had set in.

FROM THE PACIFIC.—We have been favored with a letter from which we make the following extract:

VALPARAISO, March 15th, 1833.

The U. S. ship *Pontiac* arrived here yesterday forenoon, after the very short passage of 16 days, from Callao. The Dublin was nearly 30 days in doing the same, only a short time since. Letters from the United States have been received here to Nov. 16th.

I have received a letter from the Sandwich Islands, dated Honolulu, Jan. 2d, from which we learn that Messrs. Tinker, Whitney and Alexander, who were sent to the Society and Washington Islands some time ago by the Missionaries, to ascertain the practicability of establishing a mission at the latter group, returned to Oahu, Nov. 17th, and it has been determined not to pursue the plan at present. There is said to be a prospect that the London Missionary Society will occupy the grounds, and in this case the missionaries will turn their attention to some other quarter.

The *Rascala* had arrived at Honolulu from Boston. On the 31st of December, a strange vessel arrived at Oahu, 30 miles from Honolulu, with four men on board in distress. They spoke a foreign language, had no water, but little food, and had lost 5 by death. She is supposed to be a Japanese junk. How such an unwieldy hulk can be navigated, I do not know.

P. M. March 17th.—A vessel came in this morning which had been wrecked on the coast of Callao on the 12th of February. She had picked up the runaway whaler.—*N. Y. D. Ad.*

From the Norwich (Connecticut) Jour. July 10.

THE WHIRLWIND.—On Thursday last a destructive whirlwind passed over the farm of Mr. Elias Breed, a little south of the village of Norwich. An extensive and valuable orchard of Mr. B. was almost entirely destroyed, only five apple trees having been left standing. Another orchard, belonging to the same gentleman, was materially damaged. A part of his house was unroofed—one of his barns partly unroofed, and his corn house entirely destroyed. Another barn on the flats was nearly ruined round. A house on his premises, occupied by Mr. H. McCullough, was materially injured.—Mrs. M. in attempting to escape the apparent wreck, with her child, was blown nearly across the garden, and a young man the distance of several rods. A elm tree, perfectly sound, nearly two feet in diameter, was twisted off about 12 feet from the ground, and now presents the appearance of having been twisted off by the hands of a giant. Mr. Breed's loss has been very considerable. Mr. Charles Randall also suffered some injury; and we understand that the effects of the whirlwind were considerably felt on the Unadilla. Fortunately no lives were lost.

Extraordinary case in Surgery.—The Boston Medical Journal relates a very singular case of Emphysema, from a correspondent—Dr. Allen, of Middlebury, (Vt.)

The patient (aged 30) had been attacked in December, 1830, with a lung fever. Under the care of a Thomson practitioner, he recovered in five or six weeks, so well as to be enabled to ride out; yet afterwards became so emaciated that his voice failed him, his pulse was 130 the minute, his cough produced purulent matter, and his left side became considerably enlarged.

Enduring intolerable pain he was induced to undergo to Dr. Allen—who promptly performed an operation on him, affording not only immediate relief, but ultimate remedy. An opening was made between the seventh and eighth ribs; and the matter (apparently pus) gushed out so forcibly that the quantity amounted to seven quarts, weighing sixteen pounds. The wound was closed after the discharge, yet continued occasionally to emit the purulent matter for nearly a year afterwards; and then it closed.

Immediately after the operation, the patient found relief so far as to be enabled to walk about; and in December last he was minus his cough, and apparently in sound health. Dr. Allen supposes that the quantity discharged from the side, amounted in all to about a bushel. The patient now labors on his farm.

Saw Fish.—We were much gratified yesterday with a sight of a saw fish, caught by Mr. John Downes, on Thursday noon last, near Tybee light, in twelve feet water, with a bass hook and line. Mr. Downes had to play with his line to a great length and weary him for an hour and a half before he succeeded in capturing him. He measures over twelve feet from the end of his saw to that of his tail, the saw itself being three foot four inches long. When taken, several pilot fish were found clinging to his back. His weight has not been ascertained. From his weapon and form he must be a powerful enemy to fish to whom he is said to bear inveterate hostility.—*Savannah Georgian.*

Another Extensive Robbery.—The Eastern

Mail Stage was robbed yesterday of a package containing \$15,500 in bank bills, belonging to the Fisco Bank, of Portsmouth. The circumstances were as follows: The stage was driven by Mr. Robinson. It left town at one o'clock, the usual hour, with three passengers, two from the Eastern Stage Office, and one from the Commercial Coffee House. Mr. Robinson having previously received at the Globe Bank the package of bills. He crossed the Winnesmet Ferry, and while on board the steamboat a person entered the stage, as a fourth passenger. At Lynn he paid his passage as far as that town and left the stage, pretending sickness. Mr. Robinson drove on to Salem, and whilst stopping there to change horses, his box was found to have been broken open and the money stolen. Mr. Rand, the agent of one of the lines of Salem stages, being made acquainted with all the circumstances, took the road to Boston, in company with another person, in search of the thief.

On the Turnpike they overtook a man, whose appearance corresponded to the description of the person who got into the stage whilst on board the Chelsea steamer. They followed him to the hotel at Chelsea, entered into conversation with him, and invited him to drink with them. He accepted their invitation, but as they were approaching the bar, their backs being turned, he gave them the slip. Mr. Rand and his companion went immediately in search of him, and, being directed by two females, who said they saw a man passing in a certain direction with a bundle under his arm, found the man in a wood pretending to be asleep. They apprehended him and accused him of the robbery. He denied all knowledge of the theft.—He calls himself George Mason, and is an Englishman.

He was brought before the Police Court this morning, and was ordered to recognize in the sum of \$25,000 to appear for trial at the Municipal Court, and for default was committed.

The money belonged and was at the risk of the Fisco Bank, for which it was redeemed from circulation on sufficient deposit, by the Globe Bank, and forwarded as customary by the stage driver, at the risk of the owners. Transcript.

JAMES MASON—106 YEARS OF AGE.

This individual is now resident in Scott county, Ky. living in sight of the Blue Spring, the residence of Col. R. M. Johnson; he is a member of the Baptist church, at the Great Crossing, and is in good standing—temperate and industrious. He was born in the town of Waterford, in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, on the 1st of January, 1727, and is now 106 years of age. He was in the French war in America, and took an oath of allegiance, never to take up arms against America, now the United States. He was in Braddock's defeat, in 1755, near Pittsburgh, 11th July. He was at the taking of Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburgh. At the close of the French war he was discharged.

He volunteered at the commencement of the revolution, and was in the battle of Bunker's Hill. He afterwards served till the close of the war in the Virginia and New York Continental line, as a regular soldier. He was a member of Brandywine, was wounded in the battle of Red Bank, and was shot off a limb.

He served under Warner, St. Clair, and Wayne. He was in Warner's defeat; in St. Clair's defeat, and under Gen. Wayne at the defeat of the Indians. He was discharged at Greenville in the (now State of) Ohio, in 1791. In the late war he joined the mounted regiment of Col. R. M. Johnson, as a volunteer in Capt. Hamilton's company, and was in the battle of the Thames.

He receives a pension for his revolutionary services—and is now very poor, living on rented land.—He has been married twice; to his present wife when he was 101 years of age, and his wife 45. Not long since, he walked to Frankfort, a distance of 15 miles, and returned the same day, making 30 miles, without any apparent fatigue than would be experienced by ordinary men of 45. He walks erect, and quick—and at the distance of 100 yards no person would suppose that he was under the burden of even an ordinary old age. He is of a small stature—his eyesight good, his speech plain—his memory seems to be very little impaired. He is sprightly and talkative, and for a man without education, sensible and interesting in conversation. It would appear from the present appearance of his constitution and health, that he is likely to live 30 or 40 years. He has been all his life a temperate man. Such a man deserves the kindness of his country and fellow citizens. Georgetown (Ky.) Sentinel.

From the New York Albion.

We are happy to announce the arrival of Dr. Mackie, from Havana, where he has been engaged in examining the nature and effects of the Cholera upon the black population of that island. Dr. Mackie has enjoyed an extensive field of observation in regard to this disease. He was in Berlin in 1831, and in the department of the North, in France, last year, and in both cases was engaged under the auspices of the respective Prussian and French governments. In Cuba also, we understand, Dr. Mackie acted under the sanction of the Governor. He has consequently had excellent opportunities of investigating Cholera. The public, and more particularly medical men, will be anxious to learn what mode of treatment the Doctor recommends.

We are not exactly able to explain it in detail, but understand the principle to be this: Cholera, whatever be its cause, always shows losses no time in removing any poisonous or offensive matter that may be in the stomach, by the free and thorough use of the stomach pump—the organ in fact is to be thoroughly washed out. The next step is to excite the secretions as speedily as possible, more particularly that of the liver; for this purpose mercury is to be employed in the most expeditious way in which it can be conveyed into the system; and besides the usual plans adopted to effect this object, he is in the habit of employing fumigations. Thus the red sulphur of mercury may be inhaled with extraordinary efficacy in this way, when salivation is very speedily produced. The due action of mercury upon the system is considered by Dr. Mackie as the signal which announces the conquest of the disease. He is most enthusiastic in favor of his mode of treatment, which is strengthened by the extraordinary success that has attended his practice. It certainly possesses much plausibility, and has the great additional recommendation of simplicity and ready application.

Dr. President Adams has been brought forward for the office of Governor of Massachusetts.

COMMUNICATED.

Agricultural Board for the Eastern Shore.

When the Board of Agricultural Trustees for the Eastern Shore was first instituted in 1833, at a general meeting of the Farmers of Maryland, in the city of Baltimore, it was intended that they should be in some degree, a public body, to get up Fairs and Cattle Shows and such public exhibitions as would tend to promote the welfare of Agriculture and Household Arts—and that they should give an especial portion of their time to the consideration of agricultural subjects. In pursuance of this intention, Maryland Cattle Shows and Fairs were alternately held in Baltimore and in Eastern Shore, for several years, under the direction of the two boards, one for the Western, the other for the Eastern Shore, where were exhibited the various kinds of stock, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, mules; to which was added, a show of a great variety of domestic fabrics, consisting of coarse and fine cloathing, useful and ornamental; of carpentering, beehive, table linen, twinning and sheetings; specimens of various fine products, and among others, butter, cider, cordials, and even of wines, were also presented—and the proprietors of articles adjudged to be best, were rewarded with honorable testimonials of different kinds of plate.

Notwithstanding it was obvious to all that these Cattle Shows and Fairs and the means taken to get them up and carry them through, were greatly instrumental in promoting a taste for rural pursuits—in rousing the dormant energies of our Farmers—in exciting a spirit of competition—in expanding the sphere of action, and in giving to agriculture an elevation and a rank among the professions of life which it had not in former years—the board have been unable, after several attempts to continue them, for the want of subscriptions to bear the necessary attendant expenses. During the years that the Cattle Shows were held, the twelve Trustees of this Board at that time were always, to a man, upon the schedule of subscribers of the highest rate, and there was no instance after the first year when a Cattle Show was held on this shore, that the members of this board had not to pay, in addition to their voluntary subscription, from eight to twelve dollars a piece to make up the deficiencies of subscription to defray the necessary costs and charges. Having failed in after attempts to procure subscriptions adequate to cover the absolutely essential expenditures, the board felt the responsibility of getting up shows and fairs taken from them, and, however reluctantly, yielded to a necessity that they could not avert. The board neither saw nor felt the justice or propriety of their individually paying from eight to twelve dollars a year more than all other persons for a public exhibition in which they were no more interested than others. They considered, that if their subscriptions were equal to the highest paid by any other person, they would still be in advance in contribution, in consequence of the time and trouble which they must necessarily give up, to arrange and manage the whole affair.

Thus foiled, for want of public patronage, in answering these objects of the institution, the association however has been kept up by its members to be ready to act, when a feeling more propitious to the cause of agriculture shall be testified, by a disposition to contribute the necessary means for its promotion. During this time the board has held its regular monthly meetings in rotation at the houses of its members, where they have enjoyed the hospitality of each other, where the subjects of farming, the household arts, domestic economy, and rural concerns generally, almost exclusively, have been discussed.

With an earnest desire to be in some way useful to the great interests of agriculture, the Board is ever ready to fulfill the original objects of its institution in promoting Cattle Shows and Fairs whenever a disposition is manifested by the community to bear with them an equal portion of the necessary incidental pecuniary charges—until which time they are disposed to give all in their power to another object, viz. that of collecting and diffusing abroad the best agricultural knowledge and experience within their reach, to enable them to do which more effectually they invite the co-operation of agriculturists far and near.

by order of the Board

R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Chair.

MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Secy.

A letter from Mr. Garrison, dated Liverpool, May 24, 1833, says, "Petitions are crowding into Parliament by thousands from every part of the United Kingdom, praying for the abolition of slavery.—Lord Suffolk alone presented 210 on Tuesday in the House of Lords—one of which was of amazing size, 'which, closely packed as it was, seemed to rival the woolstack itself in its dimensions.' It was signed by more than a hundred thousand ladies! Its presentation excited considerable sensation and some merriment. In the House of Commons, on the same day, Mr. Buxton presented 300 petitions, among them one containing 187,000 female signatures which required four members to lay it on the table. At the head of it stood the name of the celebrated Amelia Opie, and next to hers that of Priscilla Buxton.—Cheers for the Ladies of Great Britain."

INTERROGATORIES.

1. What natural resources of manures have you? Which do you prefer, and how do you use either sort you have, and the quantity per acre.

2. What are your means of making manure and the methods you adopt?

3. Have you any particular system in relation to manures and manuring, and what is it?

4. In what state ought manure to be hauled out into the field to impart most benefit to the land and crops?

5. Have you tried various modes of planting and growing Indian corn, and which do you prefer?

6. What is the best mode of laying off a farm taking into consideration fields, lots, homestead, garden, orchard and pasture?

7. What third crop, or additional crops do you believe that a farmer can most advantageously grow with a given number of hands, who grows a full crop of Indian Corn and Wheat?

8. What do you believe to be the best mode of all things considered, of threshing out wheat, for farmers of moderate means, who have no other sources of support than the produce of their farms?

9. Have you any plan, or do you know of any that has been practised, that makes young Horses, Cattle, Hogs or Sheep more exempt from disease—and what is it?

10. What is the best and cheapest mode of rearing calves?

11. What is the best and cheapest mode of rearing calves?

12. What is the best and cheapest mode of keeping a stock of Hogs? Do you keep hogs of different kinds and sizes separate from each other, and how? What is the best disposal of pigs after they are weaned to make them earliest fit for the pen?

13. What species of Sheep do you consider, or most valuable to Farmers generally—and what is the best mode of managing sheep and lambs?

14. What is the best and most economical mode of keeping milch Cows in full milk during winter?

15. Do you consider Oxen valuable as hauling beasts—what is the best mode of breaking them to the yoke—and what the best and cheapest mode of feeding them in winter when put to severe work?

16. What is the cheapest and most attainable draught for a horse that will operate quick and as fast as a purgative? What the proportions—how mixed—and how given?

17. Are you of opinion that, by the present mode of farming, our lands are impoverished more than they were formerly? if you believe they are—what is the cause?

In attempting to draw the attention of the agricultural world to the foregoing interrogatories, and by them to such subjects as are immediately connected with agriculture, the Board are well aware that there is a vast deal of valuable information among a certain class of judicious practical farmers, who are unaccustomed to write to them they desire to have access, that they may bring it before the world for the general instruction of all. Such farmers thus unaccustomed to commit their thoughts and views to writing, may feel a difficulty or even repugnance to appear before the world as authors. To such we say, it is so desirable to gain your knowledge and experience upon the great subject that so much concerns us all, that if you will only furnish us with the plain matters of fact, and with your experience to be laid before the Board we will give to them the necessary form, and treating such communications as we do those of our own members whatever we find advisable to publish we will do so, declaring the true authors name or not, as the person furnishing the information may wish.

To Farmers accustomed to commit their thoughts to paper, we would suggest, how useful they might be, not only in giving to the world the results of their own practical experience with their reasonings upon it, but in drawing upon the valuable stores of knowledge amassed by their brother farmers, before alluded to, in aiding them to communicate, or rather unobtrusively, chastened by habits of rural retirement, is averse to meet the public scrutiny, to collect and collate from their treasures of knowledge and practical experience, and present the valued offering to the world.

Nothing can be more desirable than a continued, regular, and general contribution of agricultural knowledge—it promotes the interest of individuals and families, and gives wealth to nations—it throws abundance and improvements all around—and whilst it is thus the means of plenty, it promotes peace—it elevates and gives dignity and respect to the profession of the plough—it rescues it from the unmerited obloquy of being a dull, subordinate, and contracted pursuit, by showing that its sphere of action embraces earth and skies—and last though not least, it shows, that the practical agriculturist, most of all men, is daily, hourly reminded of his dependence upon the Great Ruler of the Universe, on whose bounteous will depends the success of every farmer's labour—whose Sun and Clouds throw light over the land, and whose mercies are felt in every fruit, and flower, and balmy breeze, and every plant.

With an earnest desire to be in some way useful to the great interests of agriculture, the Board is ever ready to fulfill the original objects of its institution in promoting Cattle Shows and Fairs whenever a disposition is manifested by the community to bear with them an equal portion of the necessary incidental pecuniary charges—until which time they are disposed to give all in their power to another object, viz. that of collecting and diffusing abroad the best agricultural knowledge and experience within their reach, to enable them to do which more effectually they invite the co-operation of agriculturists far and near.

