

















# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

AOL. IV.—NO. 14.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1831.

WHOLE NO. 170

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

**THE TERMS**  
Are Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per  
Annum payable half yearly in advance. AD-  
VERTISEMENTS inserted three times for ONE  
DOLLAR; and continued weekly for TWENTY  
FIVE CENTS per square.

**Notice.**  
TO Rent for the ensuing year, the House,  
Garden and Stable, on the Easton Point  
road, near the intersection of the back street,  
lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Graham. The  
terms, to a good tenant, will be moderate.—  
Apply to Mrs. Susan Lockerman, or to the  
subscriber.

DANIEL CHEZUM.

NOV. 22

**NOTICE.**

HAVING sold out my entire stock of Goods  
to Mr. Samuel Mackey, and declined the  
Mercantile Business, those who are indebted to  
me on book, are requested to call at an early  
period and settle their accounts, as I am de-  
termined to bring my business to a close. I  
hope no further notice will be wanting.

JOHN W. JENKINS.

Oct. 25.

**New Fall Goods.**

WM. H. and P. GROOME,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and

Baltimore, and offer for sale on the low-

est terms, at their Store, opposite the Bank

an unusually large assortment of

British, French, India & Domestic

**DRY GOODS,**

suitable for the present and approaching sea-

son.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Superfine Cloths & Cassimers

of the most fashionable colors,

**COMMON DITTO,**

CASSIMERS, FLANNELS,

Blankets; Merinoes, Circassians, Bombazines,

Merino Shawls and

**COTTON YARNS** FROM NO. 4 to 24.

together with a general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery,

China, Glass, Queensware, Stone Ware,

**POWDER & SHOT**

also a full supply of

Groceries & Liquors

Among which are some superior

**OLD WINES & FRESH TEAS**

Which have been selected with great care.

Feathers, Linsey, Kasey, &c. taken in ex-

change.

Oct. 18.

Department of State,

Patent Office, Oct. 24, 1831.

APPLICANTS for Patents are hereby no-

tified, that in future, no Patent for any

Machine, or improvement therein, will be

issued, until a good model thereof be furnished

to this Office.

By order of the Secretary of State.

JOHN D. CRAIG, Superintendent.

**Fifth Census.**

Department of State,

Washington, 25th Oct. 1831.

THE Accounts of the Marshal of the United

States, in relation to the Fifth Cen-

sus, being in a course of final settlement, all

persons who have been employed by the

Marshal in that service, are requested to give

information to the Department of the amount

received by them and that which remains due

from the several Marshals, by whom they

were respectively employed.

Leonard Mackall, M. D.

**DENTIST,**

OF Baltimore, who graduated in

the University of Maryland, and practiced

Medicine for several years, has, for the

last three years, turned his attention to Den-

tistry, offers his professional services to the

citizens and visitors of Easton and its vicinity.

He may be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel.

References.

BALTIMORE.—Rev. Mr. Johns, Rev. Mr.

Henshaw, Rev. L. L. Cox, Dr. Waters, Dr.

Polter, Dr. Baker, Dr. Hall, Dr. McDowell,

Dr. Handy, Dr. Ames, Hugh McElderry, John

S. Skinner, John Glenn, Roger B. Toney, and

James L. Hawkins, Esquires.

EASTON.—Dr. Denney, Dr. Spencer, Rich-

**CLARK'S OFFICE,**

Baltimore, Dec. 1, 1831.

REPORT of the Drawing of the Mary

land State Lottery, No. 9, for 1831,

drawn yesterday.

No. 13655 (odd No.) the capital prize of \$6000

12513 16920 prizes of 1000

6357 15156 do 500

7151 12389 do 300

7294 4332 do 200

19117 4358 } 100

1493 1078 }

13417 6307 6372 } 50

624 17987 }

With 10 prizes of \$20, 20 of 10, 100 of \$5,

150 of \$3, and 1000 of \$2, each.

No. 15265 an odd number, having

drawn the capital prize, agreeably to the

scheme, therefore, all the odd numbers, being

those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9, are each

entitled to \$4, in addition to whatever prize

they may have drawn besides.

All marked thus\* sold at Clark's.

**Next Scheme on the Odd and E-**

**ven System Improved.**

Maryland State Lottery.

NO. 10, FOR 1831.

WILL BE DRAWN IN BALTIMORE,

On THURSDAY the 29th day of De-

cember

Highest Prize, \$6000.

**SCHEME:**

1 prize of \$6000 is \$6000

1 1200 1200

1 800 800

1 500 500

1 200 200

2 150 300

2 100 200

2 70 140

2 50 100

4 25 100

2000 5 10,000

10,000 4 40,000

**MODE OF DRAWING.**—The numbers

will be put into a wheel as usual, the first

drawn number from the wheel will be en-

titled to the capital prize of 6,000 dollars; the

2d drawn 1,200 dollars; the 3d drawn 800 dol-

lars; the 4th drawn 500 dollars; the 5th drawn 300

dollars; the 6th and 7th drawn 100 dollars each; the

10th and 11th drawn 50 dollars each; the 12th and

13th drawn 70 dollars each; the 14th 15th 16th

17th drawn 50 dollars each; the 18th 19th 20th,

21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th drawn 25 dol-

lars each.

The 2000 prizes of \$5 will be determined

as follows to wit:—If the first drawn number

from the wheel be an Odd number, then all

tickets in the scheme ending with the same

figure as the 1st drawn Even number, will

be entitled to a prize of \$5; if the first

drawn number from the wheel be an Even

number, then all Tickets in the scheme end-

ing with the same figure as the first drawn

Odd number will be each entitled to a prize

of \$5.

The 10,000 prizes of 4 dols. will be award-

ed to the Odd or Even numbers of the Lottery

(as the case may be) dependent on the draw-

ing of the capital prize of \$6000, that is to say,

if the 6,000 dollar prize should come out to

an Odd number, then every Odd number in

the scheme will be entitled to a prize of \$4

if the 6,000 dollar prize should come out to an

Even number, then all the Even numbers in

the scheme will be each entitled to a prize

of 4 dols.

Half Tickets two dollars—Quarters \$1—

**TO BE HAD AT**

**CLARK'S**

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

vert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N.

E. corner of Baltimore and Charles-sts.

\*Where the highest Prizes in the State

Lotteries have been often sold, than at any

other office.

\*Orders either by mail (post paid) or pri-

**"WHY STAND YE IDLE."**

BY BISHOP HEBER.

The God of glory walks his round,

From day to day, from year to year,

And warns us each with awful sound,

"No longer stand ye idle here:

"Ye whose young cheeks are rosy bright,

Whose hands are strong, whose hearts are

clear,

Waste not of hope the morning light!

Alas! why stand ye idle here?"

"Oh, as the grief ye would be aye

That wait on life's declining year,

Secure a blossom for your age,

And work your Maker's blessing here!

"And ye whose locks of scantly gray

Foretell your latest winter near,

How swiftly fades your worthless day!

Why stand ye yet so idle here?"

"One hour remains—there is but one!

But many a shriek and many a tear,

Through endless years the guilt must moan,

Of moments lost and wasted here!"

Oh! Thou, by all thy works adored,

To whom the sinner's soul is dear,

Reveal us to thy vineyard, Lord!

And grant us grace to praise thee here!

From the Ulster Sentinel and Gazette.

**DEATH AND THE MAIDEN.**

"Come, Maiden, come out of the youthful

thrang,

With thy laughing eye, and thy voice of song;

Come down from thy father's ancient halls,

From thy happy home and thy cheerful walls;

Thine eye is bright, and thy cheek is fair,

But the gold ear-worm shall reveal there,

For I come with my damp destroying breath,

To bear thee down to the shades of Death."

Oh, stay grim Death, 'till the summer flies,

'Till the lily fades and the violet dies,

For I cannot leave these blooming bowers,

Oh, no, I must not wither the flowers,

Oh, stay 'till the summer roses fade,

Oh, stay 'till the birds forsake the shade,

Then bear me down to the silent tomb,

'Tis meet to die when the world is gloom.

Come, maiden, come for the flowers are dead,

And the music of the groves has fled,

And the vines that cluster'd round thy bowers,

Have sunk beneath Autumn's withering power;

Come, for the summer's bloom is past,

And the rosy spirit is coming fast,

And the raven crows in the hollow tree,

Then haste, maiden haste, and follow me.

Oh, stay, there is one that loves me well,

And I cannot go with thee to dwell;

He waits for the winter evening hour,

To lead me to the bridal bower;

Oh, take me not when my heart is glad,

But stay 'till his golden morn'g has fled;

Stay, stay 'till his love hath ceased to be—

Not soon, I ween, wilt thou come for me.

Come, oh come, for thy joys are o'er,

Oh, take me not when my heart is o'er;

And the rose that bloom'd on thy cheek is fled,

And where is the light that once once shed?

He that once loved thee, his heart is cold,

He loves thee not as in days of old,

He hath ceased the bitter tears to flow,

Then come with me to the shades below.

O, call me not, though my heart is woe,

I love my child I cannot go;

The little flower that God hath given;

Oh, let me fit it to its soil for Heaven,

For none would guide in a world like this,

His infant feet to a land of bliss;

And its soul in guilt would be beguiled,

No, I cannot go, for I love my child.

Come, lone one, come, for thy widow'd heart

Hath none beloved from whom to part,

The child that Heaven in pity gave,

I have laid it low in the silent grave;

And those you loved in the days gone by,

Beneath the "clouds of the valley lie,"

There is none on earth to weep for thee,

Then, lone one, come and follow me.

They laid my child in the dark cold grave,

Where the mournful yew and cypress wave;

of education, to which you allude, and which

has been so alarming a progress in some parts

of the State. I trust, however, that the good

sense of the sound majority of our people will

be abundantly evinced and manifested by public

meetings, and anti-nullification resolutions

throughout our State, the only one in the Union

infected with this political heresy.

I am sorry to say that I do think I perceive,

upon your face, after an absence of several

years, that much has been done as you

state, in a design to prove the middle of our

people a revolution. However difficult the

task may appear to be, of washing the affec-

tions of free and happy people from a gov-

ernment of their own choice; administered by

their own agents, removable at stated periods;

—a government too, which has done so much

for the national glory and prosperity;—still I

think I see that considerable progress has been

made in attaining the desired end, by means

of the undue perseverance on the part of

Congress in a system of taxation which, hav-

ing for its object the protection of manufac-

turing industry, (an object highly laudable in

itself,) seems to bear hard upon agriculture

and commerce, and which has by manifold

and unprovoked exasperation, been made to put

the people in a state of a deliberate and wilful

violation of the



range of iron palisades, and armed with their  
John Musters, Esq. and two other officers, the  
fire, and set fire to the house in two places;  
it was afterwards extinguished without much  
injury. About seven o'clock, an attack was  
made on the town house of correction, which  
contains a vast number of prisoners; the outer  
door was forced, when on the arrival of the  
15th Hussars, and the civil force, the mob in-  
stantly dispersed. In half an hour the royal  
castle of Nottingham, now the property of the  
Duke of Newcastle, was discovered to be on fire,  
and before aid could arrive was so completely  
in flames that all attempts to save it were  
in vain. This beautiful edifice was more than  
a hundred yards from any other building; it  
was not recently inhabited. The magnificent  
stair-cases and floorings of black oak and cedar  
and the tapestry hangings of Queen Anne,  
with every thing it contained are consumed.  
None but the external walls are left standing.  
The rioters were principally young men and  
boys from the country, to the number of 3000  
or 4000.

## MESSAGE

From the President of the United States  
to both Houses of Congress, at the com-  
mencement of the First Session of the 22d  
Congress.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate  
and House of Representatives:

The representation of the People has been  
renewed for the twenty second time since the  
Constitution they formed has been in force.  
For nearly half a century, the Chief Magis-  
trates, who have been successively chosen, have  
made their annual communications of the  
state of the nation to its representatives.  
Early, these communications have been of the  
most gratifying nature, testifying an advance  
in all the improvements of social, and all the  
securities of political life. But frequently, and  
justly, as you have been called on to be grateful  
for the bounties of Providence, at few pe-  
riods have they been more abundantly or exten-  
sively bestowed than at the present; rarely, if  
ever have we had greater reason to con-  
gratulate each other on the continued and in-  
creasing prosperity of our beloved country.

Agriculture, the first and most important  
occupation of man, has compensated the la-  
bors of the husbandman with plentiful crops  
of all the varied products of our extensive coun-  
try. Manufactures have been established in  
which the funds of the capitalist find a pro-  
fitable investment, and which give employ-  
ment and subsistence to a numerous and in-  
creasing body of industrious and industrious  
mechanics. The laborer is rewarded by high  
wages, in the construction of works of internal  
improvement, which are extending with  
unprecedented rapidity. Science is steadily  
penetrating the secrets of nature, and discov-  
ering her secrets, while the increase of free  
minds is subjecting the elements of the world  
of man, and making each new conquest an ad-  
vance to his comfort. By our mails, whose  
speed is regularly increased, and whose routes  
are every year extended, the communication  
of public intelligence and private business is  
rendered frequent and safe—the inter-  
course between distant cities, which it for-  
merly required weeks to accomplish, is now  
effected in a few days; and in the construction  
of railroads, and the extension of steam power,  
we have a reasonable prospect that the ex-  
treme parts of our country will be so much  
approximated; and those most isolated by the  
obstacles of nature, rendered so accessible, as  
to remove an apprehension, sometimes enter-  
tained, that the greatest extent of the Union  
could not be governed.

From the satisfactory view of our agri-  
culture, manufactures, and internal improve-  
ments, we turn to the state of our navigation  
and trade with foreign Nations, and in con-  
sideration of the States, we shall scarcely find a cause  
for gratulation. A beneficent Providence has  
provided, for these exercises, but encourage-  
ment, an extensive coast, indented by cap-  
sious bays, noble rivers, inland seas, with a  
country productive of every material for ship-  
building, and every commodity for gainful  
commerce, and filled with a population active,  
intelligent, well-informed, and fearless of dan-  
ger. These advantages are not neglected; and  
an impulse has lately been given to commer-  
cial enterprise, which fills our ship yards with  
new constructions, encourages all the arts and  
branches of industry connected with them,  
crowds the wharves of our cities with vessels,  
and covers the most distant seas with our cas-  
sages.

Let us be grateful for these blessings to the  
beneficent Being who has conferred them, and  
who suffers us to indulge a reasonable hope  
of their continuance and extension, while we  
solicit not the means by which they may be  
preserved. If we may dare to judge of his  
future designs by the manner in which his  
past favors have been bestowed, he has made  
our national prosperity to depend on the pres-  
ervation of our Union, and our individual hap-  
piness on the maintenance of our State rights  
and wise institutions. If we are prosperous  
at home, and respected abroad, it is because  
we are free, united, industrious, and obedient  
to the laws. While we continue so; we shall,  
by the blessing of Heaven, go on in the happy  
career we have begun, and which has brought  
us, in the short period of our political exist-  
ence, from a population of three to thirteen  
millions; from thirteen to twenty-four States;  
from twenty-four United States, from weak-  
ness to strength, from a rank scarcely marked  
on the map of Nations to a high place in their  
respect.

This last advantage is one that has resulted,  
in a great degree, from the principles which  
have guided our intercourse with foreign Powers,  
since we have assumed an equal station  
among them, and hence, the annual account,  
which the Executive renders to the country,  
of the manner in which that branch of our  
duties has been fulfilled, proves instructive  
and salutary.

The pacific and wise policy of our Govern-  
ment kept us in a state of neutrality during the  
war that have, at different periods since our  
political existence, been carried on by the  
other Powers; but this policy, while it gave activ-  
ity and extent to our commerce, exposed it to  
the same proportion to injuries from the bel-  
ligerent nations. Hence have arisen claims  
of indemnity for those injuries. England,  
France, Spain, Holland, Sweden, Denmark,  
Naples, and lately Portugal, had all in a greater  
or less degree infringed our neutral rights.  
Demands for reparation were made upon all.  
They have had in all, and continue to have  
in some cases, a leading influence on the nature  
of our relations with the Powers on whom  
they were made.

Of the claims upon England it is unnecessary  
to speak, further than to say, that the  
denial gave rise to her prosecution and  
arrestments, productive of mutual good feeling  
and amicable relations between the two coun-  
tries, which it is hoped will not be interrupted.  
One of these arrangements is that, relating to  
the colonial trade, which was communicated  
to Congress at the last session, and although

the short period during which it has been in  
force will not enable me to form an accurate  
judgment of its operation, there is every rea-  
son to believe that it will prove highly bene-  
ficial. The trade thereby authorized has em-  
ployed, to the 30th September last, upward  
of 30,000 tons of American, and 15,000 tons  
of foreign shipping in the outward voy-  
ages; and, in the inward, nearly an equal  
amount of American, and 20,000 only of foreign  
tonnage. Advantages, too, have resulted  
to our agricultural interests from the state of  
the trade between Canada and our Territories  
and States bordering on the St. Lawrence  
and the Lakes, which may prove more than  
equivalent to the loss sustained by the discrim-  
ination made to favor the trade of the north-  
ern colonies with the West Indies.

