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From Blackwood's Magazine for June.
TO MY BABE.—By DELTA.

There is no sound upon the night—
As, by the shaded lamp, I trace
My babe, in infant beauty bright,
The changes of thy sleeping face.

Hallowed forever be the hour
To us, throughout all time to come,
Which gave us thee—a living flower—
To bless and beautify our home.

Thy presence is a charm, which wakes
A new creation to my sight;
Gives life another look, and makes
The withered green, the faded bright.

Pure as a lily of the brook,
Heaven's signet on thy forehead lies,
And heaven is read in every look,
My daughter, of thy soft blue eyes.

In sleep thy little spirit seems
To some bright realm to wander back,
And seraphs, mingling with thy dreams,
Allure thee to their shining track.

Already like a vernal flower
Thy face opening to the light,
And day by day, and hour by hour,
Becoming more divinely bright.

Yet in my gladness stirs a sigh,
For even the blessings of thy birth,
Knowing how sins and sorrows try
Mankind, and darken o'er the earth!

Ah, little dost thou ween, my child,
The dangers of the way before,
How rocks to every path are piled,
Which few unharmed can clamber o'er.

Sweet bud of beauty! how oft wilt thou
Endure the bitter tempest strife?
Shall thy blue eyes be dimmed—thy brow
Indented by the cares of life?

If years are spared to thee—alas!
It may be said it must be so;
For all that live and breathe—the glass
Which must be quaffed, is drugged with woe.

Yet ah! if prayers could ought avail,
So calm thy skies of life should be,
That thou shouldst glide beneath the sail
Of virtue on a stormless sea!

And ever on thy thoughts, my child,
The sacred truth should be impressed—
Grief clouds the soul to sin beguiled,
Who neth best, God loves best.

Across thy path, Religion's star
Should ever shed its healing ray,
To lead thee from this world's vain jar,
To scenes of peace and purer day.

Shun vice—the breath of her abode
Is poisoned, though with roses strewn,
And cling to Virtue, though the road
Be thorny—boldly travel on!

For thee I ask not riches—thou
Wert wealthy with a spotless name;
I ask not beauty—for thy brow
Is fair as my desires could claim.

Be kind a spirit loathing guilt,
Kind, independent, pure and free;
Be like thy mother—and thou wilt
Be all my soul desires to see!

From the N. Y. Craftsman.
THE MAIL—THE POST OFFICE.

In those two national conveniences are centered so many hopes and fears, anxieties and regrets, sorrows and joys to the components of a community, as minds and hearts are various, or as circumstances and fortunes are susceptible of vicissitudes. The first is the courier that bears in its chained foldings the tidings of thousands, the last is the silent multitude, the aid that dispenses to the anxious multitude, the fulfillment or disappointment of their hopes; that crushes or elevates their sensibilities; or involves in still more heart-sickening vagueness and suspense, the long looked for elation or discomfiture of doubt and mystery. Who does not at the distant sound of the mail-bugle, become hushed, and bless the messenger-breeze, that bears along the dying murmurs of its first faint strains? Who does not, when the near and hoarse fall falls upon his ear feel the anxious tide of feelings and expectation rush in upon his soul as if harrowed up by the thunders or paths of eloquence? Who does not, while impatiently waiting the opening contents, feel his nerves twitch, his heart beat, and his whole soul absorbed and excited in the progressing development of letters, papers, sealed packages, &c. &c. And who does not when the negative nod is given in reply to his inquiries for letters, feel the dull reflux of disappointed expectations settling on his heart and chilling his fervent sympathies.

It is well worth while of the observant, in search of variety and amusement, to stand and watch the goers and comers, at our Post Office, and mark the varied characteristics of the multitude, as their expectations are realized or disappointed. To watch the feverish flush of hope, and the pale revulsion of despair as they rise and roll backwards upon the countenance. A single hour of observation, will unfold to the eye, more of human passion, and human sensibility than an age of casual observation in the ordinary scenes of life. For occasional moments passed within the Post Office arc have been amply compensated.

The internally anxious, but placid faced politician came here, to receive despatches, the import of which was to extend to still wider dimensions, the bubble of his little brief authority, at once. He received with greedy grasp, the parcel directed to his name, and gazed with anxious scrutiny at the various inscriptions, if possible to identify the hand writing before the seals were burst. The varied hues of gratified or disappointed solicitude, could be traced over the lines of his countenance, as the contents coincided or were adverse to his views and expectations. The suite of exultation, and scowl of displeasure, succeeded each other by turns until the packages

had severally received a glance, when they were re-folded, and the same quiet suavity of aspect returned, and he commenced greeting his by-standing fellows, with the well directed shafts of affected civility and politeness. "Is there a letter for —" said a little girl who apparently had been sent by her mother to receive the long expected epistles. "No letters for —" replied the clerk. "They never will come," rejoined she, gathering over her shoulders the negligently adjusted shawl, as she descended the step and returned to report to her family the blank intelligence.