The culprit Joel Clough, on the 20th of July last, witnessed the execution of the colored woman hung at Mount Holly. Little did he think, we presume, that one short year would bring him to a like fate in the same place.

The trial between the Hicksite and Orthodox parties of the Society of Friends was to commence on Tuesday last, at Trenton, (N.J.) before the Governor and Council, who constitute the Court of Errors and Appeals. It excites a high degree of interest, not on account of the sum in controversy in the case immediately before the court, but because the decision will finally determine to which party the whole property belongs. The suit, if we recollect aright, was commenced in the Court of Chancery, and the testimony taken and reduced to writing by J. J. Foster, Esq. of Gloucester county a master in chancery, forming two large octavo volumes; but in consequence of the Chancellor, Gov. Vroom having been of counsel for one of the parties, previous to his election, the case was decided by the judges of the Supreme Court, in favor of the Orthodox. From this decision an appeal has been taken to the Court of Errors.

"Barney, leave the Girls alone."—A correspondent of the British Naval Chronicle affirms that this musical bagatelle owes its origin to the kiss publicly bestowed on the late Commodore Barney by the beautiful Queen of France, on the occasion of his visit to Paris after his gallant exploits at sea in the war of the Revolution. The maids of honor were all so eager to follow the gracious example of the Queen, that it is said the young American became therefor an object of envy and dislike to all the French maids at Court. The bagatelle was composed by an Irish officer who was present when the Royal familiarity was exhibited.—*Alex. Gaz.*

TUESDAY.

Our intention this Congress, to believe that meeting of daily records, democrats dopted the son to express communication of Q. We hope is not with the We hope inform the question.

We are rent of G market, be able to enjoy all They have goods as good as get enough square u being in the spiri view it would no you debt free deb't free thing.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, July 23, 1833.

Our intelligence from the various parts of this Congressional District, induces us to believe that the resolutions of the Democratic meeting of Talbot, will be heartily and cordially received, by most of the Jeffersonian democrats. Caroline, it will be seen, has adopted the course of Talbot, and we have reason to expect the same from Cecil; and the communication of our intelligent correspondent of Queen Anne's, shows that the subject is not without its interest there.

We hope our correspondents will keep us informed of the state of public feeling on this question.

We are pleased to see, by the prices current of Grain, the improvement in the Wheat market, and sincerely hope our farmers may be able to get their crops to market in time to enjoy all the advantage of the rise in price. They have not had such good prices of late years as they needed, and probably not as good as they deserved; but we trust, they will get enough for their wheat this year, to make them easy. We know they are anxious to square up with every body—they do not like being in debt—and we commend them for the spirit—it's a disagreeable circumstance, view it as you will; and we now say, they will not owe a dollar, a week longer, if you would pay us. A printer ought to be kept free from debt, for if he has any genius, debt will so cramp it, it will be worth nothing.

The Address of the Board of Managers of the Agricultural Society of the Eastern Shore, is worthy the attention of Farmers, and we therefore commend it especially to that class of our readers. Many improvements, doubtless, might be advantageously made, in our system of agriculture, by a free interchange of views, and the queries propounded in the Address seem well calculated to bring to light the best systems now pursued, and may possibly induce other experiments.

For the Eastern Shore Whig.
MR. MULLIN,
 Will you or some one of your correspondents be good enough to state, whether it is intended by the resolution of Gov. Stevens at the Talbot meeting, to revive old party distinctions or not? Many of the old school democrats since the late division of parties have had their just claims overlooked and almost every office of importance, whether it has been given by the Jackson or Anti-Jackson party, has fallen into the hands of the old federalists. Has this been accidental, or has the old party feeling predominated?

I think it will be difficult to prove, since the year 1827, when the parties became entirely distinct, that more than one judicial officer, on any side, has been a federalist. The late Governor, who was a federalist, was elected over the present Governor a democrat. Gov. Carroll a federalist, displaced Gov. Martin a democrat. This congressional district has been represented twice by an old and active federalist.—The President of the present Senate of Maryland was one of the most bitter federalists in the State; and I think I have understood that a majority of the Governor's Council are old federalists, and have been so for several years; a majority of our whole delegation in Congress, I believe, belonged to the former federal party. Would it not be better now to give up men altogether and come out for measures. Who are for a Tariff and who against? Who are for State rights (not nullification) and who are for a consolidated government? Who are for rechartering the United States Bank and who not? Parties formed on principle may hang together, but parties formed for favorite candidates for the Presidency cannot long subsist. No other man in America has the popularity of the hero of New Orleans and all parties now acknowledge it. He is now safe and all good citizens will rally around his administration so far as they think it right. It will not be long before there will be a host of candidates in the field. Now is therefore the proper time to settle upon principles of government to be supported and to seek for men to support them. Let those who admire the Jeffersonian system, adhere together, and let those who disapprove of that system, also form a party. The present parties are made up of discordant materials. Old democrats, old federalists, State right men, consolidated government men, Bank men, Anti-Bank men, Tariff men, Anti-Tariff men, Calhoun men, Crawford men, Adams men, and any body's men have taken sides promiscuously. This is not as it should be. Patriotism requires us to set upon principle, and not blindly to follow any man. These suggestions are thrown out for consideration with a hope they may lead to favorable results. I am and always have been

A DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN.
 Queen Anne's county, July 20th, 1833.

CAROLINE COUNTY.
 A meeting was held at the Court House in Denton on Tuesday, July 16th, composed of Jackson Republicans of Caroline. Doct. WILLIAM S. WHITELEY was called to the chair, and C. SHEPHERD appointed Secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting, after which a resolution was offered, and adopted, that this meeting call themselves Democratic Republicans, of the old Jeffersonian principles, and as such recommend to the committee who shall be appointed by us, to support a character of the same principles, and of the old school, as a candidate to represent this Congressional District, in the next Congress.

It was moved and unanimously adopted that four committee-men from the Middle District, three from the Upper, and three from the Lower, be appointed to meet in General Convention at Centerville, on the 25th July instant, to nominate and take up a candidate for Congress, who can be recommended to the people of the second Congressional District of Maryland.

In pursuance of said resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed.

For the Middle District.
 James Sangston, Tighman Johnson, William S. Whiteley and James Smith.

For the Upper District.
 Nathaniel Whitby, William Turner and John Talbot.

For the Lower District.
 Robert T. Keene, John Rumbold and Jas. M. Stanton.

It is ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Eastern Shore Whig.

WILLIAM S. WHITELEY, Chair'n.
C. SHEPHERD, Secretary.

We have witnessed in operation in this town within the last few days, Ambler's improved Grist Mill; such of our readers as may have Wheat Threshing Machines or Grist Mills and may have an opportunity of seeing it, we would recommend an examination of this Machine. The value of this invention, as we understand it, consists in the great reduction of the size and cost of the stones and consequently of the power required to drive them, without any diminution of the quantity or quality of the flour ground.

COMMUNICATED.
To the Democratic Voters of Caroline county.
 The time is now drawing near when we shall be called upon to select suitable persons as candidates to represent us in the next Legislature of Maryland.

It is the object of this communication to recommend to your notice (as a fit person for that office) Peter W. Willis, Esq. He is a young man (in my humble opinion) of very fine talents, and has always evinced strong attachments to the old Democratic Policy.

How far this recommendation will accord with Mr. Willis's feelings, I must confess I cannot say; but, this much I will say, should he consent to stand a poll, he will be supported by the

THE LOWER DISTRICT.
 Hunting Creek, July 20, 1833.

MISSISSIPPI.—On the 29th ult. the Hon. Charles Lynch, President of the Senate of Mississippi, took the necessary oath, and entered upon the duties of Governor of that State, which office was vacated by the death of his Excellency A. M. Scott.—U. S. Tel.

Useful Machine.—Mr. O. Hussey, of this city, has invented a machine for cutting wheat, or any other small grain, by horse power. It will, when propelled by two horses, cut as fast as eight persons can bind, and does the work well. A fair trial has been made of it, in the presence of several members of the Agricultural Society of Hamilton county, and met their approbation. We have seen the machine, though not in operation;—our opinion is that it may be applied to cutting grass.

A stout, good looking black fellow, took passage on Tuesday morning, at Baltimore, on the steamer Kentucky, for Philadelphia. Before the boat reached Chesapeake city it was discovered that he belonged to a gentleman of Maryland, and was endeavouring to make his escape from the bonds of slavery. An effort was made by the captain to place him in confinement, but the slave with one bound sprang into the water, and swam vigorously towards the shore. A boat was lowered in pursuit, but before it reached him he sank and rose no more.—Foulson's Ad.

A negro man named *Nelson Wallace*, a slave, was brought before James B. Bailey, Esq., Justice of the Peace, on Monday morning, charged with the crime of committing a rape on a white woman about twelve or thirteen years of age. She identified him, in the magistrate's office, without hesitation, among a number of colored persons present. He was committed to prison, to await his trial at the next term of the City Court.—Balt. paper.

In the jail at E. Greenwich, R. I. a man of intemperate habits, who was confined for a breach of the peace, killed himself by drinking a pint of raw brandy. He suspended a bottle by a string from the jail window, and some friend filled it. The jailer heard his groans, and found him in convulsions. He survived the draft but two hours and a half.—N. Y. M. r. Ad.

DIED.
 On Saturday afternoon last, in this town, Rev. CHARLES W. JACOBS, of the Methodist Protestant Church, in the 21st year of his age.

By the death of this amiable gentleman, and excellent minister of the Gospel, the Church to which he was attached,—and especially the society of which he had the pastoral charge,—has sustained a loss which we fear can never be fully repaired, and a deep gloom has been cast over the whole community in which he recently moved. But what is all the grief of the church, and of friends and acquaintance, in comparison with the anguish of the companion of his bosom, thus early widowed, and bereft of a husband so worthy of all her warmest love? For her we may justly grieve; nor would we restrain the tears of sympathy.

Mr. Jacobs was the son of religious parents, and early turned his attention to the important concerns of his soul.—At about 16 years of age he was converted, and believing it his duty to warn sinners to flee from the wrath to come, "immediately he conferred not with flesh and blood," but uniting himself with the Methodist Protestant Church,—just then springing into existence as a distinct religious community,—was received as an itinerant minister, and sent to the Eastern Shore. And although a mere boy, his sermons bore the marks of a mind much matured, and gave promise of his becoming a highly useful and excellent preacher, which has been fully realized. His discourses, which were always evangelical and instructive, were also chaste, classical and plain, suited to the comprehension and general taste of his auditors. He was always zealously devoted to his labour of love, and ardently desirous of every practical occasion to advance the cause of piety, and promote the establishment of the Redeemer's kingdom. He was probably as free from sectarian feelings, as it was possible for any man to be,—and was always ready to greet in love, every disciple of the Lord Jesus, without reference to their distinctive names as Christians.

A few hours before he breathed his last, he delivered to his wife and his friends his last edifying sermon, taking for his text a part of the 37th verse of the 18th chap. of the gospel by St. John, "I do this that I may love the world, and that I should bear witness to the truth," and after giving the most lively testimony of his unshaken confidence in the merits of his Saviour, and his own acceptance with God, through Jesus Christ, he commended his spirit to God, and requested his friends to do the same for him. He then requested them to sing, "O when shall I see Jesus," and joined audibly in the exercise.

Thus died this faithful servant of God, apparently prematurely, but, as he testified, not until the work for which his master designed him, had been accomplished.

His funeral, (the sermon by the Rev. Wm. Collier,) took place on Sunday afternoon, from the Church which he occupied only the Sabbath previous, and was attended by a very large concourse of his fellow citizens of all denominations, who gave testimony, by their demeanor, of the great esteem in which he was held by them, as a minister and as a man. His remains repose in the cemetery of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this town.

In this town on Wednesday morning last, after a short illness, Mr. William Jenkins, merchant, of the firm of W. & T. H. Jenkins.

In this town, on the same day, William Thomas, son of William Jenkins, aged five years and five months.

In this county, on Thursday night last, Mrs. Ford, wife of Lambert W. Ford, Esq. after a short illness.

At Easton Point, yesterday morning, Capt. M. Dean, after a lingering illness.

In Baltimore, on Saturday last, Mrs. Susanna, wife of Mr. Hugh O. Watts, formerly of this county.

BALTIMORE PRICES.
 July 20, 1833.

GRAIN.		
Wheat, white, bush.	\$1 25	a 138
do. best red,	1 20	a 125
do. ord. to good (Md.)	1 15	a 120
Corn, white	60	a 63
do. yellow	60	a 64
Rye,	65	a 70
Oats,	28	a 32

Fresh Teas, Port Wine, &c.
WM. H. & P. GROOME
 Have lately received a fresh supply of Teas, of very late importation, which they can recommend to be of superior quality.

ALSO, SOME EXCELLENT
 Old London Dock Port,
 L. P. Madeira,
 Sicily Madeira,
 Pale Sherry,
 Tensif,
 Dry Lisbon.

Together with a general assortment of Liquors, Groceries, &c.
 July 23 Sw

Independent order of
ODD FELLOWS.
 A PROCESSION of this order will take place in Easton, on the 10th of August next, (the Anniversary of Miller Lodge) on which occasion the Grand Lodge of Maryland will be present; all Brothers of the order are invited to join.

Easton, July 23

NOTICE.
 ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Rose & Spencer are requested to make immediate payment to Richard P. Spencer, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

Easton, July 23, 1833.

Trustee's Sale.
 BY virtue of a Decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, by way of auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of Talbot county Court House, on TUESDAY the twenty-seventh day of August next, between the hours of twelve o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, ALL THAT FARM OR PLANTATION of Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart, on which she at present resides, situate near the head of Wye River, in Talbot county, consisting of the tracts of parts of the tract of land following, that is to say: "Winkleton," "Mitchell's Lot," "Little Britton," "Benney's Resurvey," and "Winkles Fortune," lying near the public main road leading from Easton to Wye Mill, and containing the quantity of three hundred and ten acres of land, more or less.

By the terms of the Decree, a credit of one and two years will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser executing to the Trustee, as such, a bond with such security as he shall approve of, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. And upon the ratification of the said sale by the Court, and the payment of the whole of the purchase money, together with the interest, and not before, the Trustee will convey to the purchaser, his heirs and assigns, the lands so sold to him as aforesaid, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the creditors. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, which will be shown to them by Henry Thomas, Esq. who resides thereon. The improvements are good, the meadow lands are said to be the finest in the county, and the whole estate very valuable.

WM. HAYWARD, Jr. Trustee.
 July 28, 1833.

More good luck at the Easton
LOTTERY OFFICE.

7, 48, 25, a prize of \$100 sold to a gentleman at the Trappe, in the New York Lottery, Class 10, also the week before a prize of \$1,600.

The Union Canal Lottery draws July 27th. 1 Prize of \$12,500, 1 of \$6,000, 1 of \$2,200, & of \$1,000. Tickets \$4.

New York Lottery draws on Wednesday July 31st, 1833.

4 Capital Prizes.
 1 prize \$10,000
 1 " 10,000
 1 " 10,000
 1 " 10,000
 1 " 2,500

10 prizes \$1,000
 10 " 500
 10 " 300
 10 " 200
 65 " 100

Tickets \$5; Halves \$2 50, Quarters \$1 25.
 Tickets can be had in the above schemes, by the single Ticket or Package, at the lucky office of

P. SACKET,
 two doors from the Post office,
 EASTON, Md.
 July 23

WOOL CARDING.
 THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public in general, that his Wool Carding Machine is in prime order for making rolls, having on a new suit of first rate Cards. Price for once through 6 cents, twice through the Machine 8 cents; customers in Talbot county can find a place of deposit at the store of Mr. William J. Roberts in Easton, where their wool will be taken from, and returned again once in two weeks; payment will be made to the owner of said store. The customers will please to pick and grease their wool and pull it together if it is to be mixed, and they will please to pin a label on each sheet when they want it done.

The public's obedient servant,
 FOWLING CREEK, CAROLINE COUNTY, Md.
 July 23, 1833. Sw

Sheriff's Sale.
 BY virtue of writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and 3 other writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, and to me directed by the Clerks thereof at the suits of the following persons, viz: 1 at the suit of Isaac Adkinson, Administrator with the will annexed of Robert Kemp, 1 at the suit of Lucrécia Valiant, 1 at the suit of Samuel Harrison use of Richard Spencer use of John Harrison use of William Tiffany and Company, 1 at the suit of James Frazier use of Richard Frisby as to \$52 75 cents with interest from the 16th November 1826 and use of Samuel Leconte for residue, and 1 at the suit of Samuel Roberts use of Jenkins & Stevens, against Bennett Bracco, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton for Cash on TUESDAY the 13th day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all that farm or plantation situate in Miles River Neck, called Bracco's Addition, containing 290 acres of land more or less, seized and taken as the lands of Bennett Bracco, to satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by
 WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.
 July 23

Sheriff's Sale.
 BY virtue of seven writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against Bennett Bracco, at the suits of the following persons, viz: 2 at the suit of John Leeds Keer, assignee of James B. Ringgold, one at the suit of Solomon Lowe, one at the suit of William K. Lambdin, one at the suit of John Goldsborough and Anna Caroline Hammond, Adm'rs. D. B. N. of Nicholas Hammond, one at the suit of William Hughlett, and one at the suit of John Leeds Keer, against Samuel Roberts, Henry Catrup and Bennett Bracco, surviving obligors of Edward Roberts and William A. Leonard, also a venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, and to me directed against said Bennett Bracco, at the suit of Wm. Hayward, Jr. use of John Grindall, use of William Brownell, (of Baltimore) will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, for cash, on TUESDAY the 13th day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all those lands devised by John Bracco, to the said Bennett Bracco in and by his last will, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of July, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety four, and deposited among the records of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, and in the said will described as his dwelling plantation, where Robert Hall formerly lived, with all the lands thereto adjoining which he held either by patent or purchase, after the quantity of four hundred acres should be laid out, including his former dwelling plantation for Col. John Hughes, and also, all that tract of land called Bracco's Addition, being a resurvey of a tract of land called Hall's Range, and granted to the said Bennett Bracco by patent, bearing date the 10th day of April 1818 containing 556 acres, one half acre and eight perches of land, more or less, with the improvements and appurtenances to the said lands belonging, all lying and being in Talbot county, aforesaid, seized and taken as the lands and tenements of said Bracco, to satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by
 J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
 July 23

Easton and Baltimore Packet.
THE SCHOONER
EMILY JANE.
ROBINSON LEONARD, Master.