After our transition from the state of colonies  
to that of an independent nation, many  
points were found necessary to be settled be-  
tween us and Great Britain. Among them  
was the demarcation of boundaries, not de-  
scribed with sufficient precision in the Treaty  
of Peace. Some of the lines that divide the  
States and Territories of the United States  
from the British provinces have been definitively  
fixed. That, however, which separates us  
from the Provinces of Canada and New Brun-  
swick to the North and the East, was still in  
dispute when I came into office. But I found  
arrangements made for its settlement over  
which I had no control. The commissioners  
who had been appointed under the provisions  
of the Treaty of Ghent, having been unable to  
agree, a convention was held with Great Brit-  
ain by my immediate predecessor in office with  
the advice and consent of the Senate, by  
which it was agreed that the points of differ-  
ence which have arisen in the settlement of  
the boundary line between the American and  
British Dominions, as described in the 5th Ar-  
ticle of the Treaty of Ghent, shall be referred  
to a commission, to some friendly Sovereign  
or State, who shall be invited to investi-  
gate, and make a decision upon such points of  
difference; and the King of the Netherlands  
having, by the late President His Britannic  
Majesty, been designated as such friendly  
Sovereign, it became my duty to carry, with  
good faith, the agreement made into full  
effect. To this end I caused all the measures  
to be taken which were necessary to a full ex-  
position of our case to the Sovereign, Arthur,  
and nominated as Minister Plenipotentiary to  
his Court a distinguished citizen of the State  
most interested in the question, and who had  
been one of the agents previously employed  
for settling the controversy. On the 10th day  
of January last, his Majesty the King of the  
Netherlands delivered to the Plenipotentiaries  
of the United States, and of Great Britain, his  
written opinion on the case referred to him.

The papers in relation to the subject will be  
communicated by a special messenger, to the  
proper branch of the Government, and the  
perfect confidence that its wisdom will adopt  
such measures as will secure an amicable set-  
tlement of the controversy, without infringing  
any constitutional right of the States immedi-  
ately interested.

It affords me satisfaction to inform you that  
suggestions, made by my direction, to the  
Charge des Affaires of His Britannic Majesty  
to this Government, have had their desired  
effect in producing the release of certain  
American citizens, who were imprisoned for set-  
ting up the authority of the State of Maine, at  
a place in the disputed Territory under the  
jurisdiction of His Britannic Majesty. From  
this, and the assurances I have received,  
of the desire of the local authorities to avoid  
any cause of collision, I have the best  
prospect that a good understanding will be  
restored, and the controversy terminated by the  
final disposition of the subject.

The amicable relations which now subsist  
between the United States and Great Britain,  
the increasing intercourse between their citi-  
zens, and the rapid obliteration of friendly  
prejudices, which former events naturally  
gave rise to, concur to present this as a fit  
period for renewing our endeavors to pre-  
vent the recurrence of causes of irritation,  
which, in the event of war between Great  
Britain and any other Power, would inevi-  
tably endanger our peace. Animated by the  
sincerest desire to avoid such a state of things,  
and peacefully to secure, under all possible  
circumstances, the rights and honor of the  
country, I have given such instructions to the  
Minister lately sent to the Court of London,  
as will, in the event of a dispute, and in the  
correspondent disposition, which I cannot  
doubt, will put an end to a cause of collision,  
which, without advantage to either, led to  
estrangement from each other, two nations who  
have every motive to preserve, not only peace,  
but an intercourse of the most amicable nature.

In my Message at the opening of the last  
session of Congress, I expressed a confident  
hope that the justice of our claims upon  
France, urged as they were with perseverance  
and signal ability, by my Minister there,  
would finally be acknowledged. This hope  
has been realized. A Treaty has been signed,  
which will immediately be laid before the  
Senate for its approbation; and which, con-  
taining stipulations that require Legislative  
action, must have the concurrence of both  
Houses before it can be carried into effect.  
By it, the French Government engage to pay  
a sum which, if not quite equal to that which  
may be found due to our citizens, will yet, it  
is believed, under all circumstances, be deemed  
satisfactory by those interested. The offer  
of a sum of money, in the settlement of the  
individual claims, was accepted, because the  
only alternatives were a rigorous exaction  
of the whole amount stated to be due on each  
claim, which might, in some instances, be ex-  
aggerated by design, in others overrated  
through error, and which, therefore, it would  
have been both ungracious and unjust to have  
insisted on; or a settlement by a mixed com-  
mission, to which the French negotiators were  
very averse, and which experience in other  
cases had shown to be a tedious and often  
wholly inadequate to the end, and, conse-  
quently small sum, stipulated on our part, to  
go to the extinction of all claims by French  
citizens on our Government; and a reduction  
of duties on our Cotton and their Wines  
has been agreed on, as a consideration for  
the renunciation of an important claim for  
commercial privileges, under the construction  
they gave to the Treaty for the cession of  
Louisiana.

Should this Treaty receive the proper sanc-  
tion, a source of irritation will be stopped, that  
has for so many years, in some degree,  
divided from each other two nations who,  
from interest, as well as the remembrance of  
early associations, ought to cherish the most  
friendly relations—an encouragement will be  
given for perseverance in the demands of jus-  
tice, by this new proof, that, if steadily per-  
sued, they will be listened to; and admonition  
will be offered to those Powers, if any, which  
may be inclined to evade them, that they will  
never be abandoned. Above all, a just con-  
fidence will be inspired in our fellow citizens,  
that their Government will exert all the pow-  
ers with which they have invested it, in sup-  
port of their just claims upon foreign Nations;  
and at the same time, that the frank acknowl-

ment and provision for the payment of those  
which were addressed to our equity, although  
unassisted by legal proof, afford a practical  
illustration of our submission to the divine  
rule of doing to others what we desire they  
should do unto us.

Sweden and Denmark having made com-  
pensation for the irregularities committed by  
their vessels, or in their ports, to the perfect  
satisfaction of the parties concerned, and hav-  
ing renewed the Treaties of Commerce, en-  
tered into with them, our political and com-  
mercial relations with these Powers continue  
to be on the most friendly footing.

With Spain, our differences, up to the 23d  
of February, 1819, were settled by the Treaty  
of Washington of that date, but at a subse-  
quent period, our commerce with the States  
formerly colonies of Spain, on the continent of  
America, was annoyed, and frequently inter-  
rupted by her public and private armed ships.  
They captured many of our vessels, prosecut-  
ing a lawless commerce, and sold our goods  
and cargoes at one third of their value, and  
restoration and indemnity, opposed the  
allegation, that they were taken by the viola-  
tion of a blockade of all the ports of those  
States. This blockade was declaratory only,  
and was manifest, that this allegation was varied  
to a charge of trade in contraband of war.—  
This, in its turn, was also found untenable;  
and the minister whom I sent with instructions  
to press for the reparation that was due to  
our injured fellow-citizens, has transmitted an  
answer to his demand, by which the captures  
were restored to us, and our demands satis-  
fied, besides the independence of the States  
of America never having been acknowledged  
by Spain, she had a right to prohibit trade  
with them under her old colonial laws. This  
ground of defence was contradictory, not only  
to those which had been formerly alleged, but  
to the uniform practice and established laws  
of Nations; and had been abandoned by Spain  
herself in the convention which granted indem-  
nity to British subjects for captures, made at  
the same time, under the same circumstan-  
ces, and for the same allegations with those of  
which we complain.

I however indulge the hope that further  
reflection will lead to other views, and feel con-  
fident that when His Catholic Majesty shall  
be convinced of the justice of the claims, his  
desire to preserve friendly relations between  
the two countries, which it is my earnest en-  
deavor to maintain, will induce him to accede  
to our demand. I have therefore dispatched  
a special messenger with instructions to our Min-  
ister to bring the case once more to his con-  
sideration, and to the end that if, which I cannot  
bring myself to believe, the same decision, that  
of justice, should be maintained, the matter may,  
before your adjournment, have been referred  
to the constitutional judges of what is proper to  
be done when negotiation for redress of inju-  
ries fails.

The conclusion of a Treaty of Indemnity  
with France seemed to present a favorable  
opportunity to renew our claims of a similar  
nature on other Powers; and particularly in  
the case of those upon Naples, more especially  
as in the course of former negotiations with  
that Power, our failure to induce France to  
render justice was used as an argument  
against us. The desires of the merchants who  
were the principal sufferers, had therefore  
been acceded to, and a mission had been in-  
stituted for the special purpose of obtaining for  
them a reparation already too long delayed.  
This measure having been resolved on, it was  
put in execution without waiting for the meet-  
ing of Congress, and the result of the mission  
has rendered our application ineffectual.

Our demands upon the Government of the  
Two Sicilies are of a peculiar nature. This in-  
jury on which they are founded are not de-  
mands of money, and are not of a nature  
which those injuries who perpetrated and  
to be extenuated. The sole ground on  
which indemnity has been refused is the al-  
leged illegality of the tenure by which the  
monarch who made the seizures held his  
crown. This defence, always unfounded in  
any principle of the law of Nations—now un-  
iversally abandoned, even by those Powers up-  
on whom the responsibility for acts of past  
rulers bore the most heavily, will unquestionably  
be given up by His Sicilian Majesty; whose  
counsels will receive an impulse from that high  
and characterizing regard to justice which are  
said to characterize him; and the fullest  
confidence that the claims of the injured  
citizens, for that purpose will place before  
him the just claims of our injured citizens, such  
a light as will enable me, before your  
adjournment, to announce that they have been  
adjusted and secured. Precise instructions,  
to the effect of bringing the negotiation to a  
speedy issue, have been given and will be ob-  
eyed.

In the late blockade of Terceira, some of  
the Portuguese fleet captured several of our  
vessels, and committed other excesses for  
which reparation was demanded; and I was  
on the point of dispatching an armed force to  
prevent any recurrence of a similar violence;  
and protect our citizens in the prosecution of  
their lawful commerce, when official assuran-  
ces, on which I relied, made the sailing of  
the ships unnecessary. Since that period  
promises have been made that full in-  
demnities shall be given for the injuries in-  
flicted and the losses sustained. In the perfor-  
mance of these promises, perhaps unavoidable  
delays; but I have the fullest confidence  
that my earnest desire, that this business  
may at once be closed, which our Minister has  
been instructed strongly to express, will very  
soon be gratified. I have the better ground  
for this hope, from the evidence of a friendly  
disposition which that Government has shown  
by an actual reduction in the duty on rice, the  
produce of our Southern States, authorizing  
the anticipation that this important article of  
our export will be admitted on the same  
favoring with that produced by the most fa-  
vored nation.

With the other Powers of Europe, we have  
fortunately had no cause of discussions for the  
redress of injuries. With the Empire of the  
Russians, our political connection is of the  
most friendly, and our commercial, of the  
most liberal kind. We enjoy the advantages  
of navigation and trade, given to the most  
voted nation; but it has not yet suited their  
policy; or perhaps has not been found con-  
venient from other considerations, to give sta-  
bility and reciprocity to those privileges, by  
a commercial Treaty. The ill health of the  
Minister last year charged with making a propo-  
sition for that arrangement, did not permit  
him to remain in St. Petersburg; and the  
attention of that government, during the whole  
of the period since his departure, having been  
occupied by the war in which it was engaged,  
we have been assured that nothing could have  
been effected by his presence. A Minister  
will soon be nominated, as well to effect this  
important object, as to keep up the relations  
of amity and good understanding of which we  
have received so many assurances and proofs  
from His Imperial Majesty and the Emperor  
his predecessor.

The Treaty with Austria is opening to us

an important trade with the hereditary Com-  
mons of the Emperor, the value of which has  
been hitherto little known and of course not  
sufficiently appreciated. While our commerce  
finds an entrance into the South of Germany  
by means of this treaty, those we have formed  
with the Hanseatic Towns and Prussia, and  
others now in negotiation, will open that vast  
country to the enterprising spirit of our mer-  
chants on the North; a country abounding  
in all the materials for a mutually benefi-  
cial commerce, filled with enlightened and in-  
dustrious inhabitants, holding an important  
place in the politics of Europe, and to which we  
owe so many valuable citizens. The ratifica-  
tion of the Treaty with the Porte was sent to  
be exchanged by the gentleman appointed our  
Charge d'Affaires to that Court. Some diffi-  
culties occurred on his arrival; but at the date  
of his last official despatch, he supposed they  
had been obviated, and that there was every  
prospect of the exchange being speedily ef-  
fected.

This finishes the connected view, I have  
thought it proper to give of our political com-  
mercial relations in Europe. Every effort  
in my power will be continued to strengthen  
and extend them by Treaties founded on  
principles of the most perfect reciprocity  
of interest, neither asking nor conceding  
any exclusive advantage, but liberating  
as far as lies in my power the activity and  
industry of our fellow citizens from the shack-  
les with foreign restrictions may impose.

To China and the East Indies, our com-  
merce is a revival of our usual status, and with  
increased facilities, which the credit and cap-  
ital of our merchants afford by substituting  
bills for payments in specie. A daring out-  
rage having been committed in those seas by  
the plundering of one of our merchantmen en-  
gaged in the pepper trade at a port in Sumatra,  
and the piratical perpetrators belonging to  
tribes in such a state of society, that usual  
course of proceedings between civilized nations  
could not be pursued, I forthwith dispatched  
a frigate with orders to require immediate  
satisfaction for the injury and indemnity to the  
sufferers.

Few changes have taken place in our con-  
nections with the independent States of Amer-  
ica since my last communication to Congress.  
The ratification of a Commercial Treaty with  
the United Republics of Mexico has been for  
some time under deliberation in their Congress,  
but was still undecided at the date of our last  
despatches. The unhappy civil commotions  
that have prevailed there, were undoubtedly  
the cause of the delay; but as the Government  
now said to be tranquilized, we may hope soon  
to receive the ratification of the Treaty and an  
arrangement for the demarcation of the bound-  
aries. In the mean time, an important  
trade has been opened up, with consid-  
erable benefit, from St. Louis in the States of Mis-  
souri, by caravans, to the interior provinces of  
Mexico. This commerce is protected in its  
progress through the Indian countries by the  
troops of the United States, which have been  
permitted to escort the caravans, beyond our  
boundaries, to the settled part of the Mexican  
territory.

From Central America I have received as-  
surances of the most friendly kind, and a  
gratifying application for our good offices to  
remove a supposed disposition towards that  
Government, a neighboring State; this appli-  
cation was immediately and successfully  
complied with. They gave us also the pleas-  
ing intelligence that differences which had  
prevailed in their internal affairs had been  
peaceably adjusted. Our Treaty with this  
Republic continues to be faithfully observed,  
and promises a great and beneficial commerce  
between the two countries; a commerce of  
the greatest importance, if the magnificent  
project of a ship canal through the dominions  
of that State, from the Atlantic to the Pacific  
Ocean, now in serious contemplation, shall be  
executed.

I have great satisfaction in communicating  
the success which has attended the exertions  
of our Minister in Columbia, to procure a  
very considerable reduction in the duties on  
our flour in that Republic. Indemnity, also,  
has been stipulated for injuries received by  
our merchants from illegal seizures; and re-  
newed assurances are given that the Treaty  
between the two countries shall be faithfully  
observed.

Chili and Peru seem to be still threatened  
with civil commotions; and, until they shall  
be settled, disorders may naturally be ap-  
prehended, which would be a constant presence of  
a Naval force in the Pacific Ocean, to protect  
our fisheries and guard our commerce.

The disturbances that took place in the  
Empire of Brazil, previously to, and immedi-  
ately consequent upon, the abdication of the  
late Emperor, necessarily suspended any ef-  
fectual application for the redress of some past  
injuries suffered by our citizens from that Gov-  
ernment, while they have been the cause of  
others, in which all foreigners seem to have  
participated. Instructions have been given to  
our Minister there, to press for indemnity due  
for losses occasioned by these irregularities;  
and to take care that our citizens shall  
enjoy all the privileges stipulated in the Treaty  
by the treaty lately made between the  
two Powers, all which, the good intelligence  
that prevails between our Minister at Rio Ja-  
neiro and the Regency, gives as the best rea-  
son to expect.

I should have placed Buenos Ayres in the  
list of South American Powers in respect to  
which nothing of importance affecting us was  
to be communicated, but for occurrences which  
have lately taken place at the Falkland Islands,  
in which the name of that Republic has been  
connected with a show of authority, acts  
injurious to our commerce, and to the prop-  
erty and liberty of our fellow citizens. In the  
course of the present year, one of our vessels  
engaged in the pursuit of a trade which we  
have always enjoyed, without molestation, has  
been captured by a band, acting, as they pre-  
tend, under the authority of the Government  
of Buenos Ayres. I have therefore given or-  
ders for the despatch of an armed vessel, to  
join our squadron in those seas, and aid in  
affording all lawful protection to our trade which  
shall be necessary; and shall without delay  
demand Ministerial assent to the nature of  
the circumstances, and also of the claim, if  
any, that is set up by that Government, to  
those Islands. In the mean time I submit the  
case to the consideration of Congress, to the  
end that they may clothe the Executive with  
such authority and means as they may deem  
necessary for providing a force adequate to  
the complete protection of our fellow citizens  
fishing and trading in those seas.

This rapid sketch of our foreign relations,  
it is hoped, fellow citizens, may be of some  
use in so much of your legislation as may bear  
upon that important subject, which affords  
the country at large a source of high grati-  
fication in the contemplation of our political  
and commercial connection with the rest of  
the world. At peace with all—having sub-  
jects of future difference with few, and those  
susceptible of easy adjustment—extending our  
commerce gradually on all sides, and on none  
by any but the most liberal and mutually ben-  
eficial means—we may, by the blessing of Pro-  
vidence, hope for all that national prosperity

which can be derived from an intercourse with  
foreign Nations, guided by those eternal prin-  
ciples of justice and reciprocal good will,  
which are binding as well upon States as the  
individuals of whom they are composed.

I have great satisfaction in making this state-  
ment of our affairs, because the course of our  
national policy enables me to do it without any  
indiscreet exposure of what in other Gov-  
ernments, is usually concealed from the peo-  
ple. Having none but a straight forward open  
course to pursue—guided by a single principle,  
that will bear the strongest light—we have  
happily no political combinations to form, no  
alliances to entangle us, no complicated inter-  
ests to consult; and in subjecting all we have  
done to the consideration of our citizens, and  
to the inspection of the world, we give no ad-  
vantage to other Nations, and lay ourselves  
open to no injury.

It may not be improper to add that, to pre-  
serve this state of things, and give confidence  
to the world in the integrity of our designs, all  
our consular and diplomatic agents are strict-  
ly enjoined to examine well every cause of  
complaint preferred by our citizens, and while  
they urge with proper earnestness those that  
are well founded, to countenance none that are  
unreasonable or unjust, and to enjoin on our  
merchants and navigators the strictest obedien-  
ce to the laws of the countries to which they  
resort, and a course of conduct in their deal-  
ings that may support the character of our na-  
tion, and render us respected abroad.