"Has the eastern Mail arrived?" inquired a blustering man of business, who was waiting for intelligence relative to the price of pot or pearl ashes, the rise or fall of wheat and flour, and the general prospects of trade, before he could fully adventure upon the half formed speculation. "It will be in, in a few minutes," replied the clerk. With this answer the satisfied man turned on his heels and departed. "Any thing for Horatio Tristram Tighlface, Esq.?" ejaculated a gaunt, frizzed starvelin of an exquisite.

"Who sir?" said the clerk. "Horatio Tristram Tighlface Esq. sir." "Nothing for Mr. Tighlface, sir." "That is d—d strange too," muttered he, fingering and adjusting the projecting corners of his dickey, and left the arch. "Is the mail in from the west," asked a man with both hands quietly reposed within his pockets, and who seemed to have no other motive for the inquiry than to ask questions. "No mail from the west yet, Sir." "Will you look for letters directed to Miss Lucretia —," said a delicate voice with music enough in it to have elicited a reply from the epistles themselves had there been any. "There is nothing for Miss Lucretia —," answered the respectful clerk. A tremor of anxiety slightly shook the frame of the fair quiver during the search; and when the negative was given, her appearance indicated a half incredulity as to the correctness of the answer. The flush of anticipation forsook her cheek, and with a marble countenance she continued gazing through the aperture, for the delivery of letters, as if the place could not be left, without the expected package, until the till announcing the arrival of the great mail from the east, fell, extinguished the last glimmer of hope, arising from unbelief. With a swollen bosom and trembling step she walked down the hall into the street.

A pause now succeeded, while the contents of the mail were being arranged for delivery, and the fast gathering and impatiently watching groups, testified to the importance attached to the intelligence of which it might be the bearer. Those who would, took a stand in front of their respective boxes, to be the first beholders of whatever was superscribed to them—thus they stood mute, & musing, and a third portion, banishing personal anxiety, discussed the politics of the day; the light that would be thrown upon Mr. Spencer's and Gov. Throop's controversy; the prospect of the working men, the affairs of the regency, and the progress of anti-masonry.

Among the throng, there was one inquiring at each return of the mail, but his spirit had so often been subjected to the damps of disappointment that the halo which enrobed the features of the many, had entirely forsaken his countenance, and apparently he came now from the force of habit, rather than from hope of receiving the long expected despatches of friends and kindred far away. He was alone and held no communion with those around him. His features were pale, and a settled sadness brooded upon their useless lines as he stood statue like, unobscured and unconscious of the bustle and presence of the throng. No sign, nor anxious look proceeded from his bosom or flashed athwart his long face, for he had grieved over his loneliness, and the repeated crush of hopes, until the acuteness of his spirit's sorrow was broken, and through despair he had become heedless, reckless, and hopeless. His bosom cherished no anticipation, but he stood with an unbelieving wish, that those friends who, in the more happy and prosperous days of his existence, when his now distant home smiled upon him and pleasure threw her golden blandishments and allurements over past scenes of life, had so often pledged their fidelity, might not forget him utterly, but send one solitary token of friendship and love, one line, to say that he was not banished from all memory, and that the world was not become so much of a wilderness as the fainting throbs of his heart prompted him to believe.

When the till rose and the crowd gathered around to receive the contents of the mail, he did not rush with them, but stood aloof, with arms folded across his breast, and a downward gaze, as if unwilling to retard the receipt of happiness to others, and yet not wishing to be a witness of joys in which he could have no partnership. The crowd came and went, despatched and received despatches. The business man and the speculator were favored with prompt advices, from their several correspondents, and hastened to close their bargains and engagements. Horatio Tristram Tighlface, Esq. once more made his appearance, and with ungloved hands received the gift letter sheet and departed. The little girl returned, and ran home with infantile glee and alacrity to exhibit her success and give joy to her family. Innumerable applications were made—the successful were volubly in their joy, and the unsuccessful went their way, some with downcast looks, others with a half affected and half felt indifference.