The EMILY JANE has been recently built of the very best materials that our country will afford; copperfastened and coppered, and handsomely fitted and prepared for passengers with a good cabin. The Emily Jane will resume an occupation of the fine schooner Edgar, and commence her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on SUNDAY morning 31st July, leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning leave Baltimore on WEDNESDAY at the above named hour throughout the season regularly as the Edgar has done.

N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will transact all business pertaining to the packet concern, will be thankfully received and strictly attended to, and all freights intended for the subscriber will be thankfully received at the granary at Easton Point or elsewhere, at all times.

The public's obedient servant,
 JOSHUA E. LEONARD.
 July 23 contd

Valuable Land for sale.
 Kent Fort Manor Land, on Kent Island near Kent Point.

Green's Creek Farm will be sold on accommodating terms, it lies adjoining the Farm on which the subscriber resides, and contains about TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, on which there is a good frame DWELLING HOUSE.

This farm has an abundance of Wood; but should the purchaser require it, more wood and cleared land will be sold with it.—Green's Creek Farm as it is now enclosed, lies on the Eastern Bay, but it can be laid off so as to lay on the Chesapeake Bay also—as the distance across does not much exceed a mile: and from the Dwelling there is a good view of both Bays, they being about equally distant; the arable land is now rich—and sea grass and other good manures are in great abundance, and very convenient to the fields. No situation on the Island excels this for good health and the conveniences of fishing, gunning, &c. For terms apply to

SAMUEL A. CHEW.
 Kent Island.

Should the above Farm not be sold before the first day of August next, it will then be for rent to a good tenant.

July 23

EASTON ACADEMY.
 THE Trustees are requested to attend a meeting of the Board, at the Academy, on Saturday the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. By order,
 JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.
 July 23

Take Notice.
 THOSE persons that passed their notes for property bought at the sale of Robert Bartlett's estate, are informed that they are now due, and a punctual payment is expected by
 JOHN KEMP, Adm'r.
 July 23

Sheriff's Sale.
 BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, against Levin Mills, at the suit of John Arrindale, use of Nicholas Hammond, will be sold at public sale for cash, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 13th of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all that farm or plantation of him the said Levin Mills, situate in the Chapel District, in Talbot county, on which Levin Mills, Jr. now resides, consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, to wit: part of a tract of land called Fork, and part of a tract of land called Halsey, containing 190 acres of land more or less—also an adjoining tract of land called Forrest and Dike, containing 113 acres of land more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by
 WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.
 July 23

NOTICE.
 THE subscriber, administrator of Woolman Porter, deceased, is authorized, by an order of the Orphans' Court, to sell, at private or public sale, for the benefit of the deceased's legal representatives, at six months credit, the following NEGROES, to wit:—negro woman KITT, aged about thirty two years with her daughter HESTER, about four years old; negro girl MILLA, about thirteen years old; negro boy ROBERT, about eleven years old; and negro boy CHARLES, about eight years old. It is very desirable to sell them in the neighborhood to humane masters or mistresses; they will not be sold by me to be removed out of the State of Maryland. Persons desirous of purchasing will be pleased to make application as early as convenient, as I am very desirous of closing the estate.

WM. HUGHLETT, Adm'r.
 of Woolman Porter, dec'd.
 Galloway, near Easton, July 23 Sw

For Sale or Rent.
THE GRIST MILL AND FARM now in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac P. Cox, situated about seven miles from Easton, and two miles from the Trappe, Talbot county.

If a purchaser offers, who will pay a reasonable part of the purchase money down, and will secure the payment of the residue—the terms of payment will be arranged to suit the convenience of an industrious and enterprising purchaser, upon the annual payment of the interest, and a portion of the principal.

If this property is not sold on or before the first day of October next, it will be rented to an industrious and responsible tenant upon a long lease. For terms apply at Galloway, near Easton, to

WM. HUGHLETT.
 July 23

FOR SALE.
THE GRIST AND SAW MILL with the FARM of 240 acres of Land attached to it—formerly the estate of the late Thos. J. Seth. The terms will be accommodating, and on application to the subscriber a further description will be given of the property.

EDWARD HARRIS,
 near Queenstown.
 July 9th, 1833. 4w

Strayed away or Stolen.
 From the subscriber (in Easton), on Monday the 1st July inst. a valuable boy mare, with black legs; mine and tail; on her back, near her withers, she has a white spot, occasioned by a wound from a saddle.—This mare will work in any gear. Under the saddle she paces and racks, trots hard, but centers pleasantly. Whoever will give me such information as will cause me to obtain her again, will receive ample satisfaction.

J. M. FAULKNER.
 N. B. I lost in the same way last fall a fine young Brindle Cow, they may be both at one place.
 July 9

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the second day of July, 1833, by Thomas Bailey, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who called himself by the name of EDWARD JOHNSON, says he was born free, and was raised on Carroll's Manor by his uncle Henry Rosier, but was committed as the slave of Thomas Davis, living in Montgomery county, Maryland. Said colored man is about nineteen years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, has a large scar on the back of his neck occasioned by an issue, also a scar on his forehead by the kick of a horse; had on when committed, blue Pittsburgh colored roundabout and pantaloons, twilled cotton shirt, coarse lace boots, and old straw hat. The owner of the above described colored man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
 Baltimore City and County Jail.
 July 11—16

WANTED.
350 NEGROES
 I WISH to purchase three hundred NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Persons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, as I am permanently settled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come in to market.

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

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.
 may 29 Baltimore.

A CARD.
 A. owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

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

JOHN KEMP, Adm'r.
 oct 9

Sheriff's Last Notice.
 THE undersigned gives notice to all persons interested that but a short time remains for him to complete his collection of officers' fees for the present year, and begs leave to apprise them that all who shall be found delinquent after the first day of September next, must expect to be proceeded against according to law, without respect to persons.

Those individuals who have not yet complied with the promises given by May Term, by which they obtained time on executions, will bear in mind that they are in "jeopardy every hour," and that there is but one way to relieve themselves and their property. These are plain hints, and it is hoped will be understood.

Suits have already been threatened on the Sheriff's bond, on account of these delinquencies, and therefore indulgence cannot be reasonably looked for.

JO. GRAHAM, Dep'y Shff.
 July 9

NOTICE.
 ALL persons indebted to the Post Office at Denton, must settle up without delay.—Those who do not attend to this request will not be credited again at this office.

WILLIAM BAILY, P. M.
 Denton, July 16, 1833.

Collector's Second Notice.
 THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for the year 1833, earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Tax, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The collector is bound to make his payments to those who have claims on the county in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired, and it is much pressed for the same; therefore those in arrears, must be prepared to settle the amount of their Taxes when called on, or in case of their neglect to do so, the law will be his guide.

PHILIP MACKAY, Collector.
 april 16

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.
 Gentlemen,
 I offer myself as a candidate for the next Sheriffship. Should you see fit to elect me, I pledge myself to execute the duties of said office to the best of my abilities.

JOSEPH GRAHAM.
 Easton, July 9th, 1833.

Trustee's Sale.
 ACCORDING to a decree of Caroline county court, sitting as a Court of Equity, will be offered at public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY the 10th of August next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, a tract of land called James' Reserve, or by whatsoever name or names the same may be called, whereon John Hardesty lived and died, lying and being in Caroline county, within one mile of Greensborough, one mile of the subscriber's mill, and being immediately on Choptank river, containing one hundred and fifty acres of land more or less, the principal part of which is cleared land, and is considered to be the kindest and most certain to produce a fair crop of any land in the neighborhood, and with the least expense, with a comfortable dwelling and necessary out buildings, standing within about two hundred yards of the river, rendering it very convenient to ship all kinds of produce, either to Baltimore or Philadelphia, which lands will be carefully surveyed and a plot thereof exhibited on the day of sale. The terms are, a credit of 12 months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, with interest thereon from the day of sale.


THOS. BURCHENAL, Trustee.
 Greensborough, July 9

Notice is hereby given.
 THAT the subscribers appointed by Caroline county Court, at the last October Term thereof, Commissioners to divide or value &c. the lands of Woolman Hughes, deceased, will meet on the lands on Wednesday the 30th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to proceed in the execution of said commission.


ROBERT T. KEENE.
 JAMES RICHARDSON
 JAMES JOHNSON
 WILLIAM ORRELL
 AARON CLARK.
 Commissioners.
 may 28 10w

Bank Stock at Public Sale.
 BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale, at the front door of the Court house in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 23d day of the present month (July), at 3 o'clock, P. M. 110 Shares of Stock in the Branch Bank at Easton, of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; also 10 Shares of Stock in the Bank of Caroline, belonging to the estate of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. deceased. Terms of sale, Cash. Attendance given by

JOHN STEVENS, Adm'r.
 of Thos. Perrin Smith, dec'd.
 Sw
 July 9

SCHOONER

SELIM.
 THE fine new coppered, and copper fastened schooner SELIM, JOHN MANNALE, master, with run as a grain carrier from Miles River or any other convenient place, to Baltimore. Gentlemen entrusting their business to the undersigned, may rest assured that every attention will be given to its faithful execution. Freight on corn and wheat 5 cents a bushel, the subscriber paying for measurement and commissions. All orders left with David Hostler, will be thankfully received and immediately attended to.

ISAAC KIRBY.
 July 9, 1833.

WOOL! WOOL!

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

BENNETT TOMLINSON.
 may 21

Sheriff's Last Notice.
 THE undersigned gives notice to all persons interested that but a short time remains for him to complete his collection of officers' fees for the present year, and begs leave to apprise them that all who shall be found delinquent after the first day of September next, must expect to be proceeded against according to law, without respect to persons.

Those individuals who have not yet complied with the promises given by May Term, by which they obtained time on executions, will bear in mind that they are in "jeopardy every hour," and that there is but one way to relieve themselves and their property. These are plain hints, and it is hoped will be understood.

Suits have already been threatened on the Sheriff's bond, on account of these delinquencies, and therefore indulgence cannot be reasonably looked for.

JO. GRAHAM, Dep'y Shff.
 July 9

NOTICE.
 ALL persons indebted to the Post Office at Denton, must settle up without delay.—Those who do not attend to this request will not be credited again at this office.

WILLIAM BAILY, P. M.
 Denton, July 16, 1833.

Collector's Second Notice.
 THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for the year 1833, earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Tax, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The collector is bound to make his payments to those who have claims on the county in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired, and it is much pressed for the same; therefore those in arrears, must be prepared to settle the amount of their Taxes when called on, or in case of their neglect to do so, the law will be his guide.

PHILIP MACKAY, Collector.
 april 16

POETRY.

STANZAS,
TO HER WHO CAN BEST UNDERSTAND
THEM.

BY THE LATE RIGHT HON. LORD BYRON.
Be it so—we part forever!
Let the past as nothing be;
Had I lightly loved thee, never
Hadst thou been thus dear to me.

Had I loved and thus been slighted,
That I better could have borne—
Love is quelled when unrequited,
By the rising pulse of scorn.

Pride may cool what passion heated,
Time will tame the wayward will;
But the heart in friendship cheated
Throbs with woe's most maddening thrill.

Had I loved—I now might hate thee,
In that hatred solace seek;
Might exult to exorcise thee,
And in words my vengeance wreak.

But there is a silent sorrow,
Which can find no vent in speech,
Which disdains relief to borrow,
From the heights that song can reach.

Like a clankless chain enthralling,
Like the sleepless dreams that mock,
Like the frigid ice-drop falling,
From the surf surrounded rock:

Such the cold the sickening feeling,
Thou hast caused this heart to know;
Stabbed the deeper by concealing
From the world its bitter woe!

Once it fondly, proudly, deemed thee
All that Fancy's self could paint;
Once it honored and esteemed thee,
As its idol and its saint!

More than woman thou wast to me;
Not as man I looked on thee—
Why like woman then undo me?
Why keep man's worst curse on me?

West thou but a friend, assuming
Friendship's smile and woman's art,
And in borrowed beauty blooming,
Trifling with a trusting heart?

By that eye which once could glisten,
With opposing glance to me;
By that ear which once could listen,
To each tale I told to thee:

By that lip, its smile bestowing
Which could soften sorrow's gush;
By that cheek, once brightly glowing,
With pure friendship's well feigned blush:

By all those false charms united,
Thou hast wrought thy woe to will;
And without compunction blighted,
What thou wouldst not kindly kill!

Yet I curse thee not in sadness,
Still I feel how dear thou wert;
Oh! I could not e'en in madness,
Doom thee to thy just desert!

Live! and when my life is over,
Should time own be lengthened long,
Thou may'st then too late discover,
By thy feelings, all my wrong!

When thy beauties all are faded,
When thy fatterers fawn no more;
Ere the solemn shroud hath shaded
Some regardless reptile's store!

Ere that hour, false siren hear me,
Thou may'st feel what I do now;
While my spirit hovers near thee,
Whispers friendship's broken vow:

But 'tis useless to upbraid thee,
With thy past or present state;
What thou wast, my fancy made thee,
What thou art, I know too late.

W. & T. H. JENKINS

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that
they have just received and opened a fresh
supply of new summer

GOODS,

recently purchased at the cities of Philadelphia
and Baltimore.

Very grateful for the increasing patronage
of the public, they hope to deserve a continu-
ance of it, by keeping such an assortment of

FASHIONABLE GOODS,
AS WILL SUIT ALL TASTES.

Their new supply embraces all kinds of
Crockery Ware and Groceries,

which they will sell low for the cash.

Easton, July 9, 1833.

CLARKE'S BIOGRAPHY.

JUST received and for sale by the subscri-
ber, **AUTO BIOGRAPHY** of the late
Rev. Dr. ADAM CLARKE—price 37 1/2 cts.

Also,
James' FAMILY MONITOR.
Clarke's Scripture Promises.
Olney's Geography.
Kimber's Arithmetic.
Grimshaw's England.
" Greece.
" Rome.

Together with every variety of SCHOOL
BOOKS, &c. at fair prices.

Literary,
A good assortment of BLANK BOOKS
and PAPER.

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

may 7

BOARDING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and the public, that he has opened
a boarding house in the house formerly oc-
cupied by the late Thomas Perin Smith, on
Washington street, opposite the Union Ta-
vern, where he is prepared to receive gentle-
men by the week, month or year, on reason-
able terms. Being determined to devote par-
ticular attention to this business, he hopes to
receive the patronage of the public.

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

Jan 22 G 11

SPRING FASHIONS.

Millinery and Mantua Making.

MRS. RIDGAWAY

RETURNS her grateful acknowledg-
ments, to the ladies of Talbot and the ad-
jacent counties, but more particularly to those
of Easton, for the very liberal encouragement
she has received from them since she com-
menced the above business in Easton, and
takes pleasure in announcing, to them her re-
turn from Baltimore in the last Steam Boat,
with a general assortment of *Millinery and
fancy articles*, which she is disposed to sell on
the most accommodating terms for cash.

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

April 23 W

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

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

**MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS,
GLASS, &c.**

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Dr. Scudder's Eye Water,
Morphine, Emetine,
Strichnine, Corrine,
Piperine, Oil Cubeb,
Solidified Copiva,
Oil of Cantharidin,
D-narcotized Laud-
num,
Ditto Opium,
Iodine,
Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, and all the
modern preparations, with a full supply of
PATENT MEDICINES,
and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12,
12 by 16, &c.

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

Easton, Dec 18

LOOK HERE.

HAVING been appointed by the Commis-
sioners of the town of Easton, Collector
of the taxes for 1833, and having bonded for
the performance thereof, I take this method to
inform the citizens that I am now ready to re-
ceive their amounts; I shall generally be at
the office of Thomas C. Nicols, Esq. with the
Levy List, prepared to receive payments from
all as will call to pay. The condition of my
bond is, that I shall deliver within ten days
after receiving the Levy List, to every person
assessed, a ticket of the amount of his or her
assessment or leave such ticket at the place of
residence, or at his or her tenement, this hav-
ing been done, all those who refuse or neglect
to come forward and pay their accounts I
must forthwith proceed to collect by levying
execution on the property of such delinquent,
and if I do not close the whole Levy List with-
in three months my Bond is liable to be put in
suit. The small pittance allowed me for col-
lecting, will not justify my having much trouble
or waiting; for levying execution and selling
property I am allowed \$1 00 cost—this I hope
I shall in no instance have to demand, but I
wish to be distinctly understood that if their
accounts are not settled by the 30th of July
next, I shall proceed to levy and demand my
cost. Take care, do not let the time slip.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY.