Connected with this subject, I must recom-  
mend a revision of our consular laws, and  
omissions have been discovered in their  
operation, that ought to be remedied and sup-  
plied. For your further information on this  
subject, I have directed a report to be made  
by the Secretary of State, which I shall here-  
after submit to your consideration.

The internal peace and security of our con-  
federated States, is the next principal object  
of the general government. Time and experi-  
ence have proved that the abode of the native  
Indian within their limits is dangerous to their  
peace, and injurious to himself. In accord-  
ance with my recommendation, at a former  
Session of Congress, an appropriation of half  
a million of dollars was made to aid the vol-  
untary removal of the various tribes, beyond  
the limits of the States. At the last Session,  
I had the happiness to announce that the Chick-  
saws and Choctaws had accepted the gener-  
ous offer of the Government, and agreed to  
remove beyond the Mississippi river, by which  
the whole of the State of Mississippi and the  
western part of Alabama will be freed from  
Indian occupancy and opened to a civilized  
population. The treaties with these tribes  
are in course of execution, and their removal  
is now, and will be completed in the course  
of 1820.

At the request of the authorities of Geo-  
gia, the registration of Cherokee Indians for  
emigration has been resumed, and it is con-  
fidently expected, that one half, if not two thirds  
of that tribe, will follow the well example of  
their more westerly brethren. Those who  
prefer remaining at their present homes, will  
hereafter be governed by the laws of Georgia, as  
all her citizens are, and cease to be the objects  
of peculiar care, on the part of the General  
Government.

During the present year, the attention of  
the Government has been particularly directed  
to those tribes in the powerful and grow-  
ing State of Ohio, where considerable tracts  
of the finest lands were still occupied by the  
aboriginal proprietors. Treaties, either  
absolute or conditional, have been made ex-  
tinguishing the whole Indian title to the res-  
ervations in that State; and the time is not  
distant, it is hoped, when Ohio will be no  
longer embarrassed with the Indian popula-  
tion. The same measure will be extended to  
Indians, as soon as there is reason to anti-  
cipate peace.

It is confidently believed that perseverance  
for a few years in the present policy of the  
Government, will extinguish the Indian title to  
all lands lying within the States composing  
our Federal Union, and remove beyond their  
limits every Indian who is not willing to sub-  
mit to their laws. Thus will all conflicting  
claims to jurisdiction between the States and  
the Indian tribes be put to rest. It is pleas-  
ing to reflect, that results so beneficial, not  
only to the States immediately concerned,  
but to the harmony of the Union, will have  
been accomplished by measures equally ad-  
vantageous to the Indians. What a happy  
savage becomes when surrounded by a dense  
population, and by mixing with the whites,  
may be seen in the miserable remnants of a  
few eastern tribes, deprived of political and  
civil rights, forbidden to make contracts, and  
subjected to guardians, dragging out a wretched  
existence, without excitement, without hope,  
and almost without thought.

But the removal of the Indians beyond the  
limits and jurisdiction of the States, does not  
place them beyond the reach of philanthropic  
aid and Christian instruction. On the con-  
trary, those whom philanthropy and religion may  
thence to live among them in their new abode,  
will be more free in the exercise of their  
benevolent functions, than if they had remained  
within the limits of the States, embarrassed  
by their internal regulations. Now, subject  
to no control but the superintending agency  
of the General Government, exercised by the  
sole view of preserving peace, they may  
proceed unmolested in the interesting experi-  
ment of gradually advancing a community  
of American Indians from barbarism to the  
habits and enjoyments of civilized life.

Among the latest effects of the improved  
relations of our Republic has been an increase  
of trade, producing a corresponding increase  
of revenue, beyond the most sanguine anti-  
cipations of the Treasury Department.

The state of the public finances will be fully  
shown by the Secretary of the Treasury, in  
the report which he will presently lay before  
you. I will here however congratulate you  
upon their prosperous condition. The revenue  
received in the present year will not fall  
short of twenty-seven millions, seven hundred  
thousand dollars; and the expenditures for all  
objects, other than the public debt, will not  
exceed fourteen millions, seven hundred thou-  
sand. The payment on account of the principal  
and interest of the debt, during the year,  
will exceed sixteen millions, and a half of dol-  
lars; a greater sum than has been applied to  
that object, out of the revenue, in any year  
since the enlargement of the sinking fund,  
except the two years following immediately  
thereafter. The amount which will have been  
applied to the public debt from the 4th of  
March, 1820, to the first of January next,  
which is less than three years since the  
administration has been placed in my hands,  
will exceed forty millions of dollars.

From the large importations of the present  
year, it may be safely estimated that the re-  
venue which will be received into the Treasury  
from that source during the next year, with  
the aid of that received from the public lands,  
will considerably exceed the amount of the  
receipts of the present year; and it is believed  
that with the means which the Government  
will have at its disposal from various sources,  
which will be fully stated by the proper  
Department, the whole of the public debt

may be extinguished, either by redemption  
purchases, within the four years of my admin-  
istration. We shall then exhibit the rare  
example of a great nation, abounding in all  
the means of happiness and security, altogether  
free from debt.

The confidence with which the extinguish-  
ment of the public debt may be anticipated  
presents an opportunity for carrying into ef-  
fect more fully the policy in relation to im-  
port duties, which has been recommended by  
my former messages. A modification of the  
Tariff, which shall produce a reduction of the  
revenue to the wants of the Government, and  
an adjustment of the duties on imports, with  
view to equal justice in relation to all our  
national interests, and to the contraction of  
foreign policy, so far as it may be injurious to  
those interests, is deemed to be one of the prin-  
ciple objects which demand the consideration  
of the present Congress. Justice to the in-  
terests of the merchants as well as the manu-  
facturers, requires that material reductions in the  
import duties be prospective; and unless the  
present Congress shall dispose of the subject,  
the proposed reductions cannot properly be  
made to take effect at the period when the  
necessity for the revenue arising from present  
rates shall cease. It is therefore desirable,  
that arrangements be adopted at your present  
Session, to relieve the people from unneces-  
sary taxation, after the extinguishment of the  
public debt. In the exercise of that spirit of  
concession and conciliation which has distin-  
guished the friends of our Union in all great  
emergencies, it is believed that all objects  
may be effected without injury to any national  
interest.

In my annual message of December, 1820,  
I had the honor to recommend the adoption of  
a more liberal policy than that which then  
prevailed towards unfortunate debtors to the  
Government; and I deem it my duty again to  
invite your attention to this subject.

Actuated by similar views, Congress at  
their last session passed an act for the relief  
of certain insolvent debtors of the U. States;  
but the provisions of that law have not been  
advised such as were adequate to that relief  
to this unfortunate class of our fellow citizens,  
which may be safely extended to them. The  
points in which the law appears to be defec-  
tive will be particularly communicated to the  
Secretary of the Treasury; and I take  
pleasure in recommending such an extension  
of its provisions as will further the extension  
of a valuable portion of our citizens, and re-  
store to them the means of usefulness to them-  
selves and the community. While deliberat-  
ing upon this subject, I would also recom-  
mend to your consideration the propriety of  
so modifying the laws for enforcing the pay-  
ment of a single term, as to exempt the public or  
to individuals suing in the courts of the United  
States, as to restrict the imprisonment of the  
person to cases of fraudulent concealment of  
property. The personal liberty of the citizen  
seems too sacred to be held, as in many cases  
it now is, at the will of a creditor to whom he  
is willing to surrender all the means he has of  
discharging his debt.

The reports from the Secretaries of the  
War and Navy Departments, and from the  
Postmaster General, which accompany this  
message, present satisfactory views of the op-  
erations of the Departments respectively un-  
der the Government; and suggest important  
which are worthy of your attention, and which I  
invite the serious attention of Congress. Certain  
defects and omissions have been discovered in  
the operation of the laws respecting patents,  
they are pointed out in the accompanying re-  
port from the Secretary of State.

I have heretofore recommended amend-  
ments of the Federal Constitution giving the  
election of President and Vice President to the  
People, and limiting the service of the former  
to a single term. So important do I consider  
these changes in our fundamental law, that I  
cannot, in accordance with my sense of duty,  
omit to press them upon the consideration of  
a new Congress. For my views more at large,  
as well in relation to these points as to the  
disqualification of members of Congress to  
receive an office from a President in whose  
election they have had an official agency,  
which I proposed as a substitute, I refer you  
to my former messages.

Our system of public accounts is extremely  
complicated, and it is believed, may be much  
improved. Much of the present machinery,  
and a considerable portion of the expenditure  
of public money may be dispensed with, while  
greater facilities can be afforded to the li-  
quidation of claims upon the Government, and an  
examination into their justice and legality,  
quite as efficient as the present, secured.—  
With a view to a general reform in the sys-  
tem, I recommend the subject to the attention  
of Congress.

I deem it my duty again to call your at-  
tention to the condition of the District of Col-  
umbia. It was doubtless wise in the framers of  
our Constitution, to place the people of this  
District under the jurisdiction of the General  
Government; but, to accomplish the objects  
they had in view, it is not necessary that this  
people should be deprived of all the privileges  
of self government. It is entirely of the  
difficulty of inducing the Representatives of  
distant States to turn their attention to pro-  
jects which have which are not of the highest  
interest to their constituents, they are not indi-  
vidually, nor in







# **WAS COMMITTED to the Jail**

of Baltimore County on the first day of November 1831, by Joshua Trimble, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for Baltimore County, as a runaway, a colored woman who calls herself MARY ANNE PAYNE, says she is free and that Charles Scott, Esq., and Mr. Nelson Steel, Silversmith, living in Alexandria, D. C., both know her to be free, and her papers are recorded in Alexandria, which she says Mr. Edmund B. Lee is acquainted with. Said colored woman is 5 feet 8 inches high, 24 years of age, has a scar on the back of her right hand. Had on when committed a black frock; her head tied with a domestic handkerchief, old shoes and stockings.

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

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden,  
Baltimore County Jail.  
Nov 16—Nov 22 3w

## **NOTICE.**

Was committed to the jail of Montgomery county, on the 23d day of September, 1831, as a runaway, a black man,

**ANTHONY MORRY.**

He is about 30 years of age, five feet 10 inches high—has some few pock marks on his face—His clothing were cloth roundabout and corded pantaloons—hat and shoes. He says he was born free and served a term of years with a Mr. Winston, of Richmond, Va. The owner of the above described man is requested to come forward prepared to release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

WM. O'NEALE, Jr. Sh'ff.  
of Montgomery county, Md.  
Oct. 18—Oct. 25 4w \$125

## **An Overseer Wanted.**

THE subscriber wishes to procure, for the next year, an overseer, who possesses all the requisite qualifications for the management of a very large Farm. To such a person liberal wages will be given.

He also offers for rent with or without a suitable number of labourers, his plantation at Shoal Creek; and the place commonly called Little Horn's Point.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, Nov 1

## **A RUNAWAY.**

WAS committed to my custody as a runaway, on the 27th day of October last, a black boy calling himself Joshua Harris, and now calls himself Joseph Harris—about 15 years of age, five feet high. Says he belongs to Joshua Hollings of Anne Arundel county. Had on when committed, a pair of corded pantaloons, blue round about, two linen shirt, old wool hat, and a scar in his forehead he says was occasioned by the kick from a horse. Unless said negro is released, he will be disposed of according to law, for prison fees.

JOSHUA GUYTON,  
Sheriff of Harford County.  
Nov 8 4t

## **SEEKING NOTICE.**

I am again under the necessity of calling the attention of those who stand indebted to me, and regret they paid no respect to my first notice. I therefore have lengthened out the credit to the first day of October next and inform all those who are found delinquent on that day that their accounts will be placed in an officer's hands for collection without respect to persons.

JOHN G. STEVENS.

Sept. 20

## **Sheriff's notice.**

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

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER Sh'ff.

## **BOOTS & SHOES.**

THE Subscriber having just returned from Baltimore, with a handsome supply of **BOOTS AND SHOES**, of all descriptions, most respectfully invites his friends, and the public generally, to give him a call, and assures them that he will sell on the most pleasing terms for "CASH."

He has also a quantity of men's and boys' **CAPS,**

of different descriptions, together with a variety of **PATTERNS OF DOMESTIC CARPETING,**

AND A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF **TRUNKS.**

All of which will be sold at reduced prices. The Public's Obedt Servant.

JOHN WRIGHT.  
Easton Oct. 4

## **Wanted Immediately.**

FROM 3 to 4 thousand feet of 5-8 Walnut plank, for which the highest cash price will be given.

JOHN MECONEKIN.  
Easton, Nov 1

## **To Rent for the ensuing Year.**

That neat and comfortable dwelling house now occupied by the Subscriber, situate on the corner of West and Court Streets, attached to the dwelling is an excellent stable, carriage house and granary.

Also the dwelling house now occupied by Mr. Lucas, adjoining the brick house formerly occupied by James Corkayne. The house is in good order and has a large garden &c. attached to it. To a good tenant the above property will be rented on very accommodating terms.

Apply to  
THOS. S. COOK.  
Easton, Oct. 4

## **To all whom it may concern.**

I have placed my Books in the hands of Mr. Henry Goldsborough, and those indebted to me will please call and make payment to him immediately.

J. W. JENKINS.  
November 22

# **TREASURY DEPARTMENT,** October 12, 1831.

THE House of Representatives by a resolution of the 4th of May, 1830, directed the Secretary of the Treasury to collect and communicate to the House such information, and report his views on the same, as, in his opinion, may be useful and important to Congress in enacting regulations for the navigation of steam-boats or steam vessels, with a view to guard against the dangers arising from the bursting of their boilers.

Such measures were accordingly taken as were thought best calculated to obtain the requisite information. But, although some highly interesting and valuable communications have been received, the Department has not succeeded in collecting the facts sufficient to enable it to fulfill the directions of the House.

In consideration, therefore, of the difficulty of obtaining the requisite information, by any means within the power of the Department, and of the deep interest which the community, and more especially those engaged in steam navigation, have in the subject, it is thought best to make this public application to all who may be able, and are disposed, to promote the benevolent object of the Resolution.

Accidents, like those which it is the desire of the House to prevent, have, unfortunately, been so numerous that many persons will have it in their power to state the causes and circumstances of such casualties; and these, collected from various parts of the Union, cannot fail to be highly useful.

With a view to assist in giving that information, a precise and explicit character, the following queries were prepared.

It is not intended, however, to confine it to the points presented to them, or to the form of communication which they may seem to prefer. On the contrary, the Department will be happy to receive any information in such manner as the writer may be pleased to employ.

It is desirable that communications on this subject should be transmitted by the first of December, or early as may be thereafter.

LOUIS MCLEAN,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

## **INTERROGATORIES IN RELATION TO THE BURSTING OF STEAM BOILERS.**

1. Are you acquainted with the nature and use of Steam Engines? In what employment have you been engaged? Were you present, and in what capacity, at the bursting of any steam boiler, or of the bursting of a fire, or have you been made acquainted, by other means, with the facts in any such case? If so, in what case?

2. In that case, was the water in the boiler above engine cocks? If not, at what height, compared with the lower gauge cocks?

3. If the boiler contained a fire, what was the difference between the height of its upper side and that of the lower gauge cocks?

4. What was the weight per square inch on the safety valve?

5. Had the safety valve ever been found rusted or sticking in the aperture, or was it so at the time?

6. Had that part of the boiler above the water ever been heated to a red heat, or approached thereto?

7. Was there any incrustation or sediment found at the bottom of a boiler? If so, what was its thickness and composition?

8. In what part was the boiler rent, and what was the appearance and extent of the rent?

9. If the bursting happened to the boiler of a steam boat, was the boat under way, or at rest? Was the valve open? If so, how long before the accident? Was it opened by the engineer, or by pressure?

10. Was the piston going at its usual speed, or faster, or slower?

11. Had the firemen found any unusual difficulty in keeping up the motion of the engine, previously to the bursting of the boiler; and, if so, how long before?

12. Do the iron boilers used in the western waters generally accumulate a calcareous incrustation at the bottom? If so, have any or what means been used, with success, to prevent it?

13. Is it observed that when there is a sediment or incrustation on the bottom of the boiler, it requires more fire than usual to raise the steam; and how often is the sediment removed, and by what means?

14. Are any means used for preventing incrustation on the bottom of boilers; and, if so, what effect has been observed?

15. Have any means been employed to prove steam-boilers before they are used or afterwards, and what pressure has usually been applied to iron of a given thickness? Are the proofs made when the iron is cold or hot?

16. Is there any instrument employed to ascertain the temperature of the boiler above the water, or of the steam in the upper part of the boiler? If so, what is it?

17. What means are used to prevent the fire from the fire place and flue from extending to the boiler?

18. Have you ever seen steam-boilers heated to a red heat on the upper side? If so, is such a temperature regarded as a cause of exploding the boiler?

19. Have any means been used, in the construction of boilers as fire place, to prevent the heating of the upper part of the boiler? If so, what are they?

20. How many persons were scalded by steam, and at what distance was each from the boiler? At what distance from the boiler was the steam supposed to be hot enough to scald? Was the current of steam from the rent in the boiler instantaneous, or did it continue for some time, and how long? What number of persons were wounded by the parts of the boiler or machinery, which were driven off by the explosion, and what position did each of such persons occupy in the boat?

21. Have you ever observed the piston to move irregularly for a few minutes, or a few strokes, alternately faster or slower than its usual speed, without perceiving any change in the resistance to the pistons, or any other obvious cause for such irregularity; and, if so, how it was accounted for?

22. To what immediate cause have you attributed the bursting of steam-boilers, which have come within your knowledge?

23. Are there any other facts within your knowledge, in relation to this subject, which appears to be important in the present inquiry? If so, please to state them.

To be published twice a week in the papers authorized to publish the laws.

## **EASTON PACKET.**

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

The Schooner **ARIEL**, which he intends running as a regular packet from this place to Easton Point every Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, A. M. returning will leave Baltimore on every Saturday morning at the same hour.

The **ARIEL** is now in complete order for the reception of freights and passengers, and can go to and from Baltimore as quick as any sail boat that sails our bay; as I have been employed for the last six years in the packing business from this place, I flatter myself that it will be in my power to give general satisfaction to all freighters that may entrust their freights to me.

The schooner **Ariel** will be commanded by Capt. Thomas P. Townsend, who is well known for his industry and sobriety, and with whom I have no doubt the public will be pleased. All orders given by the subscriber, or left at Doctor Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store in Easton, will be faithfully attended to, by

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

March 9

## **CASH.**

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY

**NEGROES,**

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

THOS. W. OVERLEY.  
Nov 16

## **UNION TAVERN**

EASTON, MARYLAND.  
1831

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from Cambridge, Dorchester county, where he has been engaged for near twelve years, in keeping a public house, and has the gratifying assurance of his friends and customers in that place, as well as those travelling through, who favoured him with a call that he has given general satisfaction.

He has taken that large and commodious house in Easton, Talbot county, so well known as the **Union Tavern**, on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few steps of the Court House, and immediately adjoining the office of the Hon. John Leeds Kerr, and nearly opposite to that of the Hon. William Hayward, Junr.

He is still further gratified in assuring the public that he has many advantages that he never before had, viz: A much more splendid house, and a market equal to any for a like population, in the world, and with his knowledge of his business, and a disposition to please, he flatters himself he shall receive a liberal share of the patronage of the public.

Private parties can always be accommodated, and every exertion will be made to make all comfortable that give him a call.

The public's obedient and humble servant,  
WILLIAM C. RIDGAWAY.

March 29

## **W. C. R. STAGES**

will run to the wharf regularly for the accommodation of passengers from and to the Steamboat Maryland. Passengers carried to any part of the adjacent country at a moment's notice.

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

W. C. R.

## **INTELLIGENCE & AGENCY OFFICE.**

No 43 Baltimore street, Baltimore. THE SUBSCRIBER can at all times obtain the highest prices for SLAVES without being sent out of the State—also, those for a term of years, such as house servants of good character, can find ready sale. Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to—charges moderate.

JOHN BUSK.  
May 16

## **NOTICE.**

WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery county, on the 11th day of September 1831, as a runaway, a negro, girl, about 25 years of age, five feet seven inches high. Her clothing consisted of a striped cotton frock, bonnet, shoes and stockings. She was committed under the name of

**SARAH**

and says she belongs to Mr. Jno W. Baker, of Georgetown, D. C. The owner of the above described girl is requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

WM. O'NEALE, Jr. Sh'ff.  
of Montgomery County, Md.  
Oct. 18

## **NOTICE.**

WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery county, on the 10th day of September 1831, as a runaway, a black man, about 31 years of age, five feet 9 and a half inches high; very black. His clothing, when committed, were casinet coat and pantaloons, palm leaf hat—and wears rings in his ears. He was committed under the name of

**ISAAC CARINGTON,**

and says he was born free, and served a term of years at the baking business, with a Mr. Winston, of Richmond, Va. The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come prepared to release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

WM. O'NEALE, Jr. Sh'ff.  
Montgomery County, Md.  
Oct. 18

## **FOR SALE OR RENT**

FOR the ensuing year the dwelling house on Dover Street at present in the occupancy of John Bennett, Esq.

Also, The dwelling house on Dover street at present under rent to Mr. JAMES L. SMITH.

Apply to PHILIP WALLIS, Balt.  
October 25 1831

# **WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County**

on the 28th day of September, 1831, by Chas. Keenan, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a black colored boy who calls himself JOHN COLLICK, says he is free, and that he lived with Mr. Burns, in Bank street, Philadelphia, at which place he was born. Said colored boy is about 13 years old, 4 feet 4 inches high, has a small scar on the right breast. Had on when committed, a coarse cotton shirt, brown twilled pantaloons and tar paulin hat—says he came to Baltimore in the schooner Mary Ann, Capt. Sadler, now lying near the steam saw mill. The owner of the above described boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden,  
Baltimore County Jail.  
Oct. 6—Nov. 8 3t

## **WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County**

on the 22d day of August, 1831, by Thos. Bailey, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself ELIZA SMITH, says she is free, that she did belong to a Mr. Bowen at Ellicott's Mills, Baltimore County. Said negro woman is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a scar on the upper lip—had on when committed, a plaid cotton frock and check apron.

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,  
Baltimore County Jail.  
Aug 27—Nov. 8 5w

## **WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County**

on the 5th day of September, 1831, by David B. Ferguson, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored woman who calls herself MARY BROWN, says she belongs to Robert Brown, of Queen Anne's County, Eastern Shore, Md. Said colored woman is about 24 years of age, 4 feet 11 inches high. Had on when committed, a black worsted frock, check apron, and cotton shawl.

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

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden,  
Baltimore County Jail.  
Sept. 9—Nov. 8 5w

## **WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County**

on the 25d day of August, 1831, by James B. Kosely, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway negro woman, who calls herself ANN BROWN—says she is free, came from near West River, Anne Arundel County, Md. Said negro woman is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high; has a scar under the left eye, and the upper part of each arm above the wrist. Had on when committed a domestic plaid frock, silk apron; cotton handkerchief on her head.

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

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden,  
Baltimore County Jail.  
Aug 27—Nov. 8 5t

## **WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County**

on the 15th day of September, 1831, by Lewis Baltzell, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored girl who calls herself CATHERINE GRAY, says she is free. Said colored girl is about 15 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, has a scar on the left ear caused by an ear ring. Had on when committed, a spotted calico frock; no shoes or stockings. The owner of the above described colored girl is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden,  
Baltimore County Jail.  
sep—Nov. 8 5w

## **WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County**

on the 4th of September, 1831, by Nicholas Norris, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for Baltimore county, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself NATHAN WELSH, says he is free, that his mother belongs to Widow Welsh, Baltimore county. Was committed as the property of John Stoner. Said colored man is a bout 31 years of age 5 feet 6 inches high, very light complexion, stout and well proportioned. Had on when committed, a cotton shirt, cotton cord pantaloons, and blue vest. 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.

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden,  
Baltimore County Jail.  
sept—nov 8 5w

## **The Steamboat**

**MARYLAND.**

Will continue the same route as last year until further notice, leaving Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday mornings at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, by Corlies landing, and return the same day. Passage and fare the same as last year.

All baggage, packages, parcels, &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.  
March 22

## **Notice.**

WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery county, on the 23d day of September, 1831, as a runaway, a dark mulatto man, by the name of

**JOSEPH JACKSON;**

he is about 50 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; has lost the use of his left knee, occasioned by the white swelling. His clothing were casinet coat and corduroy pantaloons—hat and shoes. He says he was liberated by Samuel Owens of Baltimore county. The owner of the above described man is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

WM. O'NEALE, Jr. Sh'ff.  
of Montgomery County, Md.  
Nov 15 2w

## **MORNING COURIER & NEW YORK ENQUIRER.**

THE Morning Courier and New York Enquirer, by JAMES WATSON WREN & Co. in the city of New York daily and semi-weekly, on fine paper of the largest size. In its Politics it is purely Democratic—adhering to the principles and usages of the Republican Party, and advocating the re-election of General Jackson to the Presidency. Its columns are alike devoted to Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Morals, Literature and the Fine Arts. In morals, however, it does not act up on the creed of Fanatics or Bigots, but on the contrary, inculcates those principles of morality and religion only, which are founded upon peace and good-will to all mankind—the fruit of which is tolerance and brotherly affection instead of "persecution for opinion's sake."

All Bigots, Fanatics, Sunday-Mail Opposers, and Church and State-men, are opposed on principle, and their hypocrisy and machinations fearlessly exposed.

In consequence of the other Daily Papers in New York, determining not to board vessels and receive their news on Sunday, the Courier & Enquirer have lately invested nearly \$10,000 in a separate "News Establishment," the support of which will add about \$5,000 to their annual expenses. Vessels from Europe will be boarded at sea, long before they reach the harbor, and their news disseminated through the country with more than ordinary despatch. In incurring this heavy increase of expenditure, the Proprietors look for remuneration to all who feel an interest in the affairs of the Old World, and if they have properly estimated the popular feeling in relation to this matter, they will be efficiently sustained in the course they have adopted.

It does not become them to speak of the manner in which their Editorial Department is conducted—it may be stated, however, that Assistant Editors and Reporters are employed at liberal salaries; and if the Commercial, Political, Literary, Foreign and Domestic News, were not at least equal to any other Journal, it would scarcely have acquired in the short period of five years, a greater daily circulation than any other paper in America. Yet such is the fact, that at this moment the Courier and Enquirer circulates daily in the city of New York more than one hundred per cent. more papers than any of its contemporaries.

Daily papers sent out of the city, are not printed until 4 o'clock, P. M., when all the news received by the morning mails, or by Foreign arrivals, are inserted in a Second Edition—so that the Daily Subscribers in the country, literally receive a Morning and Evening Paper combined; and this being the only paper collecting news on Sunday, it follows of course that the news by all foreign arrivals on that day, will be found in the columns of the Courier and Enquirer only.

A Price current and Review of the Market will be published weekly, and the Second Edition will always contain any change which may occur in the state of our market. Whatever appears in the Daily Paper, will of course, also be published in the Semi-weekly.

## **TERMS.**

Daily Paper \$10 per annum. Payable in Semi-weekly Paper 4 per annum. 5 advance.

N. B. All Post-Masters who have no objection to act as our Agents, are requested to receive subscriptions and to remit the money at the risk of the Publishers, at the time of ordering the paper.—It is expected that they will retain in their hands 10 per cent. of the amount received, as a remuneration for their trouble.

## **BICKNELL'S REPORTER.**

Counterfeit Detector and PRICE CURRENT.

THE first year of this publication having been concluded, the "Reporter" will hereafter be published weekly, as well as semi-monthly. We feel grateful to the public for the liberal patronage awarded us,



# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. IV.—NO. 15.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1831.

WHOLE NO. 171

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

**THE TERMS**  
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per  
Annum payable half yearly in advance. Ad-  
vertisements inserted three times for One  
Dollar; and continued weekly for Twenty  
Five Cents per square.

## New Fall Goods.

**WM. H. and P. GROOME,**  
HAYES received from Philadelphia and  
Baltimore, and offer for sale on the low-  
est terms, at their Store, opposite the Bank,  
an unusually large assortment of  
**British, French, India & Domestic**  
**DRY GOODS,**  
suitable for the present and approaching sea-  
son.

**AMONG WHICH ARE,**  
Superfine Cloths & Cassimers  
of the most fashionable colours.  
**COMMON DRESS,**  
CASSIMETS, FLANNELS,  
Blankets, Merinos, Circassians, Bombazines,  
Merino Shawls and  
**COTTON TARNES** FROM NO. 4 to 24,  
together with a general assortment of  
Hardware & Cutlery,  
China, Glass, Queensware, Stone Ware,  
**POWDER & SHOT**  
also, a full supply of  
Groceries & Liquors  
Among which are some superior  
**OLD WINES & FRESH TEAS**  
Which have been selected with great care.  
Feathers, Linsey, Kersey, &c. taken in ex-  
change.  
Oct. 18

**Department of State,**  
**Patent Office, Oct. 24, 1831.**  
**APPLICANTS** for Patents are hereby no-  
tified, that in future, no Patent will be is-  
sued, unless the applicant shall have been in-  
spected, and approved of, by the Secretary of  
this Office.  
By order of the Secretary of State,  
**JOHN D. CRAIG, Superintendent.**

## Fifth Census.

**Department of State,**  
**Washington, 26th Oct. 1831.**  
**THE** Accounts of the Marshal of the Uni-  
ted States, in relation to the Fifth Cen-  
sus, being in a course of final settlement, all  
persons who have been employed by the  
Marshal in that service, are requested to give  
received by them and that which remains due  
from the Marshal, by whom they  
were respectively employed.

**Leonard Mackall, M. D.**  
**DENTIST,**  
OF Baltimore, who graduated in  
the University of Maryland, and practised  
Medicine for several years, has, for the  
last three years, turned his attention to Den-  
tistry, and offers his professional services to the  
citizens and visitors of Easton and its vicinity.  
He may be found at Mr. Love's Hotel.

**References.**  
**BALTIMORE**—Rev. Mr. Johns, Rev. Mr.  
Henshaw, Rev. L. E. Cox, Dr. Waters, Dr.  
Foster, Dr. Baker, Dr. Hall, Dr. McDowell,  
Dr. Hardy, Dr. Ames, Hugh McDermott, John  
S. Stinner, John Glenn, Roger B. Toney, and  
James L. Hawkins, Esquires.  
**EASTON**—Dr. Denney, Dr. Spencer, Rich-  
ard T. Earle, Samuel T. Kennard, William  
H. Groome, Lambert W. Spencer, Jacob  
Lockerman, Theodore R. Lockerman,  
James Parrott, Esquires.  
L. M.  
Nov. 29 31

**THE** subscriber wishes to purchase,  
**One hundred Sheep,**  
that are fit for market, and will give higher prices  
Cash than any other person in this mar-  
ket, or who may come.  
**JAMES C. WHEELER.**  
Nov. 20th 31

**TO BE LET.**  
**For the ensuing Year,**  
THAT commodious Dwelling House  
and Garden, situated in Easton, and on  
Dover Street, and now occupied by Mr.  
Edward S. Hopkins. The Subscriber  
would sell this property on accommodating  
terms, or exchange it for lands.  
Also, to be let several small and convenient  
dwelling houses in Easton. Also, to be let  
negroes of all ages, for the next year. Apply to  
Mr. Edward S. Hopkins, or the subscriber.  
**JOHN LEEDS KERR.**  
Easton, Oct. 25

**Collector's last Notice.**  
ALL persons in arrears for County Taxes for  
A. 1830 and 1831, are informed, that in-  
dulgence will be granted after the second call  
of the subscribers' deputies. The demands  
of those having claims against the county are  
of an urgent nature, and to prevent any in-  
dulgence even if the collector desired it. All per-  
sons interested in this notice, are requested to  
govern themselves by their own interest.  
**BENNETT BRACCO.**  
Dec. 18

**Notice.**  
TO Rent for the ensuing year, the House,  
Garden and Stable, on the Eastern Point  
road, near the intersection of the back street,  
lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Graham. The  
terms, to a good tenant, will be moderate.  
Apply to Mrs. Susan Lockerman, or to the  
subscriber.  
**DANIEL CHEZUM.**  
Nov. 20

**Job Printing.**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, KEPTLY AND EXPEN-  
DITELY EXECUTED AT THE  
**WHIG OFFICE:**  
SUCH AS  
**HAND BILLS,**  
**POSTING BILLS,**  
**CIRCULAR LETTERS,**  
**PAMPHLETS,**  
**PRINTING AND OTHER CARDS,**  
**MAGISTRATES, and all other BLANKS,**  
**LECTION TICKETS, &c. &c.**

**Job Printing.**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, KEPTLY AND EXPEN-  
DITELY EXECUTED AT THE  
**WHIG OFFICE:**  
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**HAND BILLS,**  
**POSTING BILLS,**  
**CIRCULAR LETTERS,**  
**PAMPHLETS,**  
**PRINTING AND OTHER CARDS,**  
**MAGISTRATES, and all other BLANKS,**  
**LECTION TICKETS, &c. &c.**

**CLARK'S OFFICE,**  
Baltimore, Dec. 1, 1831.

**REPORT** of the Drawing of the Mary-  
land State Lottery, No. 3, for 1831,  
drawn yesterday.  
No. 15865 (odd No.) the capital prize of \$6000  
prizes of  
15813 16890 1000  
6357 15156 500  
7151 12389 500  
7994 4333 500  
19117 4598 200  
1483 1078 200  
15417 6307 6372 50  
624 17987 50  
With 10 prizes of \$20, 20 of 10, 100 of \$5,  
150 of \$3, and 10,000 of \$2, each.  
No. 15365, an odd number, having  
drawn the capital prize, agreeably to the  
scheme, therefore, all the odd numbers, being  
those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9, are each  
entitled to \$5, in addition to whatever prize  
they may have drawn besides.  
All marked thus \* sold at Clark's.

**Next Scheme on the Odd and E-**  
**ven System Improved.**  
**Maryland State Lottery.**  
NO. 10, FOR 1831.  
WILL BE DRAWN IN BALTIMORE,  
On THURSDAY the 29th day of De-  
cember  
Highest Prize, \$6000.

**SCHEME:**  
1 prize of \$6000 is \$6000  
1 1200 1200  
1 800 800  
1 600 600  
1 500 500  
1 400 400  
1 300 300  
1 200 200  
1 100 100  
1 50 50  
1 25 25  
1 10 10  
1 5 5  
1 2 2  
1 1 1  
2000 5 10,000  
10,000 4 40,000

**MODE OF DRAWING**—The numbers  
will be put into a wheel as usual, the first  
drawn number from the wheel will be en-  
titled to the capital prize of 6,000 dollars; the  
2d drawn 1,200 dollars; the 3d drawn 800 dol-  
lars; the 4th drawn 600 dollars; the 5th drawn 500  
dollars; the 6th and 7th drawn 400 dollars each; the  
8th and 9th drawn 300 dollars each; the 10th and  
11th drawn 200 dollars each; the 12th and  
13th drawn 100 dollars each; the 14th 15th 16th  
17th drawn 50 dollars each; the 18th 19th 20th,  
21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th drawn 25 dol-  
lars each.