June 11

N. B. The sickly season is approaching—
the alarm has already been given—Let the
citizens look well to their back yards—lime
and clean them well—many of our citizens
owe their present existence to the united exer-
tions in cleansing their back houses and yards
so promptly last summer. Don't let them ne-
glect it now. W. C. R.

NOTICE.

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

The owner, is hereby requested to come
and have him released, he will otherwise be
discharged according to law.

M. E. BARTGIS,
Sheriff of Frederick county.

June 4 St

THE Globe and Eastern Shore Whig will
insert the above once a week for 8 weeks, and
charge

M. E. B.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Freder-
ick county, on the 1st day of May, inst.,
as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls him-
self JOHN GEORGE. He is about 35 years of
age, five feet eight inches high. Had on when
committed, blue home made pants, and vest;
says he was set free by Dr. Delaney Cane, of
Georgetown, Kentucky.

The owner if any, is requested to come and
have him released, he will otherwise be dis-
charged according to law.

M. E. BARTGIS,
Sheriff of Frederick county.

may 28 Sw

The Washington Globe, and the Eastern
Whig will publish the above advertisements
once a week for 8 weeks, and charge

M. E. B.

JAMES L. SMITH,

TAILOR.

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

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

June 4

Farmers' Bank of Maryland.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

26th June, 1833.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockhold-
ers in this institution, that an election will
be held at the Banking house in Easton, on the
first Monday of August next, between the
hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P.
M. for the purpose of choosing from among
the Stockholders, twelve Directors for the
Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably
to the charter.

By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

July 2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO all persons interested in making a pub-
lic road in the Chapel District of Talbot
county, (as petitioned for by forty two inhabi-
tants of said district, May 10th 1818,) to attend
at the Chapel, SATURDAY, July 20th, inst.
at 3 o'clock, P. M. to devise ways and means
for putting said contemplated road in such
condition as to be legally received as a Coun-
ty road by the Commissioners of said County.
One of the Commissioners.

July 16

N. B. Said road beginning near the house
of Hynson Kirby, and running as the private
road now runs to the mouth of Joshua Dixon's
lane, thence to the mouth of Tighman's lane.

Easton Female Seminary.

Miss NICOLS & Mrs. SCULL

RESPECTFULLY announce to their res-
pective patrons and the public generally,
that they have associated themselves together
for the purpose of establishing a Female Sem-
inary in this town, on an enlarged basis. They
have selected gentlemen as trustees to whom
they have submitted the general superintend-
ence and direction of this institution. And
they propose as soon as practicable to obtain
the services of a gentleman, whose testimo-
nial shall inspire confidence in his moral and
intellectual qualifications, to assist them in
giving instruction in the higher branches of
an accomplished female education.

The following branches of Education, will be
taught in this Institution, and at the follow-
ing rates:

Orthography, reading and
plain sewing. 4 ditto

Writing, Arithmetic, Eng-
lish Grammar, & Mus-
ic. Work including the
above branches. 5 ditto

And if sufficient encouragement be given,
the following will also be taught at the follow-
ing prices:

Embroidery, and Emboss-
ed work, &c. \$5 extra do.

Music, including use of Pi-
ano. 12 do

Drawing and Painting 6 do

Theorem painting on Vel-
vet 5 do

Also the Latin and French Languages.

Twelve weeks in a quarter.

A liberal Salary will be given to a Gentle-
man who may produce such testimonials as
above mentioned, if on examination he may
be approved by the Trustees. It is desirable
that early applications should be made, which
if addressed post paid, to James Parrott, Esq.
Secretary of the Board of trustees, will be
promptly attended to. It is proposed that this
institution shall be opened on the third Mon-
day in September next.

N. B. Accommodation at Mrs. Nicols's
can be had at moderate prices for 10 or 12
young ladies, who will be under the immedi-
ate supervision of Miss Nicols.

July 9

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

April 12th, 1833.

IN the late conflagration of the Treasury
of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the es-
tablishment of the Department to Dec 31st of
March, 1833, was destroyed including as well
the original letters and communications ad-
dressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, as
the records of the letters and communications
written by him. With a view to repair the
loss, as far as may be practicable, all officers
of the United States, are requested to cause
copies to be prepared and authenticated by
them, of any letters excepting those hereinaf-
ter alluded to which they may at any time
have written to, or received from the Sec-
retary of the Treasury; and all those who have
been in office, and other individuals through-
out the United States, and elsewhere, are
invited to do the same. That this correspond-
ence may be arranged in appropriate books,
it is requested that if be copied on folio foli-
o paper, with sufficient margin on all sides
to admit of binding, and that no more than
one letter be contained on a leaf. It is also
requested, that the copies be written in a
plain and distinct or engraving hand. Where
the original letter can be spared, it would be
preferred. The reasonable expense incurred
in copying the papers now requested not ex-
ceeding the rate of ten cents for every hun-
dred words, will be defrayed by the Depart-
ment.

The correspondence which has been saved,
and of which, therefore, no copies are desired,
are the records of the letters written by the
Secretary of the Treasury to Presidents
and Governors of States, from the 1st October,
1819, to the 20th of February 1833; all the
correspondence relating to the Revolutionary
claims under the act of 15th May, 1828, and
to claims of Virginia officers to half pay, un-
der the act of 5th July, 1832; and to applica-
tions for the benefits of the acts of the 2d
March, 1831, and 14th July, 1833, for the
relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United
States. Copies of some circular letters
and instructions, written by the Secretary
have also been preserved, and it is requested
that before a copy be made of any circular
letter or instruction, written by the Secretary
of the Treasury, the date and object of the
circular be first stated to the Department, and
its wishes on the subject ascertained.

LOUIS MCLEANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

April 26—30

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

WANTED,

AS an Overseer for the next year, a man
who can produce good certificates of his
practical knowledge of farming, as also of a good
moral character. One with a small family
would be preferred. For further particulars
enquire of the editor.

July 9

NEW STORE.

Goldsmith and Hazle,

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

**DRY GOODS
AND GROCERIES,**

consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets,
Merino Cassimeres and Summer Cloths, Silks
and Bombazines, Gauze and Cape Dechine
Shawls. Also a handsome assortment of Cal-
icoes and Painted Muslins, suited to the sea-
son; Jacksonet, Mull, Swiss and Plain and
Figured Book Muslins, Corded skirts, Bleached
and unbleached muslins, &c. &c.

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

GROCERIES.

Brown Sugars, Loaf do. Coffee

of the best qualities,

TEAS, &c. &c.

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

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

may 28

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR

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

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CHINA,
GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

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

Easton, April 30

PEOPLE'S LINE

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

THE President and Directors of the Peo-
ple's Steam Navigation Company, have the
pleasure to announce the commencement of
the Line for the conveyance of Passengers be-
tween the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia,
by the SWIFT and SPLENDID Steamer
KENTUCKY, Captain D. Robinson, and
OHIO, Captain W. W. Virdin, Jr.

The KENTUCKY will leave the Com-
pany's wharf, LIGHT STREET, every morn-
ing, commencing To-morrow (Saturday) at
half past six o'clock, A. M. for Philadelphia,
by way of the Chesapeake and Delaware Ca-
nals, through which the Passengers will be con-
veyed in splendid and commodious Barges,
(affording particularly to ladies, the most com-
fortable and desirable route) to Delaware City,
where they will take the OHIO and arrive in
Philadelphia the same afternoon at an early
hour.

Passengers will be taken up and landed on
any part of the Canal and also at New Cas-
tle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and at the Laza-
retto, on the Delaware.

The Tables and Bar shall not be excelled
by those of any other line in the Union. This
being the People's Line, no exertion will be
spared on the part of the Agents, to entitle
them to a full share of patronage of the travel-
ling public.

* Passage to Philadelphia, TWO Dollars.
All baggage, as usual, at the risk of the own-
ers—the greatest attention, however, will be
paid to its safety, by the Captains and their
assistants on the route.

S. MCLELLAN, Agent,
No. 8, Light Street Wharf.

Baltimore, May 3, 1833—14

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

Farm for Sale.

I will sell at private sale, a farm in the Bay-
side, Talbot county, situated about seven miles
below St. Michaels, containing 2024 acres of
land more or less. This farm has ever been
considered an almost unrivalled situation for
health, or beauty. The land is in a good state
of cultivation, with inexhaustible sources of
manure—it is bounded on the waters of the
Eastern Bay, on the one side, thence running
across the entire neck of land, it has an ex-
tensive shore on a branch of Great Choptank
River, where oyster shells may be had in a
bundance. Applications made to the subscri-
ber at Love Point, Kent Island, Queen Ann's
county.

THOS. H. KEMP.

June 25 11

G. HAYDEN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional
services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of East-
on, and its vicinity. He is at the Easton Ho-
tel.

June 25

To be Rented, or for Sale,

A FARM, now in the occupancy of Mr.
Thomas Bowdle; this farm adjoins Cambridge
ferry, in Talbot county, and contains as per
my plots and deeds, three hundred and sixty
six and a half acres of land, of which one hun-
dred and twenty one acres are in timber—
The residue arable, and divided into three
fields, beautifully situated on the Choptank
River and Bolingbrook creek, and is suscepti-
ble of great improvements, the buildings are a
barn and other out houses; the Dwelling a com-
mon one story wooden building with a kitchen,
&c.

I will rent upon a long lease to a tenant who
will improve the land and take care of the
timber, or I will sell at what I deem a reason-
able price. It has the advantage of fish,
oysters and wild fowl and a beautiful salt wa-
ter situation, opposite Cambridge—For terms
apply to

WILLIAM HUGHLETT.

Galloway, Talbot county, June 25 11

Farm for Sale.

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

JOHN W. JENKINS.

Talbot county, may 28th 11

PETER W. WILLIS,

CLOCK AND WATCH

MAKER,

AND GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,

DENTON, Maryland.

Will repair at the short-
est notice, Chronometers,
Lever, Lepines, Horiz-
ontal, Duplex, Repeating
and Vertical Watches—
Weekly and Daily Brass
and Wood Clocks.

and objects to be dealt with in print; so altogether, these are thrown upon the poet to an extent without example in any country, ancient or modern. When the poet at Athens took cognizance of private life, what was said became known first to a few listeners; then to a small town; but in our days, a London newspaper reaches every

life, sive—double chin—tumid—protuberant
few Social festivity was every thing to Col
three Plinth, but who would dine with him, h
part cidevant cook was to carve? Evadne's ne

with eight or ten foreigners from the vicinity of Thebes, that celebrated city of Ancient

OVERREACHING.—The Boston Transcript states that a butcher standing by his cart, saw, a man stoop and pick up something which on examination proved to be a \$10 bill. The butcher claimed it as his; but the finder urged his claim for half, as but for him the butcher would have lost it. As the bill

The Piedmont Gazette announces that the differences which had arisen between the Government of Sardinia and the Legation of Tunis, have been brought to a conclusion by the energetic demonstrations of the ships sent by the King of Sardinia. The Bey at length sent his chief Minister to announce his accession to the ultimatum, the conditions of which are:—"The Commandant of the Guard of the Palace shall be sent to-morrow; to the Consulate of his Sardinian Majesty, and there, in the presence of the Admiral and Officers of the Royal squadron, of the Consular body, and of four merchants, representing the nation of Sardinia, that the Bey disapproves entirely of the conduct of the Governor of Porto Ferraia—who is now confined by illness—in

Ottoman capital and is in substance as follows.—The arrival of a Plenipotentiary Extraordinary from the Emperor of Russia engages the attention of the public and gives scope to various reports which the Porte wishes to rectify. The succour which has been granted with so much generosity on the part of Russia, would have been of no use, if means had not been provided to apply it rightly.—This alone accounts for a mission, which is an evident proof of the good understanding happily prevailing between the Sublime Porte and the Russian Court. There are no other motives for it, and the public cannot be so much on their guard against the false reports of the enemies of the Porte, tending to injure the cause of his Highness's Government. Convinced that the internal differences of the Ottoman empire will be settled without delay, and that order and tranquillity will soon be restored, extraordinary measures will naturally cease, when the conciliatory voice of the Grand Senior shall have been listened to, and when the concession lately made shall have been appreciated, and gratefully acknowledged. The Porte trusts its efforts to restore peace will have the desired effect; but if it should be disappointed in its hopes, it would be right to continue the measures of precaution which have been adopted. The presence of an Extraordinary Russian Ambassador would thereby be sufficiently justified, and although the Sublime Porte does not consider itself bound to make declarations on the

subject, yet it has published the present *Memorandum*, in order to remove the slightest misrepresentation respecting the relations between the Porte and Foreign Powers.

A telegraphic dispatch from Toulon has announced that, on the 9th May, the Viceroy of Egypt sent orders to Ibrahim Pacha to retire immediately, with all his army, behind the Taurus.

A letter of the 15th inst. from Semlin states that the revolt against the authority of the Sultan in Albania and Bosnia, has become general. The Ottoman troops have been driven from all the places they occupied in Bosnia, and all the Turkish functionaries have been deprived of their employments. The Serbians, from Vidin to Nissa, unanimously refuse to pay the taxes. The Greeks of the districts of Verrovia and Grevena are also in open rebellion against the Grand Seignor's Government.

GREECE.

A private letter from Syria, dated May 3d, states that "the Regency of Greece continues the organization of the country by Ordinances, one of which enjoining all Greeks, without exception, to take an oath of fidelity to King Otho and the laws, under the penalty on refusal of being considered as foreigners, has excited general discontent, and in some places has been openly resisted. As the King does not show any disposition to revoke the National Congress, many Greeks have preferred losing their equality as such, to blind submission to the arbitrary edicts of the Regency. There has been great difficulty in effecting the dissolution of the army and the militia. The troops insisted upon the payment of the arrears due to them since the death of Count Capo d'Istria, and were only appeased on being assured that they should be paid out of the first money received by the government. One of the greatest errors of the Regency, is its continuing the state of the *provisoire*, though, it is true, it encourages the expectation that a free Constitution will be granted by the King, as soon as he becomes of age."

From the *New York Evening Post*, July 19.

The following letter from an officer of the frigate *Potomac*, though written about three weeks earlier than the last intelligence from that vessel, will possess interest for some of our readers. The last arrival of the *Potomac* mentioned her safe arrival at Valparaiso on the 14th of March, for which port she was about to sail from Callao at the closing of our correspondent's letter. The tragic story of Captain Dimmock has been before told in the newspapers, but not so circumstantially, and his name was then given as Faddock. We follow our correspondent's manuscript, but have not the means of deciding which is the correct name. The account of the celebration of Washington's birthday day in the harbor of Callao, though brief, is interesting. The account of our friend is dated—

UNITED STATES FRIGATE *POTOMAC*,
Callao Bay, 20th February, 1833.

"I now do myself the pleasure of informing you that matters and things remain much as they were when I last wrote to you on board the *Potomac*, and throughout the squadron. The *Potomac*, Capt. Gregory, has been to Guayaquil, and returned here on Tuesday last. The *Dolphin*, Lieutenant Commandant Long, has gone to Panama. We are to leave the place on Sunday next, for Talcahuana, Juan Fernandez, and Valparaiso. I shall visit the Galapagos Islands in the course of a few months and hope to leave the coast for home in January next. This is the vilest spot on the face of the earth. Lima is dull to me also, and therefore you need not be told that I detest Peru. The same opinion prevails among the most of our officers. Chilo is infinitely superior to this Republic. There the Government seems pretty firmly established, while here, nothing like stability need be expected. Gumarra and his lady are residing at Callao, during this, the bathing season. He is very unpopular among the people, but the reverse among his soldiers. A law was recently passed in the Congress of the Country, "to expel all foreigners from having any thing to do with the Custom House," which law was left with the President to be carried into effect. He showed his wisdom (though the credit is not generally given him for the act) by withholding his signature from the Bill. Report says that his wife is the greater mau of the two. She is about twenty five years of age, while he is about fifty. She is so well pleased with being Madam, Her Excellency, that she has sworn the moment Gumarra voluntarily ceases to be President of Peru, she will shoot him. Having made this determination, she is daily taking lessons of a French master, in pistol firing, the use of the small sword, &c. Some time ago her husband wished to resign, and still would do it if he could, but the dread he has of certain death, by the hand of his own spouse, has induced him to issue an order, compelling the soldiers to vote at the Presidential election pending, that his election may be more sure, for he is, by the constitution, no longer eligible. The citizens swear they will not vote, and a fine of twelve dollars on each who perseveres in his refusal to cast his suffrage, has been imposed. This the people say they will pay, but they are determined not to vote if the military do. Extra regiments are daily arriving here from Lima in consequence, and the result is not difficult to foresee. We have been detained thus long on account of a Memorial addressed to the Commodore, by the American residents, setting forth the state of the country, and, until more confidence is felt in the Government by our countrymen, one of the vessels will at all times be here. The roads have been full of whale ships for the last few days—among them the "Catharine," of Salem, formerly Captain Dimmock, now Captain Goodrich. Captain Dimmock, in a fit of insanity, after having been taken on shore for the benefit of his health, by the consul, Mr. Bishop, ran into the street and proceeded towards the wharf—on his way to which he established every person he met, amounting to six, three of whom died—among them, Mr. Kern, chief clerk of the Consul and a native of New York, I believe. After he was apprehended he went through two mock trials, and at last an appeal in his behalf was made by all the foreigners residing in Chili, to Congress, then in session; the result of which was that by law and reason, Captain D. having been proved, satisfactorily to all unbiased minds, an insane man—but he was shot, and his too on the public Mole at Valparaiso, where his body was kept suspended by the neck for twenty four hours after, lowered only at night that the soldiers who put him out of existence, might have an opportunity to rob the corpse of the shoes, clothes, &c. it was dressed in, which they, I need not add, improved to the full extent. So great was the indignation felt on this occasion, and so convinced were all of Captain D.'s being decidedly an insane man, that all the respectable people, as well as foreigners, at Valparaiso at the time, left the place, and went to the Alameda. The ship- ping half wanted its flag. Captain D. was a native of Nantucket, Mass. and has left a wife

and one child there. He was twenty nine years eight months old, the day he was shot, and was universally beloved and respected by all who knew him. It is sincerely to be hoped that our government will take some decided step towards obtaining satisfaction for so gross an insult as the petty Republic of Chili has seen fit to offer it in this most flagrant outrage upon all the laws of civilization and humanity.