The 2000 prizes of \$5 will be determined  
as follows to wit:—If the first drawn number  
from the wheel be an Odd number, then all  
tickets in the scheme ending with the same  
figure as the 1st drawn Even number, will  
be entitled to a prize of \$5; if the first  
drawn number from the wheel be an Even  
number, then all tickets in the scheme end-  
ing with the same figure as the first drawn  
Odd number will be each entitled to a prize  
of \$5 dollars.

ed to the Odd or Even numbers of the Lottery  
(as the case may be) dependent on the drawing  
of the capital prize of \$6000; that is to say,  
if the 6,000 dollar prize should come out to  
an Odd number, then every Odd number in  
the scheme will be entitled to a prize of \$5  
if the 6,000 dollar prize should come out to an  
Even number, then all the Even numbers in  
the scheme will each be entitled to a prize  
of \$5 dollars.

**NEW GOODS.**  
**LANE'S REARDED**  
HAS Just received from Philadelphia and  
Baltimore, and is now opening,  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**  
consisting in part of,  
Superfine and common Blue, Black,  
Brown, Olive and mixed Cloths,  
Cassimeres and Vests,  
Devonshire Kerseys,  
Flanneling and Balize,  
Painted floor Cloth, and Carpeting,  
Roses, Point, Duffel and Mackintosh Blankets,  
Flannels,  
Silk Bombazines, Circassians,  
Merino Circassians,  
Bombazines and Cambric,  
Silk Velvet,  
Florentine and Mole skin Vests,  
Italian Lustrings,  
Gros de Nap, Satin and Florentine,  
Opera Cloth and Leather Caps.  
**A general Assortment of**  
**DOMESTIC GOODS:**  
Hardware and Cutlery, Glass, and  
**QUINWARE, DECORATIONS**  
**AND LIQUORS,**  
And a large assortment of all kinds of  
**LEATHER.**  
All of which he offers at very reduced prices,  
for cash, or in exchange for Feathers, Kersey  
Meal or Hides.  
Easton, Nov. 1 1831

**Job Printing.**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, KEPTLY AND EXPEN-  
DITELY EXECUTED AT THE  
**WHIG OFFICE:**  
SUCH AS  
**HAND BILLS,**  
**POSTING BILLS,**  
**CIRCULAR LETTERS,**  
**PAMPHLETS,**  
**PRINTING AND OTHER CARDS,**  
**MAGISTRATES, and all other BLANKS,**  
**LECTION TICKETS, &c. &c.**

**Tea and Coffee**—The duties on Tea and  
Coffee are to be reduced after the 1st of Jan-  
uary next. The duty on Coffee will be one  
cent per pound, after January next. On Ba-  
hea Tea 4 cents per pound; Sympson and other  
Black Tea, 10 cents per pound; Green  
Tea, 12 cents per pound; Hyson and Young  
Hyson Tea, 18 cents per pound; Gunpowder  
and Imperial Tea, 25 cents per pound.

**ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FINAN-**  
**CES.**  
In obedience to the directions of the "Act  
to establish the Treasury Department," the  
Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits  
the following report:  
1. OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPEN-  
DITURES.

The receipts into the Treas-  
ury, from all sources, during  
the year 1832, were \$4,927,637.38  
The expenditures for the  
same year, including payments  
on account of the public debt,  
and including \$9,435.58, for  
awards under the first article  
of the treaty of Ghent, were \$5,044,558.40

The balance in the Treasury  
on the 1st January, 1832, was \$7,563,704.79  
The receipts from all sources  
during the year 1832, were \$4,927,637.38  
The balance on the 31st Decem-  
ber, 1832, was \$7,435,811.55

**Customs** 2,122,591.59  
**Lands (Statement D)** 2,229,350.14  
**Dividends on Bank** 300,000.00  
**Stock (E)** 300,000.00  
**Incidental receipts (F)** 103,368.98  
Making with the balance, an  
aggregate of \$9,599,921.50  
The expenditures of the same  
year were (F) \$9,599,921.55  
Civil List, Foreign In-  
tercourse, and Miscella-  
neous \$3,237,416.04  
Military service, in-  
cluding fortifications,  
ordnance, Indian affairs,  
pensions, arming the  
militia, and internal im-  
provements \$6,753,638.66  
Naval service, in-  
cluding the gradual im-  
provement of the Navy \$2,239,428.63  
Public debt \$1,355,745.29

Leaving a balance in the  
Treasury, on the 1st January,  
1831, of \$6,014,539.75  
The receipts into the  
Treasury during the  
three first quarters of  
the present year, are es-  
timated at \$9,053,677.69  
Customs 17,354,291.55  
Lands 2,229,350.14  
Dividends 300,000.00  
Stock 300,000.00  
Incidental receipts 103,368.98  
And the balance on the  
1st January, 1831, forming an  
aggregate of \$4,014,953.62  
The expenditures for  
the three first quarters  
of the present year are  
estimated at (I) \$4,150,778.97  
Civil List, Foreign In-  
tercourse, and Miscella-  
neous \$2,507,614.44  
Military service, in-  
cluding fortifications,  
ordnance, Indian affairs,  
pensions, arming the  
militia, and internal im-  
provements \$6,649,017.22  
Naval service, in-  
cluding the gradual im-  
provement of the Navy \$2,019,657.85  
Public debt \$993,479.46

The expenditures for  
the fourth quarter, in-  
cluding \$6,305,810.21  
on account of the public  
debt, and including the  
balance on the 1st Janu-  
ary, 1832, are estimated  
at \$9,053,677.69  
Making the total estimated  
receipts of the year \$9,053,677.69  
And with the balance on the  
1st January, 1831, forming an  
aggregate of \$4,014,953.62  
The expenditures for  
the three first quarters  
of the present year are  
estimated at (I) \$4,150,778.97  
Civil List, Foreign In-  
tercourse, and Miscella-  
neous \$2,507,614.44  
Military service, in-  
cluding fortifications,  
ordnance, Indian affairs,  
pensions, arming the  
militia, and internal im-  
provements \$6,649,017.22  
Naval service, in-  
cluding the gradual im-  
provement of the Navy \$2,019,657.85  
Public debt \$993,479.46

The great commercial activity prevailing in  
the United States has contributed not only to  
enlarge the revenue from Customs for the  
present year beyond the estimates, but will  
probably carry that of the next year to a still  
higher amount. The importations for the  
year ending on the 30th of September last, are  
estimated at \$97,932,588, and the exports at  
\$80,873,268, of which \$63,643,258 were do-  
mestic, and \$18,234,533 foreign products.  
The duties which accrued during the first  
three quarters of the present year, are es-  
timated at \$27,319,000; and those for the fourth  
quarter, at \$6,000,000. Some deduction,  
however, will be made from these before they  
can reach the Treasury, on account of the re-  
duction in the duties on Coffee, Tea, Cocoa,  
and Salt, by the acts of the 20th and 21st May  
1832, and which may be estimated to affect  
the duties on these articles remaining in store  
on the 1st of January, 1832, to the amount of  
about \$750,000.

The receipts from the Public Land L., dur-  
ing the present year, it will be perceived, have  
likewise exceeded the estimates, and in-  
deed have gone beyond all former examples.  
It is believed that notwithstanding the large  
amount of scrip and forfeited land stock that  
may still be absorbed in payments for land (as yet  
the surveys now projected, be completed, the  
receipts from this source of revenue) will not fall  
greatly below those of the present year.  
From all the information which the De part-  
ment has been able to obtain, the Receipts a-  
mounting to the Treasury during the year 1832, may  
be estimated at \$9,053,677.69  
Customs 2,122,591.59  
Lands 2,229,350.14  
Dividends 300,000.00  
Stock 300,000.00  
Incidental receipts, in-  
cluding arrears of internal  
duties and direct  
taxes, 110,000.00  
The expenditures for

**Of the Public Debt.**  
The payments on account of  
the public debt, during the first  
three quarters of the year, have  
amounted to, as has been a ready  
statement  
Viz. 9,983,479.46  
On account of principal \$8,991,049.97  
And of interest 1,092,429.49  
And is estimated that the pay-  
ments to be made in the 4th  
quarter of the year will amount to  
6,305,810.21  
Viz. On account of principal \$5,008,810.21  
And of interest 297,000.00

Making the whole amount of  
disbursements on account of the  
debt in 1831, 16,190,239.67  
This sum will be increased by purchases of  
stock which have been authorized, but which  
have not yet been fully reported.  
Of the amount disbursed for the debt, \$10,  
000,000 were applied for in the appropriation  
made for the year, under the 2d section of the  
Sinking Fund act of 1817; and the remaining  
\$6,190,239.67, were applied, with the sanction  
of the President, under the authority of the  
1st section of the act of 24th May, 1830.  
The stocks redeemed, by the application of  
the above sum disbursed on account of the  
principal, are as follows—viz.

1. Of the Funded Debt  
The residue of the Five  
per cent, granted un-  
der the act of the 10th  
of April, 1816, in payment  
of the United States sub-  
scriptions for the shares  
owned by the Bank of the  
United States, \$6,000,000.00  
The exchanged four  
and a half per cent, per  
act of 26th May, 1824,  
\$1,539,536.16  
The four and a half per  
cent, per act of 26th May,  
1824, \$1,000,000.00  
The five per cent, per  
act of 26th May, 1820,  
\$99,999.19  
And a part of the four  
and a half per cent, of  
the 24th of May, 1824, \$2,200,475.99  
2. Of the Unfunded Debt, exclusive of \$228.64,  
amounted to 3 per cent, stock.  
The Registered Debt, 8.00  
Treasury Notes, 635.00  
Mississippi Stock, 635.00  
After these payments, the Public Debt, on  
the 31st of January, 1832, will be as follows—viz.

1. Funded Debt.  
The per cent, per  
act of 4th of August,  
1790, redeemable at the  
pleasure of Government, \$3,956,636.21  
Five per cent, per act  
of 24th March, 1821, re-  
deemable after the 1st  
January, 1835, 4,738,296.20  
Five per cent, (ex-  
changed) per act of the  
24th of May, 1824, 1,750,324.01  
Four and a half per  
cent, (exchanged) per  
act of 26th May, 1824,  
one half redeemable after  
the 31st day of Decem-  
ber, 1832, the residue af-  
ter the 31st day of De-  
cember, 1833, 4,454,737.95  
2. Unfunded Debt.  
Registered Debt, being  
claims registered prior to  
the year 1793, for ser-  
vices and supplies during  
the Revolutionary war  
Treasury Notes, 27,979.85  
Mississippi Stock, 7,116.00  
4,384.00  
39,355.94  
Making the whole amount  
of the Public Debt of  
the United States, \$24,329,235.19

III. OF THE ESTIMATES OF THE PUBLIC RE-  
VENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR  
1832.  
The great commercial activity prevailing in  
the United States has contributed not only to  
enlarge the revenue from Customs for the  
present year beyond the estimates, but will  
probably carry that of the next year to a still  
higher amount. The importations for the  
year ending on the 30th of September last, are  
estimated at \$97,932,588, and the exports at  
\$80,873,268, of which \$63,643,258 were do-  
mestic, and \$18,234,533 foreign products.  
The duties which accrued during the first  
three quarters of the present year, are es-  
timated at \$27,319,000; and those for the fourth  
quarter, at \$6,000,000. Some deduction,  
however, will be made from these before they  
can reach the Treasury, on account of the re-  
duction in the duties on Coffee, Tea, Cocoa,  
and Salt, by the acts of the 20th and 21st May  
1832, and which may be estimated to affect  
the duties on these articles remaining in store  
on the 1st of January, 1832, to the amount of  
about \$750,000.

The receipts from the Public Land L., dur-  
ing the present year, it will be perceived, have  
likewise exceeded the estimates, and in-  
deed have gone beyond all former examples.  
It is believed that notwithstanding the large  
amount of scrip and forfeited land stock that  
may still be absorbed in payments for land (as yet  
the surveys now projected, be completed, the  
receipts from this source of revenue) will not fall  
greatly below those of the present year.  
From all the information which the De part-  
ment has been able to obtain, the Receipts a-  
mounting to the Treasury during the year 1832, may  
be estimated at \$9,053,677.69  
Customs 2,122,591.59  
Lands 2,229,350.14  
Dividends 300,000.00  
Stock 300,000.00  
Incidental receipts, in-  
cluding arrears of internal  
duties and direct  
taxes, 110,000.00  
The expenditures for

the year 1832, for all ob-  
jects other than public  
debt are estimated at \$3,365,202.16  
Viz.  
Civil, foreign inter-  
course, and miscella-  
neous, \$2,309,454.96  
Military service, in-  
cluding the gradual im-  
provement of the navy, \$3,007,618.71  
Which, being deduct-  
ed from the estimated  
receipts, will leave a bal-  
ance of \$5,688,475.53  
An exhibition of the transactions of the Treas-  
ury will show that this Department has en-  
deavored to carry into effect the policy indi-  
cated by the laws and the views of the Presi-  
dent in regard to the early extinguishment  
of the public debt; upwards of forty millions  
will have been applied to that object from  
the 4th of March, 1829, to the 2d of January,  
inclusive, of which about sixteen and a half  
millions have been drawn from the Treasury dur-  
ing the present year.

The occasion is deemed a propitious one  
to bring to the view of the Legislature the  
subject of the debt, with a view to its redem-  
tion at a period not only earlier than has been  
heretofore anticipated, but before the termina-  
tion of the present Congress.  
The entire public debt, of the 2d of January  
next, as has been already shown, will amount to  
\$24,329,235.19  
The amount of receipts  
into the Treasury during  
the year 1832, of which  
the demands of the year  
other than on account of  
the public debt, are es-  
timated, as above, at  
\$3,365,202.16  
To this may be added  
the balance in the Treasury  
on the 1st of January,  
1832, estimated (exclusive  
of the ineffectual funds  
and the Danish indemnity)  
at \$7,435,811.55  
From this aggregate of  
after deducting the amount  
of the unsatisfied appropria-  
tions already estimated  
at \$9,053,677.69  
there will remain a sur-  
plus, in the year 1832, of  
which, unless Congress  
should enlarge the appropria-  
tions for other objects  
may be applied to the pub-  
lic debt.  
The interest on the  
debt, during the year 1832,  
may be considered at  
\$500,000.00  
Leaving for the principal  
in that year \$7,435,811.55  
Which, being applied to  
the debt, will leave the  
total amount of the public  
debt, at the close of the  
year 1832, \$23,829,235.19  
The Government, how-  
ever, has other means  
which, if Congress see  
proper, may be applied  
towards the payment of  
the debt, viz: the shares in  
the Bank of the United  
States, amounting, at par,  
to \$7,000,000, but which,  
as will be presently ex-  
plained, may be estimated  
at not less than \$6,000,000.00  
In that event, the amount  
of the debt, on the 1st of  
January, 1833, would be  
but \$17,829,235.19  
Which sum together with  
a fair allowance for the  
cost of purchasing, at the  
market price, the stocks  
not redeemable in the  
course of the proposed  
operation, might be suffi-  
cient to pay the debt, and  
to leave a surplus of \$1,200,000.00  
of that year of a sum  
equal to 2 1/2 of the amount  
applied from the ordi-  
nary revenues to the  
debt in the year 1832—say \$2,503,259.02

It may be further observed, that, should a  
diminution take place in the estimated re-  
venue, or should the expenditure exceed the  
estimated amount, the deficiency which  
there might produce in the means of the  
Treasury, applicable to the debt would  
be supplied by the amount required in  
this estimate for the unsatisfied balances of appropria-  
tions. For although that sum constitutes  
a legal charge on the Treasury, to be met  
on occasion requires, yet, in any estimate  
of present means, it may be considered rather  
as a nominal than a real charge.  
It will thus be perceived that the Govern-  
ment has the means, if properly employed,  
of reimbursing the whole of the public debt,  
by purchase or otherwise, on or before the 3d  
of March, 1833.  
The moral influence which such an exam-  
ple would necessarily produce throughout  
the world, in removing apprehension, and in-  
spiring new confidence in our free institutions,  
cannot be questioned. Seventeen years ago,  
the country emerged from an expensive war,  
encumbered with a debt of more than one  
hundred and twenty-seven millions, and in a  
comparatively defenceless state. In this short  
period, it has promptly repealed all the direct  
and internal taxes which were imposed during  
the war, relying mainly upon revenue derived  
from imports, and sales of the public de-  
main. From these sources, besides providing  
for the general expenditure, the frontier has  
been extensively fortified, the naval and mar-  
ine resources strengthened, and part of the  
debt of gratitude to the survivors of the Re-  
volutionary War discharged. We have, in-  
deed, contributed a large share to the gen-  
eral improvement, added to the extent of  
the Union by the purchase of the valuable  
Territory of Florida, and finally acquired the  
means of extinguishing the heavy debt incur-  
red in sustaining the late war, and all that re-  
mains of the debt of the Revolution.

The anxious hope with which the people  
have looked forward to this period, not less  
than the present state of the public mind, and  
the real interests of the community at large,  
recommend the prompt application of these  
means to that great object, if it can be done  
consistently with a proper regard for other  
important considerations.

Of these means, as has already been shown,  
the shares owned by the Government in the  
Bank of the United States, are an indispen-  
sable part; and that, for the reimbursement of  
the debt within the period contemplated, it  
will be necessary to effect a sale of them, for  
a sum not less than eight millions of dollars.

The stock owned by the United States in  
the Bank of the United States, having been  
actually paid previously to the 1st of July last,  
their interest in that institution has ceased to  
be nominal merely, and the shares from a part  
of the fiscal resources applicable to the pub-  
lic demands.  
The objects connected with the early reim-  
bursement of the public debt, are more im-  
portant than the interest of the Government  
as a mere stockholder, and it is, therefore,  
respectfully recommended to Congress to au-  
thorize the sale of these shares for a sum not  
less than \$8,000,000.

A sale of so large an amount in the public  
market could not be expected to produce more  
than the par value; and, if attempted under  
circumstances calculated to shake public con-  
fidence in the stability of the institution, would  
in all probability, prove wholly abortive.  
For these reasons, it is deemed advisable  
to effect a sale to the Bank itself—a measure  
believed to be practicable on terms satisfactory  
both to the United States, and that institu-  
tion.

In submitting this proposition to the wisdom  
of Congress, it is not intended that this  
action should be founded on any pledge for the  
renewal of the charter of the Bank; con-  
sidering, however, the connection of the pro-  
position with the Bank, and viewing the whole  
subject as a necessary part of the plans for  
the improvement and management of the re-  
venue, and for the support of public credit, the  
undersigned feels it his duty to accompany it  
with a frank expression of his opinion.  
The act of Congress to establish the Treas-  
ury Department, makes it the duty of the  
Secretary of the Treasury to digest and pre-  
pare plans for the support of public credit, and  
for the improvement and management of the  
revenue. The duties enjoined, as well by  
this act, as by the subsequent one of the 10th  
of May, 1800; requiring the Secretary "to  
digest, prepare, and lay before Congress at the  
commencement of every session a report  
on the subject of finance, containing estimates  
of the public revenue, and public expenditures,  
and plans for improving or increasing the  
revenue, from time to time, for the purpose  
of giving information to Congress, in adapting  
modes for raising the money requisite to meet  
the public expenditures," have been supposed  
to include not merely the application of the  
resources of the Government; but the whole  
subject of the currency and the means of  
preserving its soundness.

On this subject, the first Secretary of the  
Treasury, in his memorable reports of  
January and December, 1790, recommended  
a National Bank as an institution of great  
importance to the finances and of the great-  
est utility in the operations connected with  
the support of public credit; and various  
communications since made to Congress, show  
that the same views were entertained of their  
duties by others who have succeeded him in  
the Department.  
The performance of the duties thus en-  
joined by law upon the Secretary of the Treasury  
implies, however, no commitment of any  
Department of the Government, each being  
left free to act according to the mode pointed  
out by the Constitution.

The important charge confided to the Treas-  
ury Department, and on which the operations  
of the Government essentially depend, in the  
improvement and management of the revenue,  
and the support of public credit; and of trans-  
ferring the public funds to all parts of the  
United States, imperiously requires from the  
Government all the facilities which it may  
constitutionally provide for these objects, and  
especially for regulating and preserving a  
sound currency.

As early as May, 1791, the Congress of the  
United States, convened under the articles of  
Confederation, approved the plan of a National  
Bank, submitted to their consideration by  
Mr. Morris, then Superintendent of the Finan-  
ces, and, on the 31st of December of the same  
year, "from a conviction of the support which  
the finances of the United States would receive  
from the establishment of a National Bank,"  
passed an ordinance incorporating such an  
institution under the name and style of "The  
President, Directors, and Company of the  
Bank of North America." The aid afforded  
by that institution was acknowledged to have  
been of essential consequence during the  
remaining period of the war, and in all its  
subsequent history, the peace of little less im-  
portance to the country, and the means of  
creating an institution for the same purposes  
cannot be less clear. It has, moreover, the  
sanction of the executive, Legislative, and  
Judicial authorities, and of a majority of the  
People of the United States, from the orga-  
nization of the Government to the present time.  
If public opinion cannot be considered the  
infallible expounder, it is among the soundest  
commentators of the Constitution. It is un-  
doubtedly the wisest guide and only effective  
check to those to whom the administration of  
the Constitution is confided; and it is believed,  
that in free and enlightened States, the  
harmony, not less than the welfare, of the  
community is best promoted by receiving as  
settled those great questions of public policy  
in which the constituted authorities have long  
enacted; and in which they have been sus-  
tained by the unquenchable expression of the  
will of the People.

The indispensable necessity of such an in-  
stitution for the fiscal operations of the Gov-  
ernment in all its departments; for the regu-  
lation and preservation of a sound currency;  
for the aid of commercial transactions; for  
the safety and utility of the National Bank,  
is not doubted, and, as a result of  
has been shown in the past experience of the  
Government, and in the general accommoda-  
tion and operations of the present Bank.  
The present institution may indeed be con-  
sidered as peculiarly the offspring of that ne-  
cessity—springing from the inconveniences  
which followed the loss of the first Bank of  
the United States, and the evils and distresses  
incident to the excessive, and, in some in-  
stances, fraudulent issues of the local Banks  
during the war—the propriety of continuing it  
to be considered, not more in reference to  
the expediency of banking generally, than to



...and was less two







**WAS COMMITTED to the Jail**  
of Baltimore County on the first day of October, 1831, by the Court of Baltimore County, as a runaway, a colored woman who calls herself MARY ANNE PAYNE, says she is free and that Charles Scott, Esq. and Mr. Nelson Steel, Silversmith, living in Alexandria, D. C., both know her to be free, and her papers are recorded in Alexandria, which she says Mr. Edmund B. Lee is acquainted with. Said colored woman is 5 feet 3 inches high, 24 years of age, has a scar on the back of her right hand. Had on when committed a black frock; her head tied with a domestic handkerchief, old shoes and stockings.

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

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore County Jail.  
Nov 16—Nov 22 3w

**NOTICE.**  
Was committed to the jail of Montgomery County, on the 23d day of September, 1831, as a runaway, a black man.

**ANTHONY MORRY.**  
He is about 30 years of age, five feet 10 inches high—has some few black marks on his face—His clothing were cloth roundabout and corded pantaloons—hat and shoes. He says he was born free and served a term of years with a Mr. Winston, of Richmond, Va. The owner of the above described man is requested to come forward prepared to release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

WM. O'NEALE, Jr. Sh'ff.  
of Montgomery County, Md.  
Oct 18—Oct. 24 13w

**An Overseer Wanted.**  
THE subscriber wishes to procure, for the next year, an overseer, who possesses all the requisite qualifications for the management of a very large Farm. To such a person liberal wages will be given.

He also offers for rent with or without a suitable number of laborers, his plantation at Shoal Creek, and the place commonly called Little Horn's Point.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Shoal Creek, Nov. 1

**A RUNAWAY.**  
WAS committed to my custody as a runaway, on the 27th day of October last, a Black BOY calling himself Joshua Harris, and now calls himself Joseph Harris—about 15 years of age, five feet high. Says he belongs to Joshua Rollings of Anne Arundel County. Had on when committed, a pair of corded pantaloons, blue round about, top linen shirt, old wool hat, and has a scar in his forehead he says was occasioned by the kick from a horse. Unless said negro is released, he will be disposed of according to law, for prison fees.

JOSHUA GUYTON,  
Sheriff of Harford County.  
Nov. 8

**SECOND NOTICE.**  
I am under the necessity of calling the attention of those who stand indebted to me, and regret they paid no respect to my first notice. I therefore have lengthened out the credit to the first day of October next and in form all those who are found delinquent on that day that their accounts will be placed in an officer's hands for collection without respect to persons.

JOHN G. STEVENS.  
Sept. 20

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

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER Sh'ff.  
Nov. 8

**BOOTS & SHOES.**  
THE Subscriber having just returned from Baltimore,

with a handsome supply of  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
of all descriptions, most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call, and assures them that he will sell on the most pleasing terms for "CASH."

He has also a quantity of men's and boys' **CAPS,**  
of different descriptions, together with a variety of **PATTERNS OF DOMESTIC CARPETING,**  
AND A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF **TRUNKS.**  
All of which will be sold at reduced prices.

The Public's Obedt Servant  
JOHN WRIGHT.  
Easton Oct. 4

**Wanted Immediately,**  
FROM \$3 to 4 thousand feet of 5-8 Walnut plank, for which the highest cash price will be given.

JOHN MECONEKIN.  
Easton, Nov. 1

**To Rent for the ensuing Year,**  
That neat and comfortable dwelling house now occupied by the Subscriber, situate on the corner of West and Court Streets; attached to the dwelling is an excellent stable, carriage house and granary.

Also the dwelling house now occupied by Mr. Lucas, adjoining the brick house formerly occupied by James Cockayne. The House is in good order and has a large garden &c. attached to it. To a good tenant the above property will be rented on very accommodating terms.

Apply to  
THOS. S. COOK.  
Easton, Oct. 4

**To all whom it may concern.**  
I have placed my Books in the hands of Mr. Henry Goldsborough, and those indebted to me will please call and make payment to him immediately.

J. W. JENKINS.  
November 20

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT.**  
October 12, 1831.

THE House of Representatives by a resolution of the 4th of May, 1830 directed the Secretary of the Treasury to collect and communicate to the House such information, and report his views on the same, as in his opinion, may be useful and important to Congress in enacting regulations for the navigation of steam-boats or steam vessels, with a view to guard against the dangers arising from the bursting of their boilers.

Such measures were accordingly taken as were thought best calculated to obtain the requisite information. But, although some highly interesting and valuable communications have been received, the Department has not succeeded in collecting the facts sufficient to enable it to fulfil the directions of the House.

In consideration, therefore, of the difficulty of obtaining the requisite information, by any means within the power of the Department, and of the deep interest which the community, and more especially those engaged in steam navigation, have in the subject, it is thought best to make this public application to all who may be able, and are disposed, to promote the benevolent object of the Resolution.

Accidents, like those which it is the desire of the House to prevent, have, unfortunately, been so numerous that many persons will have it in their power to state the causes and circumstances of such casualties; and these, collected from various parts of the Union, cannot fail to be highly useful.

With a view to assist in giving that information, a precise and explicit character, the following queries were prepared.

It is not intended, however, to confine it to the points presented to them, or to the form of communication which they may seem to indicate. On the contrary, the Department will be happy to receive any information in such manner as the writer may be pleased to employ.

It is desirable that communications on this subject should be transmitted by the first of December, or early as may be thereafter.

LOUIS McLANE,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

**INTERROGATORIES IN RELATION TO THE BURSTING OF STEAM BOILERS.**

1. Are you acquainted with the nature and use of Steam Engines? In what employment have you been engaged? Were you present, and in what capacity, at the bursting of any steam boiler, or collapsing of a flue; or have you been made acquainted, by other means, with the facts in any such case? If so, in what case?

2. In that case, was the water in the boiler above gauge cocks? If not, at what height, compared with the lower gauge cock?

3. If the boiler contained a flue, what was the difference between the height of its upper side and that of the lower gauge cock?

4. What was the weight per square inch on the safety valve?

5. Had the safety valve ever been found rusted or sticking in the aperture, or was it so at the time?

6. Had that part of the boiler above the water ever been heated to a red heat, or approaching thereto?

7. Was there any incrustation or sediment found at the bottom of the boiler? If so, what was its thickness and composition?

8. In what part was the boiler rent, and what was the appearance and extent of the rent?

9. If the bursting happened to the boiler of a steam boat, was the boat under way, or at anchor? Was the boiler open? If so, how long before the accident? Was it opened by the engineer, or by pressure?

10. Was the piston going at its usual speed, or faster, or slower?

11. Had the firemen found any unusual difficulty in keeping up the motion of the engine previously to the bursting of the boiler; and, if so, how long before?

12. Do the iron boilers used in the western waters generally accumulate a calcareous incrustation at the bottom? If so, have any or what means been used, with success, to prevent it?

13. Is it observed that when there is a sediment or incrustation on the bottom of the boiler, it requires more fire than usual to raise the steam; and how often is the sediment removed, and by what means?

14. Are any means used for preventing incrustation on the bottom of boilers; and, if so, what effect has been observed?

15. Have any means been employed to prove steam boilers before they are used or afterwards, and what pressure has usually been applied to iron of a given thickness? Are the proofs made when the iron is cold or hot?

16. Is there any instrument employed to ascertain the temperature of the boiler above the water, or of the steam in the upper part of the boiler? If so, what is it?

17. What means are used to prevent the fire from the fire place and flue from extending to the boat?

18. Have you ever seen steam boilers heated to a red heat on the upper side? If so, is such a temperature regarded as a cause of exploding the boiler?

19. Have any means been used, in the construction of boilers or fire place, to prevent the heating of the upper part of the boiler? If so, what are they?

20. How many persons were scalded by steam, and at what distance was each from the boiler? At what distance from the boiler was the steam supposed to be hot enough to scald? Was the current of steam from the rent for some time, and how long? What number of persons were wounded by the parts of the boiler or machinery, which were driven off by the explosion, and what position did each of such persons occupy in the boat?

21. Have you ever observed the piston to move irregularly for a few minutes, or a few strokes, alternately faster or slower than its usual speed, without perceiving any change in the resistance to the paddles, or any other obvious cause for such irregularity; and, if so, how it was accounted for?

22. To what immediate cause have you attributed the bursting of steam boilers, which have come within your knowledge?

23. Are there any other facts within your knowledge, in relation to this subject, which appears to be important in the present inquiry? If so, please to state them.

To be published twice a week in the papers authorized to publish the laws.

**FOR SALE OR RENT**  
FOR the ensuing year the dwelling house on Dover Street at present in the occupancy of John Bennett Esq.

Also, the dwelling house on Dover street at present under rent to Mr. JAMES L. SMITH.

Apply to  
PHILIP WALLIS, Balt.  
October 25 1831

**EASTON PACKET.**

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the public that he has taken the Greenery and wharf of Messrs. Kerr and Goldsborough, as also that new substantial and fast sailing boat.

The Schooner **ARIEL**, which he intends running as a regular packet from this place to Baltimore.

The **ARIEL** will leave Easton Point every Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, A. M. returning will leave Baltimore on every Saturday morning at the same hour.

The **ARIEL** is now in complete order for the reception of freight and passengers, and can go to and from Baltimore as quick as any sail boat that sails our bay; as I have been employed for the last six years in the packing business from this place, I flatter myself that it will be in my power to give general satisfaction to all freighters that may entrust their freights to me. The schooner **ARIEL** will be commanded by Capt. Thomas P. Towns, who is well known for his industry and sobriety, and with whom I have no doubt the public will be pleased. All orders given to the subscriber, or left at Doctor Thomas P. Dawson's Drug Store in Easton, will be faithfully attended to, by

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

March 8

**CASH.**

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY **NEGROES,**

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

THOS. W. OVERLEY.  
Nov 16

**UNION TAVERN**  
EASTON, MARYLAND.

1831.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from Cambridge, Dorchester County, where he has been engaged for near twelve years in keeping a public house, and has the gratifying assurance of his friends and customers in that place, as well as those travelling through, who favoured him with a call that heretofore he has given general satisfaction.

He has taken that large and commodious house in Easton, Talbot County, so well known as the **Union Tavern**, on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few steps of the Court House, and immediately adjoining the office of the Hon. John Leeds Kerr, and nearly opposite to that of the Hon. William Hayward, Junr.

He is still further gratified in assuring the public that he has many advantages that he never before had, viz: A much more splendid house, and a market equal to any for a like population, in the world, and with his knowledge of his business, and a disposition to please, he flatters himself he shall receive a liberal share of the patronage of the public.

Private Parties can always be accommodated, and every exertion will be made to make all comfortable that give him a call.

The public's obedient and humble servant,  
WILLIAM C. RIDGWAY.

W. C. R. STAGES will run to the wharf regularly for the accommodation of passengers from and to the Steamboat Maryland. Passengers carried to any part of the adjacent country at a moment's notice.

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

W. C. R.  
March 23

**INTELLIGENCE & AGENCY OFFICE.**

No 48 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

THE SUBSCRIBER can at all times obtain the highest prices for SLAVES without being sent out of the State—Also, those for term of years, such as house servants of good character, can find ready sale. Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to—charges moderate.

JOHN BUSK.  
May 10

**NOTICE.**

WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery County, on the 11th day of September, 1831, as a runaway, a negro, girl, about 25 years of age, five feet seven inches high. Her clothing consisted of a striped cotton frock, bunnet, shoes and stockings. She was committed under the name of

**SARAH**  
and says she belongs to Mr. Jas. W. Baker, of Georgetown, D. C. The owner of the above described girl is requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

WM. O'NEALE, Jr. Sh'ff.  
of Montgomery County, Md.  
Oct. 18

**NOTICE.**

WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery County, on the 10th day of September, 1831, as a runaway, a black man, about 25 years of age, five feet 9 and a half inches high; very black. His clothing, when committed, were cashmere coat and pantaloons, palm leaf hat—and wearing rings in his ears. He was committed under the name of

**ISAAC CARINGTON,**  
and says he was born free, and served a term of years at the baking business, with a Mr. Winston, of Richmond, Va. The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come prepared to release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

WM. O'NEALE, Jr. Sh'ff.  
Montgomery County, Md.  
Oct. 18

**WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County, on the 23d day of August, 1831, by the Court of Baltimore County, as a runaway, a colored woman who calls herself MARY BROWN, says she is free, and that she lived with Mr. Burns, in Bank street, Philadelphia, at which place he was born. Said colored girl is about 13 years old, 4 feet 4 inches high, has a small scar, on the right breast. Had on when committed, a coarse cotton shirt, brown twilled pantaloons and turpaulin hat—says he came to Baltimore in the schooner Mary Ann, Capt. Sailer, now lying near the steam saw mill. The owner of the above described boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.**

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden,  
Baltimore County Jail.  
Oct. 6—Nov. 8 3w

**WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County, on the 23d day of August, 1831, by the Court of Baltimore County, as a runaway, a colored woman who calls herself ELIZA SMITH, says she is free, and that she lived with Mr. Burns, in Bank street, Philadelphia, at which place he was born. Said colored woman is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a scar on the upper lip—had on when committed, a plaid cotton frock and check apron.**

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,  
Baltimore County Jail.  
Aug 27—Nov. 8 3w

**WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County, on the 5th day of September, 1831, by David B. Ferguson, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored woman who calls herself MARY BROWN, says she is free, and that she lived with Mr. Burns, in Bank street, Philadelphia, at which place he was born. Said colored woman is about 24 years of age, 4 feet 11 inches high. Had on when committed, a black worsted frock, check apron, and cotton shawl.**

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

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden,  
Baltimore County Jail.  
Sept. 9—Nov. 8 3w

**WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County, on the 23d day of August, 1831, by James B. Bosely, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore as a runaway, a colored woman who calls herself ANN BROWN—says she is free, and that she lived with Mr. Burns, in Bank street, Philadelphia, at which place he was born. Said colored woman is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, has a scar under the left eye, and the upper part of each arm above the wrist. Had on when committed a domestic plaid frock, silk apron; cotton handkerchief on her head.**

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

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden,  
Baltimore County Jail.  
Aug 27—Nov. 8 3w

**WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County, on the 15th day of September, 1831, by Lewis Baltzell, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored girl who calls herself CATHERINE GRAY, says she is free. Said colored girl is about 15 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, has a scar on her left ear caused by a fire ring. Had on when committed, a spotted calico frock, no shoes or stockings. The owner of the above described colored girl is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.**

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden,  
Baltimore County Jail.  
Sep.—Nov. 9 3w

**WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County, on the 4th of September, 1831, by Nicholas Norris, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for Baltimore County, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself NATHAN WELSH, says he is free, and that he lived with Mr. Burns, in Bank street, Philadelphia, at which place he was born. Said colored man is about 31 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, very light complexion, stout and well proportioned. Had on when committed, a cotton shirt, cotton cord pantaloons, and blue vest. 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.**

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden,  
Baltimore County Jail.  
Sept.—Nov. 9 3w

**The Steamboat**  
**MARYLAND.**

Will continue the same route as last year until further notice, viz: leaving Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday mornings at 6 o'clock for Chertswater, by Corsica landing, and return the same day. Passage and fare the same as last year.