A few days ago, all hands were called to muster, and so much of a letter, recently addressed to Commodore Downes by the Secretary of the Navy, was commended in the name of the President of the United States, the skill, &c. throughout the whole affair at Quallah Bouta, was read. It is universally understood that the same letter called on the Commodore for a more particular account of that business, and the reason why the attack was made in the manner it was, which it appears was not exactly conformable to the Instructions given. A long report says, a strong reply has been prepared to the said communication, and when it reaches the Department, I suppose all relative to the matter, will be made public.

But time fails me. This goes by the whale ship "Euphrates," of New Bedford, just arrived from a six months cruise, full of oil, and bound home. The other American vessels in port are the Brig "Bogota," of New York, to sail for Canton; the brig "Ann Wayne," of Baltimore, for Valparaiso, next week; and the whale ship "Gideon Howland," of New Bedford, from a cruise, with 1700 barrels oil on board, bound out to fill up on Saturday next. We have just heard of the arrival at Valparaiso of the ship *Mercury*, of Boston; she is daily expected here.

23d February, 1833.

We are off to-morrow—I believe there is no doubt of it. Yesterday we fired a salute of 17 guns in commemoration of the Birth of Washington, and the *Falmouth* followed suit. In the afternoon we were visited by His Excellency President Gumarra and Lady, with his suite; received him with manned yards and a salute of 22 guns, which, on his departure was repeated. As he rowed under the stern of the *Falmouth*, and the *Libertad* (Peruvian sloop of War,) on his way to the *Potomac* and back to the shore, they each poured forth the same number of guns with us, and manned their yards. It was an interesting day I assure you. While the President was on board, the schooner *Greyhound*, (formerly belonging to the Perkinses, of Boston) got underway, bound out, and to as she came under our lee quarter, and lay there for a long while, as if proud of the day, and unwilling to leave the flag under which she was built, and for a long time floated. At sunset the American ensign was observed at the fore of the *Libertad*, and soon afterwards the salutes of both this ship, and the *Falmouth* were returned by her firing 24 guns. To add to the effect of the glorious occasion, a most beautiful rainbow was displayed in the heavens, which you know is by no means a common sight in this country. On the whole, the 23d of February, at Callao Bay, was passed in such a manner, that had I at present time equal to my disposition, I would dilate on the events of it with unlimited pleasure. But as I am now situated, all hands being busy in preparing for sea, I can only say, I continue yours, &c. &c.

From the *Federal (Ga.) Union*.

THE RELEASE OF THE MISSIONARIES.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Albany, December 18, 1833.

His Excellency Wilson Lumpkin,
Governor of the State of Georgia.

Dear Sir: We beg leave to address you under a subject which, we confess we have no right to interfere in, and in reference to which your feelings must long ere this have been sufficiently harassed. We refer to the refractory missionaries now confined in the Penitentiary of your State, in pursuance of a sentence of the Court of your State, and upon conviction, for a deliberate and unjustifiable violation of the laws of your State.

It is not our object to enter into an examination of the facts of their case, or into a discussion of the law which governs it, but to make to you friendly suggestions, proceeding from the best of motives, and which, being communicated only to yourself, can do no harm, if they do no good. Still it is proper that we should precede these suggestions with such of our clearly entertained opinions, in relation to the intrinsic merits of the pending controversy, as may satisfy you that we are not now, as we at no previous period have been, ranged upon the side of those who arraign the conduct of Georgia, impugn the motives of her legislators and other public officers, or question the soundness of the principle she has assumed, that no independent sovereignty can exist within her limits, and that her laws, within those limits, subject only to the laws and treaties of the United States, must prevail and be enforced; and that we may not be misunderstood, we further distinctly say, that we do not consider the treaties made between the Government and the Indians as partaking, in any degree, in a national sense, of the character of treaties with independent nations, but rather hold them as contracts or articles of agreement, subject in all cases, to the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of Congress; and we are inconsistent, with that provision of the Constitution, which guarantees to all the States of this Confederacy a republican form of Government, that the President and Senate should have the power to make a treaty which should constitute or recognize an independent sovereignty within one of these States. You will not understand us as admitting, or even for one moment supposing, that this has been done, or attempted by those authorities; but we are thus explicit, that no doubt as to our opinions may weaken the force of the suggestions we are about to make.

Thus much being said as to the impressions we entertain in relation to the law and the right of the case, we now speak as politicians. From the unpleasant agitation which, at the present time, convulsing an unusual number and to an unusual extent, another of the independent States of the Union, we feel the deepest interest that all danger of conflict between the authorities of Georgia and any of the authorities of the General Government should be put at rest. This, we believe, may be done by the pardon of these misguided men. Our reasons for this belief grow out of the late election. No subject was more fully submitted to the people, pending that contest, than the course of the administration in relation to the Indians and the opinions entertained by the President, which opinions, it was well known, would be carried out in practice, in case of his re-election; and we feel safe in saying, that no question involved in the canvass was labored so assiduously and so ingeniously on the part of his opponents. Still the result has overwhelmed them with astonishment and shame, if not with conviction of their errors. That same result has furnished your patriotic State with a judgment in its favor, paramount to all others under this Gov-

ernment, the clearly expressed judgment of the American people.

Under these circumstances, we cannot but believe that the exhibition of magnanimity on the part of the State, by the pardon of the imprisoned missionaries, would have the happiest effect upon the public mind of the whole Union, while it would take away the ground of pending litigation, which desperate men may try to push to an unpleasant result; and we venture to ask this exercise of the important prerogative resting in your hands, because we are convinced that your patriotic fellow-citizens would, after the events which have transpired within the last few weeks, sustain you in the act, for the sake of the State itself. We are sure they would do so for the quiet and peace of the Union.

Excuse us for this unauthorized intrusion upon your office and your official duties; and believe us, with the highest respect, your obedient servants,

SILAS WRIGHT, Jr.
A. C. FLAGG.
JOHN A. DIX.

His Excellency Wilson Lumpkin,
Governor of the State of Georgia.

The undersigned citizens of the State of N. York, having bestowed much attention on the proceedings in the case of Samuel A. Worcester and Elizur Butler, and viewing those proceedings as likely to affect the welfare of the other States and the whole Union, feel it their duty to submit to your consideration the result of their reflections on the subject. As this expression of their opinions and wishes springs from no feelings adverse to Georgia, but on the contrary, is prompted solely by a regard to what they sincerely believe to be the true interest of all parties, they flatter themselves you will not deem it either obtuse or improper.

Permit us, then, to state, that, under all existing circumstances, we deem it a matter of great moment that the prisoners referred to should be set at liberty, without delay, which, as we suppose, can only be done by discharging them under a pardon emanating from the State authority—and such a pardon we earnestly recommend.

The result of the recent election must render it apparent, that the removal of the Clergymen is deemed expedient by the nation; and under this impression, the undersigned are of opinion that very many persons who have hitherto contracted their removal, will now deem it their duty to co-operate in bringing it about; and they have reason to believe and confidently hope, that an influence will be applied to reconcile the tribe to such a result, by those very persons who have hitherto labored to prevent it.

Under such a change of circumstances, the undersigned cannot see any possible advantage in the further confinement of the missionaries. On the contrary, they conceive that, since it is apparent that the Indians must be removed, the release of the missionaries may be of use in reconciling the Indians to that measure. For we cannot believe, after what has taken place, that the missionaries, any more than ourselves, can doubt the expediency of acquiescing in the policy of the General Government, sustained, as it seems to have been, by the decision of the American people. In the present state of this question, and of our public affairs, every cause of irritation should be removed as speedily as possible, and as we sincerely believe that it is in your power, by adopting the course suggested, to render an immense service to the nation, without incurring the least interests of your own State, we most respectfully solicit to the subject your early and favorable consideration.

We are, with sincere respect, your most obedient servants,

ELIPHALET NOTT,
W. C. MARCY,
R. H. DE WALTORTH,
GREENE C. ROBINSON,
SIMEON DENTON,
B. F. WELCH,
B. F. BUTLER,
S. VAN RENSSLAER,
DAVID SOUTHERLAND,
JOHN SAVAGE,
AB. VAN VECHTEN,
JOHN LUDLOW,
WILLIAM B. SPRAGUE,
J. W. CAMPBELL,
WILLIAM LOCKHEAD,
ISAAC FERRIS,
H. BRECHER.

Albany, December 17, 1832.

THE AVERY EXCITEMENT.

The papers throughout the country, universally express their disapprobation of the obvious errors made by several prints, to produce a sweeping excitement against the whole Church of which Avery is perhaps, an unworthy member. Such a course indicates an illiberality so narrow and discreditable, a spirit of persecution so unjust and so inconsistent with the temper of our people and the character of our institutions, that every generous mind must regard it with indignation. The Methodist Church must, of course, contain among its hundreds of thousands, individuals who fully deserve to be the objects of popular detestation; but that mind must be strangely narrow which would extend the feeling to all. The course of the religious friends of Avery is such as from friends—confiding and charitable friends, should have been expected. They may, it is true, be deceived; they may cherish in their bosoms a hypocrite, black with the worst of crimes; they may lavish their unsuspecting confidence and abiding love upon one altogether unworthy, but it is at worst an amiable error—an error of the heart, not the head. How loud would have been the clamor of those who now revile the friends of Avery, had they adopted the opposite course—had they forsaken their brother because the world spurned him because the world spurned him, and contemned him as guilty, because others suspected that he was not innocent.—*Philad. Intelligencer*.

Original Anecdote of a Dog.—Two near neighbors in the country, a Farmer and a Tanner, entertained great friendship for each other. The Farmer had a large yard dog, which, for some unknown cause, conceived such an inveterate hatred to the farmer that he could not go with safety to visit his friend when the dog was loose, and on this account the tanner loaded the animal with a heavy clog, that he might not be able to fly to the farmer.

As the farmer and one of his ploughmen were going about the grounds together one day, they perceived the dog apparently in great distress and pain, lying near a fence, they approached they found that in attempting to jump the fence, he had left the clog on the other side, the weight of which had almost strangled him.

The ploughman knowing the enmity which the dog bore to his employer, proposed to knock him on the head; but the farmer was unwilling to kill a creature which he knew was useful and valuable to his friend, and instead of hurting him, he disengaged the poor fellow, laid him down upon the grass, watched

him till he saw him nearly recovered, and then pursued his way.

When he returned to the spot, he saw the dog still there, quite recovered, and as usual, expected an attack, but to his great astonishment the creature fawned upon him and expressed his gratitude in the most lively manner, and from that time to the day of his death attended the farmer, and could never be prevailed upon to return to his former master.

From the *Boston Daily Advertiser*.

Melancholy Suicide.—Early yesterday morning, the body of Mr. Nathaniel Putnam Baker of the firm of Baker & Blanchard, dry goods dealers, in Kilby street, who commenced business about six months since, was found in the dock at the head of Liverpool wharf, at low water. Prince Snow, Esq., Coroner, being called, summoned a jury of inquest, who after a patient examination, returned for verdict, "that the deceased came to his death by drowning himself in the dock at the head of Liverpool wharf, between the hours of 11 o'clock last night and half past 5 this morning—cause unknown." It appeared in evidence before the inquest, that Mr. Baker was a native of Newbury, in this State, aged about 34 years—that he boarded at No. 9 Pearl st. and from 10 to 11 o'clock on Thursday evening, was smoking with a fellow boarder in the chamber entry, engaged in pleasant conversation. He then went down stairs, saying he was going to bed, and was not afterwards seen until his body was found. His hat and a pair of silk gloves were found in a boat near the body, perfectly dry, and in his coat pocket, among other articles, a small line about 9 feet in length, with a hangman's noose at one end.

It is understood that Mr. Baker was to have been married next week to a young lady of New Bedford, and a letter from her, dated New Bedford, signed "Gerty," the character of which was throughout tender and affectionate, was found in his coat pocket. The only reason he gave for his dejection of mind, was the prospect of the great responsibility he should take upon himself in entering the married state.

He was the favorite of an aged mother—to whom the news of his melancholy death will be a sore affliction. Mr. Baker had been for many years in the employment of Mr. Rice, and was considered one of the best salesmen in the city. He bore an irreproachable character, and no cause can be devised for his last rash act. His social and pecuniary arrangements were highly flattering.

The Globe states that upon examination of his bed in the morning, it had the appearance of having been occupied.—His wardrobe, in readiness for his marriage, and the stage driver, who was charged with the wedding dress of the betrothed lady, bore also the melancholy tidings of his untimely death to her and his bereaved connexions. The event is regarded with equal surprise and sorrow, by his numerous acquaintances in this city.

New York, July 20.

LATEST FROM VENEZUELA.—By the brig *Flight* from Laguaira, we have received Caracas papers to the 29th July.

On the 26th, 28 prisoners escaped from the jail at that place, 6 of whom were afterwards retaken.

Agreeably to a resolution of the Venezuelan Congress on the 10th of April, recommending to the Executive the immediate conclusion of an arrangement with New Grenada and Ecuador, in respect to the liquidation and division of the foreign and domestic debt which belonged to the Republic of Colombia, (since divided into three separate governments), and also in respect to political relations of mutual interest to all the contracting parties—the Vice President charged with executive powers, appointed Santos Michelena (Secretary of the Treasury and Foreign Relations) as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Venezuela near the Government of Bogota, where the conference are to be held, and Col. Manuel Munoz as Secretary of Legation. They took their departure for Bogota on the 15th of June.—*Jour. of Com.*

The Pennsylvania of Saturday says:—Washington Irving is recovering from his late accident. Who will not be pleased to hear of his entire convalescence?—He is engaged, we understand, in writing sketches of western scenery and manners—squirrel shooting, wild horse catching, camping out at night, buffalo hunting on the prairies, &c. &c. He tried to write his new book in New York, but so great was the noise and dust in that city—the calls of visitors, &c. that he had to decamp and go up the North River. He now takes it quietly and comfortably.

When Mr. Irving was in the far west, he made a visit of six weeks duration to Fort Gibson and that neighborhood on the Grand River, Arkansas, &c. &c. In that part of the west the prairies are very extensive, buffalo hunting frequent, and wild horses in great abundance. Mr. I. mixed in all these sports, camped out at night, and seemed to enjoy every thing with great gusto. His graphic account of shooting the buffalo, or catching the wild horse, or a night camp, will probably be very amusing. He also got acquainted with several curious originals in the neighborhood of Grand River, who tell him in the way of many curious and droll anecdotes of him, as he will probably write of them. One of them is called "Tonish," a French creole of great drollery—and another, a half blood, called Jayette—both well known as indisputable western woodsmen, or prairie hunters, in that country. Mr. Irving will, most probably, give curious descriptions of these men. He particularly studied their habits, character, droll points, and all about them.

We have received from a friend in the West a number of interesting anecdotes, incidents, scenes, &c. connected with Mr. I.'s journey beyond the Mississippi, and we may one day be disposed to unstring a few of them. At all events, if the reading world knew what curious "sayings and doings" exist in the "far west," they would be terribly impatient for Irving's forthcoming work.

The late siege of Antwerp seems likely to interest the people of the United States a little more since it was raised, than while it continued. We perceive by a correspondent (of the *Courier and Enquirer*) at Brussels, that a great proportion of the property destroyed in the public arsenals of Antwerp, belonged to the citizens of the United States; the whole destroyed, belonged to foreigners; is estimated at upwards of ten millions (of dollars), we presume, about six millions belong to Americans; three to the British, and the balance to the luckless of other nations. The writer recommends, that our government see to this subject soon and seasonably; we recommend, that our fellow citizens make up their jewels, prove their losses and establish their claims incontinently.—Hercules is ready to put his shoulder to the wheel, when those who are stuck in the dikes of Antwerp give the first lift, to prove their interest is at stake; and the sincerity of their desire for relief.—*Boston Post*.

From the *N. Y. Courier & Enquirer*.

A GLANCE AT EUROPE.—The late news from Europe, though not of a character to create much excitement, is by no means destitute of interest. The honest Dutch firmness of William of Holland, has, it would seem, at length vanquished the High contracting Non-intervention Powers with their army of Protocols, and driven them from the strong ground of the Convention of October 1832. The independence of Belgium remains unacknowledged by the King of Holland, and a settlement has been patched up, that leaves all the material points of collision just where they were. It is evident that the arrangement is but temporary, and that both parties only wait a more favorable crisis to the dispute.