All baggage, packages, parcels, &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

LEWEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.

**Notice.**

WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery County, on the 23d day of September, 1831, as a runaway, a dark mulatto man, by the name of

**JOSEPH JACKSON;**  
he is about 50 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; has lost the left ear of his left knee, occasioned by the white swelling. His clothing were casinet coat and corduroy pantaloons—hat and shoes. He says he was liberated by Samuel Owens of Baltimore County. The owner of the above described man is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

WM. O'NEALE, Jr. Sh'ff.  
of Montgomery County, Md.  
Oct. 26

**MORNING COURIER & NEW YORK ENQUIRER.**

THE Morning Courier and New York Enquirer, by JAMES WATSON WEBB & Co. in the City of New York daily and semi-weekly, on fine paper of the largest size. In its Politics it is purely Democratic, adhering to the principles and usages of the Republican Party, and advocating the re-election of General Jackson to the Presidency. Its columns are alike devoted to Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Moral, Literature and the Fine Arts. In morals, however, it does not act upon the creed of Fanatics or Bigots, but, on the contrary, inculcates those principles of morality and religion only, which are founded upon peace and goodwill to all mankind—the fruit of which is tolerance and brotherly affection instead of "persecution for opinion's sake." All Bigots, Fanatics, Sunday-Mail Opponents, and Church and State-men, are opposed on principle, and their hypocrisy and machinations fearlessly exposed.

In consequence of the other Daily Papers in New York, determining not to board vessels and receive their news on Sunday, the Courier & Enquirer have lately invested nearly \$1,000 in a separate "News Establishment," the support of which will add about \$5,000 to their annual expenses. Vessels from Europe will be boarded at sea, long before they reach the harbor, and their news disseminated through the country with more than ordinary dispatch. In incurring this heavy increase of expenditure, the Proprietors look for remuneration to all who feel an interest in the affairs of the Old World, and if they have properly estimated the popular feeling in relation to this matter, they will be efficiently sustained in the course they have adopted.

It does not become them to speak of the manner in which their Editorial Department is conducted—it may be stated, however, that Assistant Editors and Reporters are employed at liberal salaries; and if the Commercial, Political, Literary, Foreign and Domestic news, were not at least equal to any other Journal, it would scarcely have acquired in the short period of five years, a greater daily circulation than any other paper in America. Yet such is the fact, that at this moment the Courier and Enquirer circulates daily in the City of New York more than one hundred per cent. more papers than any of its contemporaries.

Daily papers sent out of the city, are not printed until 2 o'clock, P. M., when all the news received by the morning mails, or by Foreign arrivals, are inserted in a Section Extra—so that the Daily Subscribers in the country, literally receive a Morning and Evening Paper combined; and this being the only paper collecting news on Sunday, it follows of course that the news by all foreign arrivals on that day, will be found in the columns of the Courier and Enquirer only.

A Price-current and Review of the Market will be published weekly, and the Second Edition will always notice any change which may occur in the state of our market. What ever appears in the Daily Paper, will of course, also be published in the Semi-weekly.

**TERMS.**

Daily Paper \$10 per annum. Payable in Semi-weekly Paper 4 per annum. 5 advance.

N. B. All Post-Masters who have no objection to act as our Agents, are requested to receive subscriptions and to remit the money at the risk of the Publishers, at the time of ordering the paper—it is expected that they will retain in their hands 10 per cent. of the amount received, as a remuneration for their trouble.

**BICKNELL'S REPORTER, Counterfeit Detector and PRICE CURRENT.**

THE Editor of this publication having been concluded, the "Reporter" will hereafter be published weekly as well as semi-monthly. We feel gratified to the public for the liberal patronage awarded us, (having now a more extensive circulation than any other newspaper in the United States), and shall leave no measure untried, in order to render this journal valuable in all respects, not only to merchants, banking institutions, brokers, and keepers of hotels, but to the community in general. We have engaged the literary assistance of several gentlemen well known as writers, and have correspondents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States. We also receive weekly more than five hundred newspapers from different parts of the Union, so that whatever information may be circulated through the medium of the "Reporter," we can confidently state, may in all cases be relied upon as correct. Bank notes are being counterfeited in every direction, and on the arrival of every vessel from Europe, or the creation of every national excitement, the state of the market varies. Every person should therefore, be possessed of some certain guide by which all such information might be received by the earliest means, and at such a rate as not to render its possession an exorbitant tax. Such a journal is exactly what we endeavour to render the "Reporter," in an effort to accomplish which, neither pains nor expense will at any time be spared, on the part of the publisher. Every number will contain a carefully corrected Bank Note List, List of Broken Banks, Prices of Current, Prices of Gold, Prices of Bonds and Insurance Stock and a description of the counterfeit and altered notes in circulation throughout the United States, and all such information as is likely to throw light upon the subjects embraced in the design of the journal. The latest foreign news together with much original and well selected matter, will also be found in the columns of the "Reporter."

The terms of the weekly publication are \$3 per annum—the semi-monthly \$2—single copies 12 cents. Address,

ROBERT T. BICKNELL, Exchange Broker, No. 119, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Nov 15

**TO RENT.**

FOR the ensuing year, THE HOUSE AND GARDEN of the late Captain Samuel Thomas, at Easton Point. The house is comfortably arranged for a small family, and the garden handsomely improved. The rent will be moderate to a good punctual tenant.

Apply to  
SAMUEL H. BENNY.  
Nov 8

**NOTICE.**

HAVING sold out of a quantity of Goods to Mr. Samuel Mackay, and declined the Mercantile Business, those who are indebted to me on book, are requested to call at an early period and settle their accounts, as I am determined to bring my business to a close. I hope no further notice will be wanting.

JOHN W. JENKINS.  
Oct. 26

**New Boots and Shoes.**

The subscriber has again opened a **BOOT & SHOE STORE** in Easton, at the stand opposite the Market-house, next door to the Drug Store of Dr. Spencer, where he solicits the patronage of his old friends and customers, and assures them he will accommodate them on his usual pleasing terms. He has laid in, for their use and the public's,

A large and elegant assortment of the above articles, to which he

HAS ADDED **CAPS, &c. &c.**

of the best quality and newest fashions, all of which he will dispose of at much lower rates, than has ever been done in Easton. He requests of his friends and the public to give him a call, view his assortment, enquire the price, and judge for themselves. He pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction, and as he has been for years in the business, he has no doubt of doing so, if first rate articles, in his line, at low prices and on liberal terms will command it.

THOS. S. COOK.  
Easton Nov. 8

**For Sale or Rent,**

The House and lot on Dover Street at present occupied by John Bennett Esq.

Also the House and lot on Dover Street at present in the occupancy of Mr. James L. Smith. The above property will be sold upon the most desirable terms either for cash or upon a credit of one, two and three years, or good paper will be received in payment.

Apply to  
PHILIP WALLIS, Baltimore.

**WAS COMMITTED to the Jail**  
of Baltimore County, on the fourth day of November, 1831, by William A. Schaeffer, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto woman, who calls herself ELLEN STEWART, was committed by the name of Ellen Priestman, alias Stewart, says she came out of the family of Delany's, Cypress Marsh State of Delaware, about 20 miles below Dover, and was raised by her grand mother in the City of Philadelphia—said mulatto woman is about 19 years of age, 4 feet 10 inches high, has a black mole on the right side of her chin, and also one on the left arm.

Had on when committed, a red plaid handkerchief on her head, yellow frock, shoes but no stockings.

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







**Eastern**  
AND PECE  
**E-AN**  
TUESDAY  
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Eastern-Shore Whig  
AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.  
BANTON, MD.  
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 27, 1831

The National Republican Convention closed its session on the 15th instant. They have nominated Henry Clay, of Kentucky, for President, and John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President of the United States. The Address which they have thought proper to publish to the people of the United States, is of considerable length, but in other respects, of our humble judgment, of but little merit.

They have introduced into it all the hackneyed charges of the opposition: proslavery, inconsistency and corruption. They arrogate to the national republican party all the talent and patriotism of the country, and call on all honest, intelligent and patriotic citizens to lead their aid in putting an end to the reign of ignorance and corruption. They speak very confidently of the fact that there is a large majority of the people of the United States opposed to the re-election of General Jackson; that although, so far, the great political machine has gone on with seeming regularity, the success of its motions is more properly to be ascribed to the great wisdom of the late, than to any portion of talent possessed by the present administration. That whatever of talent was found amongst the original friends of the President, has been driven from him by his mal administration.

In speaking of the President's course in relation to the United States Bank, this convention put an entirely different construction on the language of the President in his late message, from that which was given to it by a certain grand man of our country. They seem to think the President, in saying the matter is before the American people, has staked his all upon the Bank question, and is determined to sink or swim with his opposition to that institution. They accuse him of no recantations, no coming of popular favour. Mr. G— I you had better recall your editorial, and make it tally with this address.

But to our friends of anti-tariff notions, we must say a word. What think you of that part of the address which accuses the President of being no true friend to domestic industry? It seems he is not quite liberal enough in his protection of domestic manufactures, and his notions of works of internal improvement are too restricted. Too few of them with him are of a national character. This subject, however, has been touched with great caution. It was one which might produce some discord, and has therefore been passed by, as of lesser moment.

In the proceedings of the Senate of the United States, on Monday the 19th instant, when that body was about to proceed to the balloting for officers, Senator Chambers arose, and charged Mr. Lowrie, the Secretary of the Senate, with having divulged to the President of the United States, the confidential proceedings of that body on the nomination of Stephen Simpson. After some little debate, Mr. Lowrie was permitted to respond to the charge, when he gave it an unequivocal denial. He admitted, that Mr. Lewis, from whom, it seems, the information was in some way obtained, had asked him some questions about the proceedings of the Senate, but does not recollect the import. He concludes:

"If he asked me whether I thought S. Simpson's nomination would be confirmed, I certainly told him I thought it would not. I would have told him so the day it was made, or a month before it was made. Such was my opinion; not derived, as those contemptible charges insinuate, from the members of the Senate. I appeal to every Senator who was here last session, whether I mentioned his name, or whether they mentioned his name in my hearing; but my opinion was derived from my own knowledge of his worthlessness and unfitness. In a word, standing here in the presence of the Senate, I say the charge is untrue. I have too much self respect to communicate the proceedings of the Senate to any one; I am not thus prepared to disregard my oath of office, and every honorable sentiment in me in the discharge of my public duty here. I rest the subject with these remarks."

The ballot being taken, it will be seen, Mr. Lowrie re-elected, with but one dissenting vote—which we presume was Senator Chambers.

This vote is honorable to the Senate. They knew Secretary Lowrie was a man they knew Stephen Simpson a petulant—and although he could find one Senator so lost to the dignity of his station, so regardless of his own honor, as to bring his records into the Senate, we are proud to see that there existed too much virtue in that distinguished body to regard so worthless and irrelevant an apostate. Senator Chambers has the exclusive honor of standing sponsor for this worthless wretch—and Maryland, we lament to say, has to bear the disgrace of so weak, if not wicked, a representative in the Senate of the United States.

We regret our entire inability to give place to the communication of JAMES SANFORD, Esq. this morning. It was received at too late an hour yesterday, to be attended to, situated as we were. It shall be inserted in our next.

In a statement in the Delaware papers that John M. Clayton, Esq. U. S. Senator from that state, has resigned his seat, in consequence of ill health.

We give place to the correspondence between the committee of the National Republican Convention of Baltimore, appointed to inform Mr. Clay of his nomination by that body, and Mr. Clay; and also to the letter of Mr. Sergeant, signifying his assent to his nomination.

LETTER TO MR. CLAY.  
BALTIMORE, Dec. 13, 1831.

Hon. Henry Clay.  
Sir:—The undersigned have been appointed a Committee by the Convention of National Republican Delegates, now assembled in this city, to announce that you were this day unanimously nominated as a Candidate for the office of President of the United States.

Entertaining the most exalted opinion of your eminent talents, enlarged patriotism and distinguished public services, we have the fullest confidence that you will receive the united, cordial, and zealous support of every friend to the Constitution, the integrity of the Union, all the great branches of National Industry, and the prosperity of the general wealth, and we pledge to you, in behalf of the Convention, the assurance of an ardent determination to use all honorable means to insure your elevation to the chair of Chief Magistrate of this Republic.

With the highest consideration, we have the honour to be,

Sir, your most obt. servts.

MR. CLAY'S REPLY.  
WASHINGTON, December 13, 1831.

Gentlemen:—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note which, as a committee of the Convention of National Republican Delegates, now assembled in Baltimore, you addressed to me, stating that I had been this day unanimously nominated by the Convention as a Candidate for the office of President of the United States.

This manifestation of the confidence of a body so distinguished, is received, Gentlemen, with lively sensibility and profound gratitude. Although I should have been glad if the Convention had designated some citizen of the United States more competent than myself to be the instrument of accomplishing the patriotic objects which they have in view, I do not feel at liberty to decline their nomination. With very respectful and cordial acknowledgments, you will be pleased to communicate to the Convention my acceptance of their nomination, with the assurance that whatever may be the event of it, our common country shall ever find me faithful to the Union and the Constitution, and to those great measures of National Policy which have made us a people, prosperous, respected and powerful.

Accept, gentlemen, of my thanks for the friendly manner in which you have conveyed the act and sentiments of the Convention.

I am, with high respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
H. CLAY.

Messrs. Peter R. Livingston, Hy. Warren, Leonard Jarvis, and others.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14, 1831.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your note of this date, informing me that the National Republican Convention now sitting in this city, have unanimously nominated me as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States.

The nomination by a body so enlightened and patriotic, for one of the highest trusts of the Republic, is felt to be a very great honor, and is appreciated accordingly. It is the more gratifying, as it associates me in their estimation and support with that distinguished citizen, whose public life and character, marked by unflinching devotion to the best interests of our country, and a spirit as generous as it is elevated, are a sure pledge that an administration under his guidance would be comprehensive and national, aiming unceasingly to preserve the Union, to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and Laws, to keep unbroken the public faith and honor and to regard with becoming indignance and respect the honest differences of opinion among our fellow citizens, which our Republic in its various situations permit and invite. To co-operate with him, to the extent of whatever means I possess, in thus promoting the welfare and happiness of the nation, and rescuing the freedom of opinion and conduct from unconstitutional oppression, would be no less my pleasure than my duty.

Be pleased gentlemen, to make known to the Convention my acceptance of their nomination, and with it, to express to them the unaffected sensibility with which I have received this distinguished proof of their confidence.

I beg you to accept my thanks for the kind and flattering terms of your communication and to be assured of the highest respect of, Gentlemen, your most

obed't serv't, JOHN SERGEANT.

To Messrs. Abner Liscock, Jeremiah Morrow, William L. Stone, Robert Stuart, Walter Jones, Committees, &c.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Samuel B. Marshall, of Tennessee, to be Marshal of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee, vice Robert Purdy, deceased.

Robert B. Gilchrist, of South Carolina, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of S. Carolina, vice Edward Frost, resigned.

William C. H. Waddell, of New York, to be Marshal of the United States for the southern District of New York, vice Thomas Morris, removed.

John A. McKinney, of Tennessee, to be Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

Sugar of handsome quality has been produced in Surinam country, Georgia. A lot of twelve casks yielded seventy-six barrels of fine and eight barrels of coarse sugar, besides one half hhd. of syrup.

New Peers.—The Cork Reporter says that the Peerage is to be conferred on Doctors Murray and Doyle, the distinguished Irish Catholic Prelates.

We learn that there are sixty-five free people of colour, residents of this city, who are willing to emigrate immediately to Hayti, provided they can receive assistance in enabling them to defray the expense of a passage thither. The number, it is believed, may be easily extended to one hundred. Their wants are confined to the sum required to accomplish the transportation only, believing that with industry and the little means they possess they will be able to provide for themselves on their arrival at the island. Philanthropy as well as sound policy, we doubt not, will induce the liberal among us to extend a helping hand to the scheme.

Walter Forward, Esq. former member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and recently appointed a delegate to the national republican convention in this city, declined serving—on the ground, as stated in the Beaver Republican, that he has determined to support the re-election of President Jackson.—Edit. Rep.

In the Senate of Georgia a resolution has been passed, authorizing the Governor to offer a reward of \$5000 for the arrest of persons engaged in publishing or circulating seditious publications.