The fraternal war between Don Pedro and Don Miguel still continues. It is a war of old women, who can do little else than scold and scold each other: one of those wars which may last forever, because there is neither means, nor the energies to use them, which are essential to a final issue. It is difficult for us at this distance to judge which has the right side, or whether there is any right side to the question. All that we know, or rather hear on the subject, comes to us through the medium of the French and English press, and is scarcely to be relied on for any just conclusion. Which is the usurper is no easy matter to decide, nor is it probably less difficult to predict which will finally make good his claim to legitimacy by success. The Government of the United States having however established friendly relations with Don Miguel, and our commerce being placed on an advantageous footing with Portugal, we shall upon the whole it would be as well to refrain from echoing the language of English newspapers denouncing him as a tyrant monster, and usurper. There is in fact no proof that he is either one or the other, for if we believe all the English press says of Don Miguel, we have no right to complain, if other nations believe all it says of us. Whoever has the legitimate right, whether little Donna Maria or Miguel, it is evident the Portuguese nation is in favor of the latter, and that is a sufficient claim in the estimation of republicans.

The Despotisms of Germany and Prussia seem to be perpetually stretched on the rack of fear. The breach of faith they committed in denying their people in the flush of success, what they solemnly promised, when they called upon them to resist the power of Napoleon—namely, a representative Government—has brought with it its own reward, in its own consequences. On one hand, it has produced indignation and disaffection; on the other, perpetual jealousies and perpetual apprehension. The people cannot forget that it is to them, the Emperor owes the preservation of his Imperial, the Prussian his Kingly crown, and the latter cannot feel themselves safe under the consciousness of a breach of faith, which has entailed upon them the ill will of their people. Every thing and every body has become an object of fear. The public seminaries of learning are watched with unrelenting jealousy, and the acquisition of knowledge is deprecated as the inevitable forerunner of the downfall of their power, at religious festivals, these old decayed relics of ancient stupidity, that they should fear the dissemination of that intelligence which, in the United States, is hailed as the best, the only sure support of the Government! Yet the advocates of Kings affect to confound republicanism with ignorance and barbarity!

In every part of Europe, indeed, we see rulers afraid of nothing so much as of their own people; while here in this free country they are looked up to as its only support. The despots of states and empires, in that quarter of the globe, tremble at an assembly of the people, whether at fairs, at religious festivals, at fairs, at weddings or at funerals, as the signal for insurrection and bloodshed. Their immense armies, which eat out the substance of the state, are kept up not to resist foreign aggression, or maintain the rights of the nation, but to watch the people at home and secure allegiance at the point of the bayonet. In short, nothing can be more evident, than that without the aid of great standing armies, not one of these redoubtable reliques of barbarism, that call themselves legitimate governments, could exist for an hour. In this age of intelligence, force alone can maintain what was originally acquired by force.

The state of France presents a great deal to laugh at, and something to admire. The late "glorious revolution of the Three Days" appears to please nobody, and yet nobody seems strong enough to overturn it. There is much to laugh in the Chamber of Deputies, and a vast deal in the newspapers, which far exceed the English in profane and eloquent discussion.—But no two of France agree; and the good people of France are every day confounded with such contradictory speculations, that they are said to believe in nothing at present, but the immaculate conception of the Duchess of Berry. Monsieur Chateaubriand, the grand Paladin of the quid, who fears nobody on paper, dotes the Count himself in a syllogism, declaims eloquently, but nobody believes him. Messrs. Mauguin, Dupin, de Broglie, and Odillon Barrot, make most eloquent speeches in the chamber, at which every body cries "hear! hear!" and to which no body listens; and the only man that can create the least excitement at this moment is the Chevalier d'Arincourt, with one of his astonishing romances, each of which is sufficient to overturn a dynasty. The Duke of Dalmatia is at present more proud of his Gallery of Murillos, than of his post; the ministers think more of raising their salaries, than paying the national debt; the Marquis Lafayette perceives that he has been made a fool of by the king, and the king is a constitutional king without doubt, for he has an excellent constitution, an excellent appetite, and has the best look of any monarch in Christendom. The Carlists begin to look blue; the Orleansists often look pale; the Bonapartists look dissatisfied, and the Republicans look red with indignation. Yet they are the merriest of all miserable people, and at all times ready to sacrifice the world to a woman or a joke.

In England the House of Lords has evidently a strong disposition to heard that of the Commons; but the threat of a new creation of peers, is too much for their nerves. There are a vast many plans of reform on foot, but the great reform of all, that of making the laboring classes comfortable, seems lost sight of in sympathy for all other people, except the Republicans and the Irish. The present whig ministry seem to owe their places just now to the support of what is called the "Evangelical Party," and are determined to sacrifice the West Indies to propitiate them. As an offset, however, to this boon of freedom to the negroes of Jamaica, they coerce the people of Ireland, for the purpose, it would seem, of convincing the world that they can tell black from white, and are not after all, such inveterate enemies to slavery and oppression as many persons are inclined to suppose.

But Ireland—poor Ireland! while philanthropy rains down her tears and benefactions in torrents, not a drop falls to your share.—You ask for bread and you receive a stone; you ask for raiment and you receive a wind-sheet; you demand equal rights and they send you martial laws, you ask for justice and they send you mercenary cut throats to administer it! An army of military proctors is let loose upon you; the justice comes among you only to rob the riot act; the rich man to demand his rents; and the clergyman to collect his tithes at the point of the bayonet. He preaches the gospel of peace to a people against whom he is making bloody and relentless wars; he is robbing the duties of charity among them; he is robbing of their last dinner, and to enforce the obligations of mercy, by showing no mercy. Betrayed, sometimes by her friends; sometimes by her enemies; sometimes by a Castlereagh, and at others by a Wellington; continually resisting in vain, and only riveting her chains by every attempt to break them, Ireland exhibits a practical proof of the truth of the maxim, *duo unquam tentat perire*—Either never attempt or accomplish. Unavailing resistance only furnishes an apology for new acts of tyranny. When an oppressed nation places itself in array against the abuses of authority, it should do as we did here in the United States—pledge "life, fortune, and honour; and it should redeem the pledge at the price of its heart's blood. Liberty, like religion, must have its martyrs.

The Neapolitan Treaty, which will be found below, is copied from the *Salem Commercial Advertiser*, and is, believe, now first published.

NAPLES TREATY.

Convention between the Government of the United States of America, and his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, to terminate the reclamations of said Government for the depredations inflicted upon American commerce by Murat, during the years 1809, 1810, 1811, and 1812.

The Government of the United States of America, and his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, desiring to terminate the reclamations advanced by said government against his said Majesty, in order that the merchants of the United States may be indemnified for the losses inflicted upon them by Murat, by the depredations, seizures, confiscations, and destruction of their vessels and cargoes, during the years 1809, 1810, 1811, and 1812, and his Sicilian Majesty desiring thereby to strengthen with the said government the bonds of that harmony and friendship which has subsisted between the United States, and his said Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, have, with one accord, resolved to come to an adjustment, to effectuate which they have respectively named, and furnished with the necessary powers, viz: The said government of the United States, John Nelson, Esq. a citizen of said States, and their charge d'affaires near his Majesty the King of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; and his Majesty, his excellency Don Antonio Maria Starella, Prince of Cassaro, Marquis of Spaccaforno, Count Starella, &c. &c. his said Majesty's Minister, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. who, after the exchange of their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed to the following articles:

Article I.—His Majesty the King of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, will view to satisfy the aforesaid reclamations for the depredations, seizures, confiscations, and destruction of the vessel and cargoes of the merchants of the United States, (and for every expense of every kind whatsoever, incident to, or growing out of, the same) inflicted by Murat during the years 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, obliges himself to pay the sum of two millions one hundred and fifty thousand Neapolitan ducats, agreed on in article the first, shall be paid in Naples, in nine equal instalments of two hundred and thirty five thousand ducats, and with interest thereon at the rate of four per centum per annum, to be calculated from the date of the interchange of the ratification of this convention, until the whole sum shall be paid. The first instalment shall be payable twelve months after the exchange of the said ratification, and the remaining instalments, with the interest successively, one year after another. The said payments shall be made in Naples into the hands of such persons as shall be duly authorized by the government of the United States to receive the same.

Article II.—The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in this capital in the space of eight months from this date, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the parties above named have respectively subscribed these articles, and thereto affixed their seals. Done at Naples, on the fourteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

JOHN NELSON. (SEAL)
THE PRINCE OF CASSARO. (SEAL)

The Trinity Church Property.—A paragraph lately appeared in one of the Philadelphia papers, stating that the Chancellor of New York had decided in favour of the claimants to a large amount of property held by the corporation of Trinity Church, New York. This appears to be incorrect. The Journal of Commerce copies the Philadelphia paragraph, and adds: "That a suit has been commenced against the corporation of Trinity Church, having for its object to dispossess said church of its immense real estate in this city, is very probable, and in fact true. But in this there is nothing very alarming or very novel. Many suits have been commenced at different times against Trinity Church for the recovery of this property, but they have uniformly failed, and we have no doubt this will." The property is estimated to be worth \$25,000,000.

JOEL GLOUGH.—The Pennsylvania of yesterday, says that it is currently reported that a petition with numerous signatures, has been forwarded to the Governor of New Jersey, praying for a respite of his sentence. The signature of Mrs. Hamilton's mother is said to be the first upon the list, and will doubtless have more effect than all the other names put together.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—On Thursday night last, a young woman, daughter of Mr. James Derrickson, a respectable farmer living near the Red Lion Inn, New Castle county, Delaware, was burnt to death. It is said that she was reading in bed, and it is supposed had fallen asleep, leaving the candle burning. Her father was awakened by her screams, and hastening immediately to her chamber, found her enveloped in flames. In attempting to rescue her, he himself was very severely burnt.

ing sheet; you demand equal rights and they send you martial laws, you ask for justice and they send you mercenary cut throats to administer it! An army of military proctors is let loose upon you; the justice comes among you only to rob the riot act; the rich man to demand his rents; and the clergyman to collect his tithes at the point of the bayonet. He preaches the gospel of peace to a people against whom he is making bloody and relentless wars; he is robbing the duties of charity among them; he is robbing of their last dinner, and to enforce the obligations of mercy, by showing no mercy. Betrayed, sometimes by her friends; sometimes by her enemies; sometimes by a Castlereagh, and at others by a Wellington; continually resisting in vain, and only riveting her chains by every attempt to break them, Ireland exhibits a practical proof of the truth of the maxim, *duo unquam tentat perire*—Either never attempt or accomplish. Unavailing resistance only furnishes an apology for new acts of tyranny. When an oppressed nation places itself in array against the abuses of authority, it should do as we did here in the United States—pledge "life, fortune, and honour; and it should redeem the pledge at the price of its heart's blood. Liberty, like religion, must have its martyrs.

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Article II.—The present convention shall be ratified, and

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.
The Democrats of Talbot County, are invited to meet at the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY the 31st of August, at three o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of nominating four candidates to represent this county in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

LIGHTNING.—The dwelling house of Mr. Charles Bowdler, head of Bolingbroke Creek, was struck by lightning on Thursday afternoon last, and was entirely destroyed by fire. Mr. B. was absent from home; and the flames had progressed so far before the fire was discovered, added to the destruction into which the family were thrown, that nothing was saved, with the exception of one bed. Mr. B. is an industrious, upright young gentleman, with a growing family, and it is hoped his fellow citizens will take immediate steps to repair his loss, as far as practicable.

On Wednesday night last, we learn from the Centerville Times, the stack yard of Col. Thomas Emory, of Queen Anne's, was struck with lightning, and one stack of wheat, supposed to contain about 100 bushels, destroyed. The stack destroyed was situated near the centre of two and a half rows of stacks, put as closely together as they could be for the convenience of being near the thrashing machine. To preserve this large stock of grain the most unflinching exertions were used from 11 o'clock at night until sunrise next morning. The Times suggests the propriety of farmers insuring their farm house establishments.

ISAAC McKim, Esq. has been nominated by the Jackson convention of the Congressional District composed of the first five Wards of Baltimore city, the city of Annapolis and Anne Arundel county, as a candidate for Congress. Mr. McKim is a Democrat of the JEFFERSON school.

[FOR THE WHIG.]
Denton, Md., July 26, 1893.

Mr. Mullikin.—Sir, I saw in your last paper a communication signed "The Lower District," recommending me to the Democratic voters of Caroline county, as a fit person to run as a candidate for the Legislature; and also stating that I was a young man of very fine talents, and that I had always adhered very strictly to the old Democratic policy.

Now, who "The Lower District" is, or what motive induced him thus to bring me into notice, I know not: One thing, however, is certain, that he has been very lavish of his encomiums upon me. How far this gentleman is calculated to judge of my abilities, I pretend not to determine; I know, nevertheless, that as for very fine talents, I have not been so favored as to possess them. Of my abilities, I make no boast; I leave that for a generous public; and I doubt not, that resting my cause in the hands of my countrymen, I shall at least obtain an impartial verdict.

As to my having always evidenced a strong attachment for the "Democratic Policy," I must say, that so far as I have ever had anything to do or say, in the Political way, my hand and my voice has ever turned in favor of Democracy as it was when men fought for it. I know full well, that in these latter times, since it has become fashionable to pay homage to men, that it is not popular to declare oneself a Democrat; nevertheless, I am for "principles, not men"—and upon that ground I stand or fall.

Most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
PETER W. WILLIS.

According to appointment the Jackson Republican Convention met in Centerville on Thursday, July 25th.

Doct. William S. Whitely was appointed Chairman, and Charles H. Tilghman, and Dr. Jordan, Secretaries.

In consequence of the absence of members from Cecil, Mr. Carmichael proposed an adjournment. It was thereupon resolved that this Convention adjourn to meet again, in Centerville, on Thursday the 31st of August next.

On motion of Mr. Carmichael it was further resolved that the Chairman and Secretary, notify the People of this Congressional District of the adjournment of this Convention till the 31st of August next, (in consequence of the absence of the Delegates from Cecil), by advertisements to be inserted in the Baltimore Republicans, the Eastern Shore Whig and Cecil Republican.

WM. S. WHITELEY, Chairman.
CHAS. H. TILGHMAN, Secretary.

Waldie's Select Circulating Library.—We have received the 1st number of the second volume, commencing with *Elliot's Letters from the North of Europe*, which appears to be an interesting work. Mr. Waldie's Library has now an additional attraction in the Journal of Belles Lettres, which form the cover. The present number of this journal contains a long dissertation on ducks. We could not imagine, at first, what ducks had to do with Belles Lettres; but we perceive, from the conclusion of the article, that it comes under the head of philology. The writer says that ducks hatched by a hen laboring under the inconvenience of being "perfectly ignorant of the meaning of the sounds uttered by the hen, and of the peculiarities of the language with which she entices them to food, or warns them of danger." His object is to rectify this pernicious popular error, and he stands up for the right of ducks to be addressed in their own language.

Arrival of the St. Louis.—The United States ship St. Louis, John T. Newton, Esq. Commander, arrived at New York on Monday, from a ten months' cruise on the West India station—Officers and crew all well. During the most of the time, she has been on active service among the islands having visited those ports where our commercial interests rendered her presence important. She is last from Jamaica, which she left on the 1st inst. No event had transpired to disturb the quiet of the island up to that date. The following is a list of the officers attached to the ship: John T. Newton, Commandant.

Charles T. Platt, E. C. Kullback, Joseph Cutts, John Pope, Lloyd B. Newell, Lieutenants.
G. C. Cooper, Purser, A. A. Ade, Surgeon; A. M. Houston, Acting Master.

Thomas M. Mix, Samuel Garrison, John N. Maffitt, H. H. Stockton, Montgomery Hunt, A. L. Case, Benj. F. Sands, Frederick Oakes, Jno. G. Todd, William E. Newton, Chas. H. Cotton, William W. Smith, James A. Doyle, John Hall, Charles W. Elliott, Robert Deacon, Midshipmen.

Wm. Tenney, Schoolmaster; John J. Newton, Captain's Clerk; John Ball, Boatswain; Francis Gardner, Acting Gunner; Elliot Green, Acting Carpenter.

Kentucky.—The Hon. Thomas P. Moore, late U. S. States' Minister to Columbia, is a candidate for Congress, in the district formerly represented by him, and recently by Gen. Adair.

The Honorable Mr. Cass, Secretary of War, of the United States, accompanied by the Honorable Isaac Hill, U. S. Senator for the State of New Hampshire, and Lieutenant Prentiss, of the U. S. Army, returned from Quebec yesterday in the St. George steamer, took up their residence at the Exchange Coffee House, and proceeded this morning by the Upper Canada stages on their way to the Falls of Niagara, &c.

It is to be regretted that this short stay made by the Secretary of War, as well as the strict privacy which he maintained both here and at Quebec, should have prevented his receiving the attentions which he seemed so studiously to avoid; the citizens of both places would have felt happy in bestowing upon this distinguished ornament of the present American Cabinet. *Montreal Gazette.*

A Singular Fact.—A Frankfort (Ky.) paper says:—"In many parts of this country, chickens and other fowls have died in great numbers with all the symptoms of Cholera." A gentleman of our acquaintance administered spirits of camphor to several chickens which were apparently near death, and they instantly revived and speedily recovered."

SURPRISING HORSEMANSHIP.—On the morning of the 20th, Capt. Parker, of the Royal Artillery, quartered at Charleston, rode his bay horse, the Admiral, from Charleston to Newry and back in 2 hours and 25 minutes—a distance of 53 English miles. The time allowed for the performance was three hours; but the captain having got considerable odds that he would not do it in two hours and a half, won all his bets by having five minutes to spare. Thus he has accomplished the astonishing distance of 21 miles an hour with one horse, which exceeds, by far, all feats of horsemanship ever performed in the sporting world. *Dublin Evening Packet.*

We learn from the Patriot, that a very serious quarrel took place yesterday morning between certain agents of the two lines of stages between this city and Washington. It appears that the parties were down at the wharf with their stages, waiting the arrival of the steam boat from Philadelphia, and in their pursuit of passengers, a conflict ensued which resulted in *Timothy Clarke* of Baltimore's line being shot in the body by *Samuel Pousley*, the driver of Stockton & Stokes' line. The wound, though severe, is not likely to prove mortal. Pousley mounted his box and proceeded on to Washington, but he is forthcoming, when the whole affair is to undergo a legal investigation. Five persons as accomplices, are now in prison. *Balt. Chron.*

The Power of Religion.—Few men suspect, perhaps no man comprehends, the support given by religion to every virtue. No man perhaps, is aware how much our moral and social sentiments are fed from this fountain; how powerless conscience would become without the belief of a God; how palsied would be human benevolence, were not the sense of a higher benevolence to quicken it; how suddenly the whole social fabric would quake, and with fearful crash, would sink into hopeless ruin, were the ideas of a Supreme Being, of accountability and of a future life, to be utterly erased from every mind. Once let men believe that they are the work and sport of chance; that no superior intelligence concerns itself in human affairs; that all their improvements perish forever at death; that the weak have no guardian, and the oppressed no avenger; that an oath is unheard in Heaven; that secret crimes have no witness but the perpetrator; that human existence has no purpose, and human virtue, no unfailing friend; that this brief life is every thing to us, and death is total, everlasting extinction; once let men thoroughly abandon religion, and who can conceive or describe the extent of the degradation which would follow? We hope, perhaps, that human laws and sympathy would hold society together. As reasonably might we believe that were the sun quenched in the heavens, our torches could illuminate, and our fires quicken and fertilize the creation. What is there in human nature to awaken respect and tenderness for man, if the unprotected insect of the day is suffered to pass unheeded? Erase all thoughts and fear of God from a community, and selfishness and sensuality would absorb the whole man. Appetite—knowing no restraint, and poverty and suffering, having no solace or hope, would trample in scorn on the restraints of human laws. Virtue, duty and principle, would be mocked and spurned as unmeaning sounds. A sordid, self interest would supplant every other feeling, and man would become in fact, what the theory of atheism declares him to be,—a companion for brutes.

Escape and Recapture of Joel Clough, the Murderer.—Clough, the murderer of Mrs. Hamilton, sentenced to be hung on Friday last, made his escape from the Mount Holly state prison, between Saturday and Sunday morning. The particulars, as we have ascertained from a member of the Sheriff's family, are substantially as follow. Upon the discovery of Clough's previous attempt to escape, he was removed to a dungeon, where he remained until a few days ago. Several persons who visited him, complained that this dungeon was an unfit place for a man to remain in, who had but a few days to live, and the Sheriff, willing to act as humanely as the law would allow, offered to remove Clough to a large room, provided he would consent to be chained. To this Clough readily consented, and he was accordingly placed in a comfortable room, in the third story, overlooking the yard.

Clough had been permitted to have a candle in his room, in order to enable him to write in the evening. This candle, on Saturday night, previous to being visited by the Sheriff, he placed in the chimney, and arranged his blanket before it, in such a way as to hide all the beams of the light. An iron spoon, which he probably found in the room, and which was not known to be in his possession—he had converted into a saw, with which he released himself from his chains. Having these matters all arranged, when the Sheriff retired, Clough took his candle and burst away a portion of a window sill, an ordinary wooden frame by which he tore away the grate, making an opening of six inches by ten, through which he escaped, a short time before day break.

His safe descent to the yard, was effected by means of his blanket, which he had torn into slips, and converted into a rope. When in the yard, he procured two boards, used by the Sheriff to cover celery beds, and by making a kind of bridge, he was enabled to scale the high wall.

His escape was discovered soon after day light, and the jail being immediately rung a large number of citizens, amounting perhaps to five hundred in all, assembled, and started in pursuit. Every barn and building in the neighborhood was searched, and the country for miles round scoured, until evening, without success. The precaution was taken to guard all the outlets, in every direction from the town, so as to render his capture, sooner or later, certain.

Clough was first seen by a colored man, in a swamp, on the Kanocas river, about three miles west of Mount Holly. It was in the dusk of the evening, and as the fugitive gave an unsatisfactory answer to the negro, he sounded the alarm. The individuals who arrived first were Joel Hollingshead and John Milvies, the latter resident of Mount Holly, and well acquainted with Clough. The prisoner denied his name, said he was going to Philadelphia, but allowed himself to be arrested, without offering resistance, though he had an axe in his possession. He had on the same dress that he wore in the prison.

On the day previous to his escape, Clough had purchased a pound of crackers. These were found in his possession when arrested. It appears he had secreted himself in the swamp during the whole day, and when taken he was about pursuing his journey by night. He appeared to be much fatigued with his exertions. In the early part of yesterday, he was tracked in the vicinity of the spot where he was afterwards found. He wore square toed pumps, and the course he took from the jail, was plainly observable in several corn fields adjoining the town.

From several circumstances connected with Clough's escape, the supposition that he was aided by confederates, is rendered probable. Inquiries are now on foot, to sift this matter to the bottom.

We learn that the steamboat *Virginia*, so advantageously known as one of the boats of the Maryland and Virginia Company, is to be fitted out immediately as a passage boat, to ply between Norfolk and Charleston. In good weather it is believed that the trip between the two cities will be accomplished in forty hours, and on the score of safety the *Virginia* has all the advantages to be derived from a coppered and copper fastened hull, and copper boilers. The establishment of this new means of intercourse will draw Charleston, Norfolk and Baltimore still closer to each other, and will afford greater facilities than have ever been offered. If we are not greatly mistaken, this new route will soon be established as the principal one for southern travelers. *American.*

OBITUARY OF WM. JENKINS, Jr.
To eulogize the dead, when there existed intrinsic merit, is no less grateful to a generous mind, than consoling to surviving friends and relatives. Therefore whenever an unexpected example presents itself, it may be proper to take advantage of it.

W. J. the subject of this obituary, had just entered fairly upon the great arena of the world, well prepared by stern morality and purified religion to encounter the various ills and disappointments that "flesh is heir to." He was nearly 33 years old; the latter 6 of which had been passed in an earnest adoration of his Lord and Master. He embraced the pure and living religion of Christ at an early period of life—a period that is most trying to frail humanity in general, but which to him served as a powerful stimulus to exertion and a guarded devotional perseverance in prayerful watchfulness. His character, in fine, as a man and a christian stands forth untainted by the foul breath of the keenest or most jealous envy. He passed through the final ordeal of his last illness, which proved most unrelenting; with his latest breath, he declared that all doubt had been removed, and that he was "assured" of his acceptance. "He has finished his course; he has fought the good fight and he has kept the faith." *Easton Gazette.*

DIED.
In this town on Wednesday 24th inst. Mrs. Sarah Sticksberry, after a protracted illness which she bore with Christian patience, confiding in the unerring wisdom of God, whose Providence in this instance seemed dark and afflictive to the short sighted vision of man, yet she viewed it as the work of the Lord, and has left behind her the consoling assurance, that her light afflictions, which were but for a moment, have wrought out for her a far more exceeding, and eternal weight of glory.

BALTIMORE PRICES.
July 26.
Wheat.—On Monday and Tuesday the supplies of the new crop were fair, and the sales of good to prime parcels of red were made on those days at \$1 23 to \$1 27 per bushel. On Wednesday sales were made within the same range of prices, and a parcel or two of prime red was taken at \$1 28. Within the last two days the supplies have increased, and a reaction has taken place in the market. On Thursday, sales of good to prime red were made at \$1 20 to \$1 25; and to-day a further

decline in prices has occurred, sales of several parcels of very good reds having been made this morning at \$1 20. The market is somewhat unsettled at the time of making up this report, but it is evident that there is a decline of at least 5 to 7 cents in red wheats from the prices of the beginning of the week. After a careful examination of the market, we believe the fair quotation for new reds to be, for fair good to prime, \$1 16 to \$1 20 or perhaps \$1 22; parcels to bring the highest price must be decidedly prime. On Monday a large parcel of extra prime family flour white wheat was sold at \$1 40 per bushel. On Tuesday a parcel of prime white was sold at \$1 38, and several parcels of good white at \$1 30; on Wednesday a parcel of extra prime family flour was sold at \$1 40; and later on the same day a parcel of the same description was sold at \$1 30. According to the indications of the market today, we cannot quote family flour white wheat above \$1 30.

Corn.—Sales of good white at the beginning of the week at 63 cents, and since then at 64 a 63 cents, which rates we quote to-day. Sales of yellow on Monday and Tuesday at 63 a 64 cents, and since at 64 a 65 cents, which is the fair quotation to-day.

Rye.—Parcels of new Rye appeared at market about the middle of the week, and were generally sold at 70 cents for good quality. The market has since declined, and we quote good new parcels to-day at 67 cents.

Oats.—A sale of a parcel of new crop on Tuesday at 30 cents. Since then sales of new at 28 cents, and of good old at 30 cents.

Wheat, white, bush. \$1 25 a 1 30
do. best red. 1 20 a 1 22
do. ord. to good (Md.) 1 12 a 1 20
Corn, white 62 a 63
do. yellow 64 a 65
Rye, 67 a 68
Oats, 28 a 32

EASTON ACADEMY.
A Public Examination of the Scholars belonging to this Institution will be held on Thursday and Friday the 15th and 16th of August next, at the Academy, at which the Parents and Guardians of the Pupils, and the friends of education, are respectfully invited to attend. After the examination, the Summer vacation will commence and the schools be again opened on Monday, the 23d day of September. By the Board,
THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.
Easton, July 30, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That application will be made for renewal of three certificates, of half shares of stock in the Union Bank of Maryland, which are either lost or mislaid, issued in the name of Wm. MacCreary, and now standing on the books of the said bank in his name.

LETITIA MAC CREERY.
The FREDERICKTOWN Examiner; Hagerstown Torch Light, and Easton Whig, will publish the above once a week for four weeks, and forward certificates to the office of the American, and charge American office. July 30

Trustee's Sale.
By virtue of a Decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, by way of auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of Talbot county Court House, on TUESDAY the 31st day of September next, between the hours of twelve o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, ALL THAT FARM OR PLANTATION of Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart, on which she formerly resided, situate near the head of Wye River, in Talbot county, consisting of the tracts or parts of the tracts of land following, that is to say: "Winkleton," "Mitchell's Lot," "Little Britton," "Denney's Reserve," and "Winkie's Fortune," lying near the public main road leading from Easton to Wye Mill, and containing the quantity of three hundred and ten acres of land, more or less.

By the terms of the Decree, a credit of one and two years will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser extending to the Trustee, as such, a bond with such security as he shall approve of, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. And upon the ratification of the said sale by the Court, and the payment of the whole of the purchase money, together with the interest, and not before, the Trustee will convey to the purchaser, his heirs and assigns, the lands so sold to him as aforesaid, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the defendant. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, which will be shown to them by John G. Thomas, Esq. who resides hereon. The improvements are good, the meadow lands are said to be the finest in the county, and the whole estate very valuable.

WM. HAYWARD, Jr. Trustee.
July 30, 1893.

Good luck again at the Easton LOTTERY OFFICE.

Sold to a Gentleman in town, combination, 9, 36, 42, a prize of \$400. Also a prize of \$30 in the Delaware Lottery, Class 25. Who also sold a short time since, a prize of \$1,000, one of \$100 and one of \$40.

New York Lottery, Class No. 10, draws on Wednesday July 31st, 1893.
4 Capital Prizes of \$10,000; also 10 Prizes of \$1,000.
Tickets \$5; Halves \$2 50; Quarters \$1 25.
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, draws on Saturday August 3d, 1893.
SERIES OF 100 Prizes of \$400.
1 prize \$15,000 5 prizes \$1,000
1 " 4,000 10 " 600
1 " 1,600 100 " 400
2 " 1,250 112 " 40

Tickets \$5, shares in proportion at the lucky Lottery office of
P. SACKET,
two doors from the Post Office,
EASTON, Md.
July 30

\$100 REWARD.
RANAWAY on the 8th inst. from the subscriber, residing at the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, State of Maryland, about eight miles from the city of Annapolis, a young Negro Man, twenty two years of age, of dark complexion, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches in height, of stout frame, who calls himself HORACE GIBSON.

Independent order of ODD FELLOWS.
A PROCESSION of this order will take place in Easton, on the 10th of August next, (the Anniversary of Miller Lodge) on which occasion the Grand Lodge of Maryland will be present; all Brothers of the order are invited to join.
Easton, July 23

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

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of wool. Letters post paid asking information respecting the wool market, will receive immediate attention.
L. R. & Co. have leave to refer to Messrs. Tiffany, Shaw & Co. Daniel Cobb & Co. Samuel Wyman & Co. Baltimore.
May 14 cow6m

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

Will repair at the shortest notice, Chronometers, Levers, Lepines, Horizontal, Duplex, Repeating and Vertical Watches. Weekly and Daily Brass and Wood Clocks.
N. B. In consequence of an arrangement with one of the principal houses in Baltimore, P. W. W. can furnish to order any kind of time piece on the most accommodating terms, and at the shortest notice.
march 23 if

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Via the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
DAILY, AT HALF PAST SIX O'CLOCK, A. M.

The President and Directors of the People's Steam Navigation Company have the pleasure to announce the commencement of the Line for the conveyance of Passengers between the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the SWIFT and SPLENDID Steamer KENTUCKY, Captain D. Robinson, and OHIO, Captain W. Whildes, Jr.

The KENTUCKY will leave the Company's wharf, LIGHT STREET, every morning, commencing To-morrow, (Saturday) at half past six o'clock, A. M. for Philadelphia, by way of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, through which the Passengers will be conveyed in splendid and commodious Barges, (affording particularly to ladies, the most comfortable and desirable route) to Delaware City, where they will take the OHIO and arrive in Philadelphia the same afternoon at an early hour.

Passengers will be taken up and landed on any part of the Canal and also at New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and at the Lantz, on the Delaware.
The Tables and Bar shall not be excelled by those of any other line in the Union. This being the People's Line, no exertion will be spared on the part of the Agents, to entitle them to a full share of patronage of the traveling public.

Passage to Philadelphia, TWO Dollars. All baggage, as usual, at the risk of the owners—the greatest attention, however, will be paid to its safety, by the Captains and their assistants on the route.
S. McLELLAN, Agent,
No. 8, Light street Wharf.
Baltimore, May 3, 1893—14

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

Farm for Sale.
I will sell at private sale, a farm in the Bay side, Talbot county, situated about seven miles below St. Michaels, containing 302 1/2 acres of land more or less. This farm has ever been considered an almost unrivalled situation for health, or beauty. The land is in a good state of cultivation, with inexhaustible sources of manure—it is bounded on the waters of the Eastern Bay, on the one side, thence running across the entire neck of land, it has an extensive shore on a branch of Great Choptank River, where oyster shells may be had in abundance. Applications made to the subscriber at Love Point, Kent Island, Queen Anne's county.

THOS. H. KEMP.
June 25 if

German Hands and Families.
I HAVE my sincere thanks for the encouragement received from the gentlemen on the Eastern Shore, I hereby give notice that there are at present German families and hands to be hired out by the year or month. The wages they generally receive, are \$80 per annum for a family, and the same for a single man, besides being found with boarding. Gentlemen wishing families or hands are requested to send me word, and to authorize Mr. James Corner, or any other merchant in Baltimore, to pay the passage and the terms of my office.

F. PAUER'S.
P. S. The gentlemen heretofore supplied with German families, have expressed themselves highly satisfied with them.
Reference.
Colonel Veszy, Colonel Sewall, Mr. Oldham, Mr. Heckard, Mr. Martin, Mr. Guillett, &c.
Baltimore, July 24—30 4t

Slaves Wanted.
A GENTLEMAN about emigrating to the South west is desirous of purchasing 15 or 16 likely young NEGROES—buying for his own use, he would prefer such as would not be very reluctant to go with him. Any persons wishing to dispose of servants will be pleased to make immediate application at Mr. Lowe's Hotel.
Easton, July 30

Farmers' Bank of Maryland.
BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.
26th June, 1893:
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton, on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, twelve Directors for the Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.
By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
July 2

Easton Female Seminary.
Miss NICOLS & Mrs. SCULL.
RESPECTFULLY announce to their respective patrons and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of establishing a Female Seminary in this town, on an enlarged basis. They have selected gentlemen as trustees to whom they have submitted the general superintendence and direction of this institution. And they propose as soon as practicable to obtain the services of a gentleman, whose testimonials shall inspire confidence in his moral and intellectual qualifications, to assist them in giving instruction in the higher branches of an accomplished female education.