Latent from Rio de Janeiro.—The brig Canning, Whitten, from Rio de Janeiro, whence she sailed on the 21st October, has arrived at Annapolis. The Editors of the American learn from Mr. Richard Saltonstall, passenger in the Canning, that an insurrection took place in the small fortified island of Cobras, near the city of Rio de Janeiro, on the 7th October. The citizens and soldiers, to the number of about 700 men, immediately turned out to the support of government, and the next day the disturbance was quelled, after a slight skirmish, in which several of the insurgents were killed. The young Emperor was standing in the palace during the battle, and narrowly escaped being killed by a musket shot aimed at him by one of the insurgents. The government, at the time the Canning sailed, was believed to be firm, and the belief was strengthened by the fact of its having been assisted by the citizens and soldiers in the disturbance above mentioned. The following is the account of one of our many distressing scenes which the papers inform us of:

Week and has of her.—A gentleman who reached town last evening from Patehogue, Long Island, about 60 miles from Brooklyn, informs the editors of the Gazette, that the schooner Alexander, captain Holden, as the name was understood to be, went ashore at that place on Sunday the 4th instant, and has since fled. She was from Balize, Honduras, bound to Boston, with a cargo of mahogany, hides, dyewoods, cochineal, &c., and \$4000 in specie. The principal part of her cargo, including all the specie, is saved, having come ashore. The vessel had been out 56 days, and those on board had been 10 days on short allowance, they having but dry biscuits left when she struck the beach. The schooner went on stern foremost, and struck very badly. A lady of Boston (name not recollected), the mate, and 2 of the crew were lost. The captain, a lady and three hands reached the shore in safety, though much frozen. The survivors took shelter at a hut and were found there the next morning by some of the inhabitants, by whom they were made as comfortable as circumstances would permit. The mate and the two deceased hands were buried on the beach. The body of the lady is in the care of Mr. James Johnston, at Patehogue. The schooner, it was thought, would go to pieces.—N. Y. E. Post.

The Norfolk Herald of the 19th, contains the following notice of the arrival of the United States ship Vandall:

Arrival of the Vandall.—The United States ship Vandall, Beverly Kennon, Esq. commander, arrived in Hampton Roads, Thursday evening last, from Pernambuco, whence she sailed on the 17th of November, and was towed up to the navy yard on Friday afternoon. The following is a list of the officers of the Vandall:

Commander—Beverly Kennon, Esq.  
Lieutenants—Wm. H. Kennon, 1st; Col. W. L. Ringgold, 2d; Samuel Lockwood, 3d; N. C. Lawrence, 4th.  
Surgeon—T. I. Smith.  
Purser—Garret R. Barry.  
Assistant Surgeon—John C. Spencer.  
Captain's clerk—Wm. P. Merin.  
Midshipmen—Wm. M. Walker, Benjamin F. Sands, H. L. Sullivan, P. L. Gannett, John Buchanan, George M. White, Otway B. Berryman, John J. Thurston, Thos. A. Budd, Lloyd J. Bryant.

REMOVAL OF THE CHOCTAWS.

By the Agents of the Government.

The steamboat Reindeer, with a large tow, left this place for Little Rock, with a company of about 700 emigrants, headed by Col. David Folsom. The Walter Scott, has taken on board about 800, headed by the chief Neutchee, bound for the same place. The Talma has taken between four and five hundred, headed by Captain Harkins, who are likewise going up Red River and the Washita.

The Horses and Cattle of the above parties have been crossed over the Mississippi, together with about six or eight hundred of the emigrants, who will proceed by land to the points of destination of the boats. All the above mentioned companies intend settling on the waters of Red River.

A party from the extreme north-east corner of the nation have gone by the way of Memphis—and many hundreds are removing on their own resources.—Pickens (Miss.) Advertiser.

THE CHEROKEES.—The Executive of Georgia, in reply to a call of the legislature, for his views in relation to the Cherokee territory in that state, recommends an immediate survey of the land. He advises that after the survey, the state should pause for a time, and endeavour to maintain their "present, unpleasant, expensive, and embarrassing situation," in the hope, that better counsels may then prevail among the Indians, and those who govern them may yield to such measures as will obviously promote their real and lasting interest.

Should circumstances however render it indispensable to take possession of the unoccupied territory, he counsels that the Indians should be sustained in their homes, protected in their rights, and saved from that cruelty and oppression, which has too often been the inheritance of this unfortunate people,—in the confidence, that their claims to the territory thus occupied by Georgia, will be extinguished by the Federal Government, in compliance with the compact of 1802.—Balt. Republic.

The Washington Globe in alluding to the late rapid increase of our commerce with foreign nations, has the following paragraph:—"From Sweden, we have the fact officially obtained through the Charge d'Affaires at that Court, that a greater number of American vessels had sailed to and from that country, in this year, than at any other corresponding season. There have been at the single port of Gothenburg, during the navigation season, fifty United States merchant vessels, all of which had returned home laden with iron."

Mayor of Boston.—A very warm contest was expected to take place last Monday in Boston for the election of Mayor. Theodore Lyman, Jr. Charles Wells, and William Sullivan, were the Candidates. The National Party has little interest in this contest—Great hopes were entertained that Lyman the Jackson candidate would succeed. We don't believe that the thing might be. In this city, so great is the popularity of Jackson men that Walter Bowers was unanimously elected Mayor the other week. The only scramble was, who should have the honor of nominating him. Alderman Sharp (a National) was so sharp that he got up before the others and carried off the honors. Alderman Stevens, for the first time in his life, voted for a Jackson man.—N. Y. Com & Eng.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

From several letters we learn that the brig Caroline, Capt. Graham, 141 days from Calcutta, with a valuable cargo, bound to this port, was driven on the Hen and Chickens, about one mile below Cape Henlopen, on Saturday night last about 6 o'clock. The brig, being hard-blowing sprung leak and the crew making a complete breach over her, the crew and passengers, consisting in all of 13 persons, at 9 P. M. determined upon abandoning her. The boats were then prepared, and the captain, mate, passengers and part of the crew (9 in number) took to the long boat, and four of the crew the jolly boat, and abandoned the vessel in the hope of reaching the shore near Lewistown. The tide being adverse, the boats were separated, and the jolly boat in attempting to land was overturned, and Henry Thomas, seaman, was lost. The long boat was driven to the south about 20 miles, and next morning landed on the beach near Indian River, but during the night the captain and cook died of fatigue.

During the night the vessel floated from the place where she struck and was driven on shore, a little South of Cape Henlopen. A boat was sent off to her by Mr. West, who writes "that she appears to have been adrift in a great hurry for a portable desk, a gentleman's clock, with other articles lying on deck—the vessel's sails loose, both anchors on the bows, and both boats under rudder gone. The brig at present is tight, or nearly so, as she has about 34 feet water in the hold, but she lies in a very exposed situation.

Mr. John M. West, in conjunction with Lewis West, the inspector of the revenue, has taken charge of her, and are now endeavoring to tow her off water." They have secured all the passenger's baggage, &c.

In our comments on the result of the late election, we neglected to state that the village of Bullfinch deserves honorable mention. The highest Jackson candidate for member received a majority of 403 votes. In March, 1828, that village contained only seventeen avowed friends of General Jackson.—Richester Republican.

We understand, says the Boston Advertiser, that the rider who brought the President's Message to this city, under the direction of Mr. Brown, the agent of the Citizen's Council, left Providence at 25 minutes past 10 o'clock. The message was delivered at our office at 20 minutes past 12. The distance from the steamboat wharf to State street is 30 miles, and it was traversed in one hour and forty-five minutes. The number of horses employed in succession, to complete the line of communication, was 17; average distance run by each horse was therefore two and a half miles. We doubt if there has been any instance of a more rapid transmission of intelligence."

MARRIED.

On the 23d instant by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. Richard B. Willis, to Mrs. Frances A. Darden, all of Talbot county.

Also, by the same, Mr. Charles Clemenson, to Miss Ann Burridge, of the same county.

DIED.

At the residence of his father at Potter's landing in Caroline county, on Sunday last, 25th inst. Mr. Nathaniel M. Potter.—He has exchanged a world, which was to him a world of trouble and affliction, for a far more congenial climate.

In this town, last night, Samuel Nicols, Esq. of the late firm of Nicols, Nicols & Co. of Baltimore.

Arrangement of the Mails.

After 4th of January, 1832.

EASTON POST OFFICE, 2  
December 27th, 1831.

The Northern Mail, for Wye Mills, Centerville, Church Hill, Sudlers & Roads, Chester town, Union House, Millington, Georgetown & Roads, Head of Sassafras, Warwick, Middletown, De. Summit Bridge, St Georges, Newcastle and Wilmington, &c. will be closed at half past 6 o'clock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning.

Returning, will arrive at Easton by 8 o'clock every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday afternoon.

The Western Mail, by Queenstown and Broad Creek, to Annapolis, &c. will be closed at half past 6 o'clock every Monday & Wednesday morning.

Returning, will arrive at Easton every Saturday and Tuesday afternoon, about three o'clock.

The Southern Mail, by Trappe, Cambridge, &c. to Snow Hill, will be closed at half past 2 o'clock every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon.

Returning, will arrive at Easton by half past 6 o'clock every Monday and Wednesday morning.

The Mail for Saint Michaels will be closed every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon at half past 2 o'clock, and will return the same evenings.

The Mail for Laurel, De. by Federalburg, Hunting Creek Mills, &c. will be closed at 9 o'clock every Tuesday evening, and returning will arrive at Easton every Thursday evening by 7 o'clock.

The Mail for Hillsborough, Denton, Greenborough, &c. will be closed with the Northern Mail every Monday and Friday.

EDWARD MULLIKIN,  
Post Master.

For Rent for the year 1832,  
A large and convenient FRAME DWELLING, in the town of St. Michaels. This property is situated in a central part of the town, and has for many years been occupied as a store house. There is attached to the Dwelling House, a good Kitchen and Smoke House.—To approved tenants, the above property will be rented on accommodating terms, and put in good repair. Apply to  
THOMAS H. W. LAMBDIN,  
Denton, Caroline county,  
Or to the Revd THOMAS HANNA, Saint Michaels  
dec 27-7w

Abbott's Mill,  
Dec. 20th, 1831.  
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the MILL, recently carried on by the Messrs. McKnetts. The above mill, has gone through a thorough repair, with new stones and bolting Cloths complete, and is now in complete order for manufacturing Flour and meat; and from an experience of several years at the Milling business, with a disposition to please, and accommodate the public, I hope to merit their patronage.  
S. R. CORHAN,  
N. B. Bags or Barrels, &c. sent to mill without the last part of the owner's name marked in full, will be at the risk of the owner, as I am determined to take no charge of them without.  
nov. 27 G

THE LADY'S BOOK.

Commencement of a New Series.

THE present No. for December, completes the 3d volume; it is embellished with several beautiful and costly Engravings—the title page particularly has been worked up in imitation of Gold, which is a very expensive mode of printing, and did with incredible trouble, &c. &c. a highly ornamental and gratifying display of the art, deserves particular notice. Besides which, this No. is a splendid compendium of all the "Lace Wires," the latest London Fashions for Caps and Bonnets; a View of the King's Bridge and Royal Barracks, at Dublin; the Wootenparker and the Wood-Lore; two favorite pieces of Music, with the accompaniments; also a general Table of Contents for the Volume.

In entering for the amusement of their patrons, the publishers have sought to obtain materials of an interesting, novel and original character, and although they have not been able hitherto to present such in the shape of Original Contributions, they have always cherished a proper regard for Native Talent, and have been anxious and persevering in their efforts to obtain it. With this view, it will be seen by the annexed advertisement, that a liberal PREMIUM OF \$500 HAS BEEN OFFERED BY THEM FOR THE BEST POEM, suitable for publication in the Lady's Book. It is reasonable to conclude that the attractions of the succeeding numbers of the work will be manifold—they will be increased both in the character of its contents, and the beauty of its external appearance. The publishers have made engagements for a new and excellent paper, on which to print it, and they also propose to make some improvements in its typographical appearance. The Music Type which they have selected for their use is of the most approved kind, and in future, the accompaniments entire will be given with the music they select for publication.

The publishers have a few copies of the last 6 numbers remaining on hand, with which they will be happy to supply new subscribers as these will form a connection with the future numbers, all who desire the work complete will of course commence with them. Persons who have not seen the Book, may have a specimen No. by addressing the publishers (post paid) to that effect.

The publishers are desirous of obtaining as early in the succeeding month as possible, an estimate of the number of copies of their work which may be subscribed for, so that they may know what edition they will be obliged to publish—it is earnestly requested therefore that all new orders for the Book may be forwarded at once, by doing so, those who wish to secure a copy of it will not be disappointed.

Agents procuring TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the Lady's Book, and returning the cash for the same, besides the discount which is allowed in such cases, SHALL BE PRESENTED WITH A COPY OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE WORK SUPERBLY BOUND. The publishers will have the work carefully packed up, and subject to the orders of the persons entitled to it.

The Lady's Book is published on the 1st of every month, contains nearly 60 pages each No. of neatly printed letter press.—Terms \$5 per annum, in advance. Address, (post paid) to L. A. GODEY & Co.

No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

PREMIUMS.

The publishers of the Lady's Book, impelled by a sense of gratitude for the unprecedented patronage which has been bestowed upon their work, and anxious to improve its character by every means in their power, have determined to offer the following premiums, viz:—

For the Best Original Tale, WRITTEN FOR THE LADY'S BOOK, 200 DOLLARS.

FOR THE BEST ORIGINAL POEM, Suitable for publication in the Lady's Book, FIFTY DOLLARS.

Competition for these premiums, will address their communications, free of postage, to L. A. GODEY & Co. No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, before the 1st day of June, 1832, at which time as many as shall have been received, will be submitted to a committee of literary persons, whose judgment shall determine the distribution of prizes. Accompanying each communication, the name of the writer must be furnished. If secrecy is preferred, the name may be enclosed in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened except in the case of the successful candidate. It will of course be understood, that all articles submitted for these Premiums will be absolutely at the discretion of the publishers. The publication of the Tale and Poem will be commenced immediately after the award is made.

Philadelphia, December 10, 1831.

To all whom it may concern.

I have placed my Books in the hands of Mr. Henry Goldsborough, and those indebted to me will please call and make payment to him immediately.

J. W. JENKINS.

November 29

In compliance with the above notice, the subscriber has commenced the settlement of Mr. Jenkin's Books and accounts, and gives notice, by order of Mr. Jenkin, to all concerned, that those who neglect to settle after once having been called on may expect to have their accounts placed in an officer's hands without delay, and without respect to persons.

HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH.

Agat

A CARD.  
DR. S. M. JENKINS,  
HAS removed to the house situated on South street, formerly occupied by the late Dr. Hammond—where he may be at all times found unless professionally engaged.  
Easton, Dec. 20.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Juvenile Missionary Society, will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church on the evening of the 28th inst. Services to commence at 7 o'clock.  
Preachers of various denominations are respectfully invited to attend.  
Dec 20.

For Sale,

ON Wednesday the 28th of the present month at the late residence of Samuel S. Dickinson,

Horses, Cattle, Sheep

and Hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture.

The terms of sale: A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over \$5 dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond and approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale, before the articles are removed; on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and attendance given by  
SAMUEL DICKINSON.  
g3w

New Goods.

Miss BROWN, respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening a general assortment of

Millinery and Fancy GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Leghorn Hats, Large flat and square crown dunstable Hats, Diamond and Fancy do. Bolivar and Silk do. Merino, Thibet and Fancy Silk Shawls, Black and white Broad pattern, White, Black, yellow, pink, blue & Straw Crapes, Irish Gauze, Super white, black and Col. Satting, Straw and Lemon gro. de Nap, Green, Pink, and blue Florence, Cotton Wadding, Needles, pins, Hooks and Eyes, Tapes and Bobbins, Fancy dress and plain Ribbons, Laces, Edgings and Cords, Scarlet Stockings and Socks, Green and white Gauze Veils, &c.—Manufacturing in all its variety. New patterns for Ladies' Cloaks.  
Easton, Dec. 13 3w

BARGAINS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, being about to decline business, DESIROUS OF DISPOSING OF HER

Stock of Millinery, FANCY GOODS, &c

On very accommodating terms. The opening for a milliner and mantua-maker, in Easton, at the present time, is an excellent one. The shop occupied by the subscriber has a good run of custom for upwards of twenty years, and will be left, with all its fixtures, to a person wishing to engage in the business, and who would take the stock of goods at a fair price. Persons desirous of contracting, are invited to call without delay. In the mean time bargains may be had at retail.

MARY HOLMES.

For Rent,

THE DWELLING AND SHOP occupied by the subscriber, on Washington street, a few doors north of the Union Tavern. To a good tenant, the rent will be moderate. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or in her absence, to Henry Thompson, Esq. opposite, or to Edward Mulhikin, Postmaster.

dec 13 w

New Fall & Winter GOODS.

KENNARD AND LOVEDAY has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store House opposite the Eastern Hotel, a full and extensive assortment of GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching seasons, viz:

Coarse and fine Cloths, Cassimeres, AND CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, Flannels & Baizes, &c.

Together with a general assortment of British & French fancy & staple dry

GOODS.

Hardware and Cutlery, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, China, Glass & Queen's Ware, Wood, Stone, Earthen & Tin Ware &c. &c.

all of which they offer on favorable terms to their customers and the public generally. Wool, Pruners, Meat, Lard and Ketchup taken in exchange.

Notice.

FOR Rent for the ensuing year, the House, Garden and Stable, on the Eastern Point road, near the intersection of the back street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Graham. The terms, to a good tenant, will be moderate. Apply to Mr. Susan Locherman, or to the subscriber.

DANIEL CHEZUM.

FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR the ensuing year the dwelling house on Dover Street at present in the occupancy of John Bennett, Esq.  
Also, The dwelling house on Dover street at present under rent to Mr. JAMES L. SMITH.  
Apply to PHILIP WALLIS, Balt  
October 25 1831



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