The following branches of Education, will be taught in this institution, and at the following prices, to wit:
Orthography, reading and plain sewing, \$3 per quarter.
Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, &c. 4 ditto
Geography, with the use of Globes and maps, Astronomy, History, Composition, including the above branches 5 ditto
And if sufficient encouragement be given, the following will also be taught at the following prices, to wit:
Embroidery, and Embossed work, &c. \$5 extra do.
Music, including use of Piano 12 do
Drawing and Painting 6 do
Theorem painting on Velvet 5 do

Also the Latin and French Languages.
Twelve weeks to be given in a quarter.
A liberal Salary will be given to a Gentleman who may produce such testimonials as above mentioned, if on examination he may be approved by the Trustees. It is desirable that early applications should be made, which if addressed post paid, to James Parrott, Esq. Secretary of the Board of trustees, will be promptly attended to. It is proposed that this institution shall be opened on the third Monday in September next.

N. B. Accommodation at Mrs. Nicols's can be had at moderate prices for 10 or 12 young ladies, who will be under the immediate supervision of Miss Nicols.
July 9

NEW SPRING GOODS.

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

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

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

A FRESH SUPPLY OF MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.
AMONG WHICH ARE:
Dr. Scudder's Eye Water,
Morphine, Emetine, Strichnine, Corinine, Peppermint, Oil Cubeb, Solidified Copiva, Oil of Cantharidin, Dandelionized Laudanum,
Ditto Opium, Iodine,
Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES,
and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 16, &c.

Also a quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.
Easton, Dec 18

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

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

SAMUEL OZMON, CABINET MAKER.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Nide's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, and is well prepared to execute all orders for Coffins with neatness and dispatch, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals. He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.
Easton, July 2

POETRY.

The following beautiful lines are from Baldwin's London Magazine—now discount.

THE RAINBOW.

"The Evening was glorious and light through the trees:
Play'd in sunshine the raindrops, the birds, and the breeze;
And the landscape outstretched in loveliness lay
On the lap of the year, in the beauty of May:
For the Queen of the Springs, as she passed down the vale,
Left her robe on the trees and her breath on the gale;
And the smile of her promise gave joy to the hours,
And flash in her footsteps sprang herbage and flowers;
The skies like a banner at sunset unroll'd,
O'er the west threw their splendor of azure and gold,
But one cloud at a distance rose dense and increased,
Till its margin of black touched the zenith and east.
We gazed on these scenes while around us they glowed,
When a vision of beauty appeared in the cloud:
'Twas not like the sun, as at mid-day we view,
Nor the moon that rolls lightly through star-light and blue;
Like a spirit it came in the van of a storm,
And the eye and the heart hailed its beautiful form:
It looked not severe, like an angel of wrath,
But its garments of brightness illum'd its dark path:
In the hues of its grandeur sublimely it stood,
O'er the river, the village, the field, and the wood,
And river, field, village and woodland grew bright,
As conscious they gave and afforded delight.
'Twas the bow of Omnipotence bent in His hand
Whose grasp at creation the universe spanned;
'Twas the presence of God in a symbol sublime,
His vow from the flood to the exit of time.
Not dreadful as when in a whirlwind he pleads,
When storms are his chariot and lightning his steeds,—
The black cloud of vengeance his banner unfurled,
And thunder his voice to a guilt-stricken world,—
In the breath of his presence when thousands expire,
When seas boil with fury and rocks burn with fire,
And the sword and the plague-spot with death strew the plain,
And vultures and wolves are the graves of the slain;
Not such was that rainbow, the beautiful one,
Whose arch was refraction—its key-stone the sun:
A pavilion it seemed, with a deity graced,
And Justice and Mercy met there and embraced.
Awhile, and it sweetly bent o'er the gloom,
Like love o'er a death-couch, or hope o'er the tomb,
Then left the dark scene whence it slowly retired,
As love had just vanished, or hope had expired.
I gazed not alone on that source of my song,
To all who beheld it these verses belong.
Its presence to all was the path of the Lord,—
Each full heart expanded, grew warm and adored!
Like a visit, the converse of friends, or a day,
That bow from my sight passed forever away.
Like that visit, that converse, that day from my heart,
That bow from remembrance can never depart.
'Tis a picture in memory distinctly defined
With the strong and imperishable colors of mind,
A part of my being beyond my control,
Beheld on that cloud and transcribed on my soul."

THE STEAM BOAT



GOV. WOLCOTT,

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

WM. OWEN, Agent.

apr 30

The Steam Boat Maryland



CAPTAIN TAYLOR,

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

April 9

New and Splendid Assortment of



BOOTS & SHOES.

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

April 9

PETER TARR.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

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

Easton, March 16

Tailoring Establishment.

ANDREW OEHLEH, TAILOR.

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

PARISIAN SCOURING.

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

Gentlemen's Garments

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

Easton, April 30, 1833.

Caroline Camp-Meeting.

A Camp-meeting will be held by the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the woods adjoining Denton, to commence on FRIDAY, the 10th August, and to conclude on the following Wednesday.—To those acquainted with this situation nothing is necessary to be said in its favor; to such as are unacquainted with it, we would say, no place on this shore possesses more advantages than this; no place is more level or better shaded than this, while at the same time there is no underling or small timber on the ground, the shade being formed entirely by very tall trees. There is in Denton a very extensive supply of water, surpassed in quality by none on this shore.—Persons from a distance, either in vessels or otherwise will find no difficulty in attending this camp meeting—it being situated within three hundred yards of the Choptank river. The preachers from the adjoining circuits, the Methodists generally, and all friends of such meetings, are most cordially invited to attend by THE MANAGERS.

Denton, Caroline co. E. S. Md. July 9

NEW STORE.

Goldsmith and Hazle,

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

DRY GOODS

AND GROCERIES.

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

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE.

GROCERIES.

Brown Sugars, Loaf do. Coffee

of the best qualities,

TEAS, &c. &c.

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

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

may 28

W. & T. H. JENKINS

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have just received and opened a fresh supply of new summer

GOODS,

recently purchased at the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Very grateful for the increasing patronage of the public, they hope to deserve a continuance of it, by keeping such an assortment of

FASHIONABLE GOODS,

AS WILL SUIT ALL TASTES.

Their new supply embraces all kinds of

Crockery Ware and Groceries,

which they will sell low for the cash.

Easton, July 9, 1833.

LOOK HERE.

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

WM. C. RIDGWAY.

June 11

N. B. The sickly season is approaching—the alarm has already been given—Let the citizens look well to their back yards—lime and clean them well—many of our citizens owe their present existence to the united exertions in cleaning their back houses and yards so promptly last summer. Don't let them neglect it now.

W. C. R.

Take Notice.

THOSE persons that passed their notes for property bought at the sale of Robert Bartlett's estate, are informed that they are now due, and a punctual payment is expected by

JOHN KEMP, Adm'r.

July 23

Fresh Teas, Port Wine, &c.

WM. H. & P. GROOME

Have lately received a fresh supply of Teas, of very late importation, which they can recommend to be of superior quality.

Also, SOME EXCELLENT

Old London Dock Port,

L. P. Madeira,

Sicily Madeira,

Pale Sherry,

Teneriff,

Dry Lisbon.

Together with a general assortment of Liquors, Groceries, &c.

July 23

More good luck at the Easton

LOTTERY OFFICE.

7, 3, 52, a prize of \$100 sold to a gentleman at the Trappe, in the New York Lottery, Class 19, also the week before a prize of \$1,600.

The Union Canal Lottery draws July 27th, 1 Prize of \$12,500, 1 of \$6,000, 1 of \$2,200, 6 of \$1,000. Tickets \$4.

New York Lottery draws on Wednesday July 31st, 1833.

4 Capital Prizes.

SCHEME.

1 prize \$10,000	10 prizes \$1,000
1 " 10,000	10 " 500
1 " 10,000	10 " 300
1 " 10,000	10 " 200
1 " 2,260	65 " 100

Tickets \$5; Halves \$2 50; Quarters \$1 25. Tickets can be had in the above schemes, by the single Ticket or Package, at the lucky office of

P. SACKET,

two doors from the Post Office,

EASTON, Md.

July 23

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public in general, that his Wool Carding Machine is in prime order for making rolls, having on a new suit of first rate Carls. Price for once through 6 cents, twice through the Machine 8 cents, customers in Talbot county can find a place of deposit at the store of Mr. William Roberts in Easton, where their wool will be taken from and returned again once in two weeks; payment will be made to the owner of said store. The customers will please to pick and grease their wool and pull it together if it is to be mixed, and they will please to pin a label on each sheet how they want it done.

The public's obedient servant,

ATWILL CHANCE.

Fowling Creek, Caroline county, Md.

July 23, 1833. Sw

A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

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

oct 9

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

April 12th, 1833.

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

The correspondence which has been saved, and of which, therefore, no copies are desired, are the records of the letters written by the Secretary of the Treasury to Presidents and Cashiers of Banks, from the 1st of October, 1819, to the 20th of February 1833; all the correspondence relating to the Revolutionary claims under the act of 15th May, 1828, and to claims of Virginia officers to half pay, under the act of 5th July, 1833; and to applications for the benefits of the acts of the 2d March, 1831, and 14th July, 1832, for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States. Copies of some circular letters and instructions, written by the Secretary have also been preserved, and it is requested that before a copy be made of any circular letter or instruction, written by the Secretary of the Treasury, the date and object of the circular be first stated to the Department, and its wishes on the subject ascertained.

LOUIS MCLEANE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

April 26—30

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

150 NEGROES WANTED.

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

THOS. M. JONES.

may 7

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, by way of auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of Talbot county Court House, on TUESDAY the twenty-seventh day of August next, between the hours of twelve o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, ALL THAT FARM OR PLANTATION of Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart, on which she at present resides, situated near the head of Wye River, in Talbot county, consisting of the tracts or parts of the tracts of land following, that is to say: "Winkleton," "Mitchell's Lot," "Little Britton," "Benney's Reserve," and "Winkles's Farm," lying near the public main road leading from Easton to Wye Mill, and containing the quantity of three hundred and ten acres of land, more or less.

By the terms of the Decree, a credit of one and two years will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser executing to the Trustee, as such, a bond with such security as he shall approve of, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. And upon the ratification of the said sale by the Court, and the payment of the whole of the purchase money, together with the interest, and not before, the Trustee will convey to the purchaser, his heirs and assigns, the lands so sold to him, as aforesaid, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the defendant. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, which will be shown to them by Henry Thomas, Esq. who resides thereon. The improvements are good, the meadow lands are said to be the finest in the county, and the whole estate very valuable.

WM. HAYWARD, Jr. Trustee.

July 23, 1833.

Valuable Land for sale.

Kent Fort Manor Land, on Kent Island near Kent Point.

Green's Creek Farm will be sold on accommodating terms, it lies adjoining the Farm on which the subscriber resides, and contains about TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, on which there is a good frame DWELLING HOUSE, with two rooms below and two above. This farm has an abundance of Wood; but should the purchaser require it, more wood and cleared land will be sold with it—Green's Creek Farm as it is now enclosed, lies on the Eastern Bay, but it can be laid off so as to lay on the Chesapeake Bay also—as the distance across does not much exceed a mile; and from the Dwelling there is a good view of both Bays, they being about equally distant; the arable land is now rich—and sea grass and other good manures are in great abundance, and very convenient to the fields. No situation on the Island excels this for good health and the conveniences of fishing, gunning, &c. For terms apply to

SAMUEL A. CHEW.

Should the above Farm not be sold before the first day of August next, it will then be for rent to a good tenant.

July 23

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, administrator of Woolman Porter, deceased, is authorized, by an order of the Orphans' Court, to sell, at private or public sale, for the benefit of the deceased's legal representatives, at six months credit, the following NEGROES, to wit:—negro woman KITT, aged about thirty-two years with her daughter HESTER, about fourteen years old; negro girl MILLIE, about thirteen years old; negro girl ROSET, about eleven years old; and negro boy CHARLES, about eight years old. It is very desirable to sell them in the neighborhood to humane masters or mistresses; they will not be sold by me to be removed out of the State of Maryland. Persons desirous of purchasing will be pleased to make application as early as convenient, as I am very desirous of closing the estate.

WM. HUGHLETT, Adm'r. of Woolman Porter, dec'd.

Galloway, near Easton, July 23 Sw

For Sale or Rent.

THE GRIST MILL and FARM now in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac P. Cox, situated about seven miles from Easton, and two miles from the Trappe, Talbot county. If a purchaser offers, who will pay a reasonable price of the purchase money down, and will secure the payment of the residue—the terms of payment will be arranged to suit the convenience of an industrious and enterprising purchaser, upon the annual payment of the interest, and a portion of the principal.

If this property is not sold on or before the first day of October next, it will be rented to an industrious and responsible tenant upon a long lease. For terms apply at Galloway, near Easton, to

WM. HUGHLETT.

July 23

FOR SALE.

THE GRIST and SAW MILL with the FARM of 240 acres of Land attached to it—formerly the estate of the late Thos. J. Seth. The terms will be accommodating, and on application to the subscriber a further description will be given of the property.

EDWARD HARRIS,

near Queenstown.

July 9th, 1833.

4w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the second day of July, 1833, by Thomas Bailey, Esq.; a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself by the name of EDWARD JOHN SON, says he was born free, and was raised on Carroll's Manor by his uncle Henry Rosier, but was committed as the slave of Thomas Davis, living in Montgomery county, Maryland. Said colored man is about nineteen years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, has a large scar on the back of his neck occasioned by an issue, also a scar on his forehead by the kick of a horse; had on when committed, blue Pittsburgh colored roundabout and pantaloons, (willed cotton shirt, coarse blue boots, and old straw hat. The owner of the above described colored man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,

Baltimore City and County Jail.

July 11—16

CAMP MEETING.

A CAMP MEETING will be held at the Bay-side, to commence the 16th of August, and close the 31st. All articles for trade will be excluded from the ground except bread, and the person is engaged who will supply this. Hucksters will please take warning.

July 16

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of 2 writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and 3 other writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, and to me directed by the Clerks thereof at the suits of the following persons, viz: 1 at the suit of Isaac Atkinson, Administrator with the suit of Robert Kemp, 1 at the suit of Lucretia Valiant, 1 at the suit of Samuel Harrison use of Richard Spencer use of John Kenner use of William Tiffney and Company, 1 at the suit of James Frazier use of Richard Friaby as to \$52 75 cents with interest from the 16th November 1836 and use of Samuel Lecompte for residue, and 1 at the suit of Samuel Roberts use of Jenkins & Stevens, against Bennett Bracco, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton for Cash on Tuesday the 13th day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all that farm or plantation situate in Miles River Neck, called Bracco's Addition, containing 290 acres of land more or less, seized and taken as the lands of Bennett Bracco, to satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendence by

WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

July 23

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against Levin Mills, at the suit of John Arringdale, use of Nicholas Hammond, will be sold at public sale for cash, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 13th of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all that farm or plantation of him the said Levin Mills, situate in the Chapel District, in Talbot county, on which Levin Mills, Jr. now resides, consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, to wit: part of a tract of land called Fork, and part of a tract of land called Halsey, containing 190 acres of land more or less—also an adjoining tract of land called Forrest and Dike, containing 118 acres of land more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendence given by

WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

July 23

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of seven writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against Bennett Bracco, at the suits of the following persons, viz: 2 at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, assignee of James B. Ringgold, one at the suit of Solomon Lowe, one at the suit of William K. Lambdin, one at the suit of John Goldsborough and Anna Caroline Hammond, Admrs. D. B. N. of Nicholas Hammond, one at the suit of William Hughlett, and one at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, against Samuel Roberts, Henry Catrup and Bennett Bracco, surviving obligors of Edward Roberts and William A. Leonard, also a venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, and to me directed against said Bennett Bracco, at the suit of Wm. Hayward, Jr. use of John Crandall, use of William Bromwell, (of Baltimore) will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, for cash, on TUESDAY the 13th day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all those lands devised by John Bracco, to the said Bennett Bracco in and by his last will, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of July, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-four, and deposited among the records of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, and in the said will described as his dwelling plantation, where Robert Hall formerly lived, with all the lands thereto adjoining which he held either by patent or purchase, after the quantity of four hundred acres should be laid out, including his former dwelling plantation for Col. John Hughes, and also, all that tract of land called Bracco's Addition, being a survey of a tract of land called Hall's Range, and granted to the said Bennett Bracco by patent, bearing date the 6th day of April 1812 containing 356 acres, one half acre and eight perches of land, more or less, with the improvements and appurtenances to the said lands belonging, all lying and being in Talbot county, aforesaid, seized and taken as the lands and tenements of said Bracco, to satisfy the aforesaid writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendence by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

July 23

Trustee's Sale.

ACCORDING to a decree of Caroline county court, sitting as a Court of Equity, will be offered at public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY the 10th of August next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, a tract of land called James' Reserve, or by whatever name or names the same may be called, wherein John Hardisty lived and died, lying and being in Caroline county, within one mile of Greensborough, one mile of the subscriber's mill, and being immediately on Choptank river, containing one hundred and fifty acres of land more or less, the principal part of which is cleared land, and is considered to be the kindest and most certain to produce a fair crop of any land in the neighborhood, and with the least expense, with a comfortable dwelling and necessary out buildings, standing within about two hundred yards of the river, rendering it very convenient to ship all kinds of produce, either to Baltimore or Philadelphia, which lands will be carefully surveyed and a plot thereof exhibited on the day of sale. The terms are, a credit of 12 months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, with interest thereon from the day of sale.

THOS. BURCHENAL, Trustee.

Greensborough, July 9