When the call of the last one had been answered, the stranger raised his eyes and advanced slowly to the aperture. There appeared an unwillingness even in this—his desire seemed to be not to learn if there were letters for him, but if there were none. Letters he knew he ought to have, but he dreaded to feel that a repitition of disappointment only awaited him. A slight convulsion was observed in his frame as his eyes became fastened upon the initials designating the box, where letters directed to his and similar names were placed. It had been empty for several days, but now two folded sheets were there which no owners had claimed. A deeper hectic of hope and fear played upon his pale features as he bent a more earnest gaze at the parcel within—but still he remained silent. The excited glimmer which had found a place within his bosom, was contending with the settled chill of despair. It was the banishment of its last spark, which had arisen in his breast, that he dreaded; he was willing that it should remain there; and feared the consequence of its annihilation. At length he attempted to speak; but his voice was choked—the hectic upon his cheek now backwards and changed to a

deadly pale—he raised his arm and convulsively pointed to the box—speak he could not—the agony of feeling was fast overcoming him. The clerk understood him, and from frequent inquiries remembered his name. He raised and handed the letter—it was the wished for superscription—the remembered hand writing. In an ecstasy of joy he kissed it, tore asunder the seal, and over the contents wept out the contending tides of emotions. He was happy.

[From the Philadelphia Casket.]
THE FUGITIVE—A TALE.

BY L. WILNER.
"Ye madmen, hold! Who quench the fires of your pernicious rage With purple torrents issuing from your veins!" SHAKESPEARE.

There are few things more destructive to our peace and happiness in this world, than frequent fits of violent and uncontrollable anger. For besides the present uneasiness occasioned by the inordinate indulgence of this passion, it often gives occasion for future repentance, and perhaps is succeeded by the most poignant regret.

A few years ago there appeared in the city of New York a young man who excited no ordinary degree of attention. He was, in all likelihood, a native of this country, but from what particular section he had come was an impenetrable mystery. On his arrival he was a perfect stranger in the city, but he had subsequently formed much acquaintance in the gay circles of society, and among the literary amateurs, to whom his classical attainments, and his easy and agreeable conversation, had rendered him an acceptable companion. He passed by the name of Moreton, but if any person were so inquisitive as to wish to become acquainted with his family history, or the place of nativity, or the circumstances of his former life, the inquiry was immediately checked by the most haughty reserve, and sometimes even with visible resentment. These peculiarities, for a time, passed with little observation, as Moreton appeared to be wealthy, and his conduct, which was uniformly upright and honorable, forbade the suspicion that he had been guilty of any unworthy action, much less of any crime that might affix a stigma on his character.

Among the families he had been accustomed to visit was that of Mr. Selby, a gentleman of great respectability, who had formerly been engaged in mercantile pursuits, but having acquired a large fortune, he had retired from business, and taken up his residence in a beautiful villa about two miles from the city. His dwelling was adorned with all the rural decorations that wealth could purchase, and a refined and even romantic taste could suggest. But the chief ornament was his daughter, Clarissa, whose beauty was an universal theme of admiration, and whose worth (a rare circumstance in such cases) was proportioned to her beauty.

There appeared to be a congeniality between the minds of Clarissa and Moreton, and in that case, conversational intercourse only necessary to create a mutual attachment. This opportunity was not wanting, and the attachment followed of course. Oh, how important before they suffered their affections to be engaged by the assiduous and insinuating manners of their admirer! Clarissa did not want discretion, but her character was tinged with romance, which often perverts the best natural abilities. The progress of love is so imperceptible. It was thus in the case of Clarissa, before the parties became aware of the situation, they were deeply involved in the tender regard for each other, which, with minds of real sensibility, is not frequently evanescent. Moreton and Clarissa seemed entranced in the delicious anticipations of their future happiness, but were soon awakened to present suffering and painful realities.

There are many persons who will take as much pains to accomplish the misery of others as to advance their own welfare. Of this number was Maria Caldwell; deficient in personal charms herself, she concealed in her bosom the most inveterate spite against those who possessed the advantages of beauty. She was intimate with Clarissa, but that innocent and unsuspecting girl had never discovered this detestable trait in her character.

Maria envied Clarissa her elegant admirer, and resolved in her mind some plan to dispossess him. I believe there is the wish of her selfish acquaintance. Whether the demon herself suggests expedients to his agents, or whether vicious people are naturally more fruitful in the invention of schemes than others, we know not; it is certain, however, that when a wicked design is once formed, means are seldom wanting to carry that design into execution. Whenever Moreton was mentioned in her presence, Maria assumed a look of perplexity, and sometimes even let fall expressions of doubt and suspicion. For some time this conduct was slightly observed, but at length even the unsuspecting Clarissa was alarmed, and one day addressed Maria to the following purpose:

"For the sake of heaven, my friend, tell me what you know of Moreton, or of what you suspect him. I believe there is something in your thoughts which you have a reluctance to reveal; but you know the engagement between Moreton and myself, you know also that those engagements will probably be consummated in a short time by a matrimonial union; if you, therefore, know ought to his disadvantage, it is your duty, as my friend, to make the disclosure." To which Maria replied:

"I should little deserve the name of your friend, my dear Clarissa, if I forbore to speak when your most important interests are concerned. I should be unworthy of your regard if I suffered the happiness of your life to be destroyed without making any effort to prevent it. It is true, I suspect Moreton, and think there is great room for suspicion. When did he come? Would any man, who enjoyed the consciousness of rectitude, refuse to divulge the place of his nativity and former residence? Is not such a refusal itself a presumption of guilt? And again, have you not observed a gloom sometimes gathering over his countenance, even while he was in your presence? I do most firmly believe that that gloom is occasioned by remorse for some concealed and criminal action. But could you seriously think of marrying a man under such circumstances? I hope your prudence itself would prevent such an inconsiderate step."

It will be seen that Maria reasoned here with some accuracy, and only a good motive was wanting to make her conduct exemplary. Some moments in silence and dejection, at length she raised her head and answered in the following words:

"It was always my intention to demand some explanation of his mysterious conduct, and I believe that he would give it. It was my belief also that his reserve was occasioned by some painful circumstances in his former life, but I never suspected him of any thing criminal. When next we meet, however, if he refuses to account for his extraordinary behaviour, he shall see me no more."

Maria commended this resolution, and soon after took leave of Miss Selby. For the first time in her life, the latter experienced mental anguish and painful suspense, which is thought by some to be more intolerable than certainty itself. Maria had secretly been gone half an hour before Moreton entered the apartment. He perceived that Clarissa had been weeping, and tenderly inquired the cause of her distress. She told him without reserve, and earnestly requested to know whether it was in his power to clear up those suspicions which had arisen concerning his character.

Moreton became agitated in his turn. "Miss Selby," said he, "I have requested you to excuse me on this point; can you imagine no circumstances wherein such concealments would be desirable, without the supposition of a crime. But tell me who they are who have endeavored to fill your mind with distrust and I will make them acknowledge their error." "The persons who suggested these suspicions," said Clarissa, "are my friends, and have been prompted by their solicitude for my welfare. To convince us of our error, you must remove the causes which gave rise to our erroneous impressions. In short, Mr. Moreton, however painful a separation may be to my own feelings, I can never be yours while you preserve this mysterious silence."

This conversation continued for some considerable time; Moreton used every argument and entreaty to induce Clarissa to give up the inquiry—but she was not to be moved from her purpose, and her pertinacity almost drove him to frenzy. At length, starting from his seat, he exclaimed—"Miss Selby, I have done; your object is gained—it is my unhappy destiny that pursues me, and I find it is vain to contend with that destiny. I will unveil this mystery, and then we must part forever. Oh, Clarissa, did I ever expect to utter these words—part—and forever; that is unavoidable. I feel an irresistible impulse in my mind which drives me to make my confession. Know then that my real name is — and that I am a murderer."

At these words Clarissa clasped her hands in agony; all color forsook her face, and she scarcely heard the voice, or understood the language of Moreton, as he continued:—"Yes, Clarissa, I am a murderer, and the murderer of my friend, the brave, generous and talented George Reynolds. We were born in the same village, educated in the same college; but all this could not prevent me from shedding blood. One day at a tavern a quarrel arose between us from some trifling origin, and a challenge was the consequence. We met at the first fire, my ball entered his heart, and I left him dead on the field. The laws of our state are severe against duelling, and I was obliged to fly to avoid the disgrace of imprisonment. But I can never escape the innate torments of conscience."

I look forward with complacency to the hour that shall release me from the horrors of remorse. Clarissa, farewell, you shall see me no more; this evening I will embark on the ocean, where I may find something congenial to my feelings. The storms and tempests of my mind are over, I have shed the last tear, and Clarissa indeed saw him no more. Five years rolled away, and Clarissa became the wife of an amiable and respectable gentleman, a merchant of New-York. The recollections of her former suitor, however, were not entirely obliterated; she thought of him with mingled emotions of pity and horror. One day, while reading the account of a shipwreck, she discovered in the list of those that had perished, the name of Henry Moreton. She endeavored to persuade herself that all affection for this object had been eradicated from her bosom; but a shower of tears now convinced her that she was not altogether indifferent, and that the "first love" of woman is not often entirely removed by subsequent impressions, nor destroyed by the frown of adversity.

From the Casket.
THE ROMAN OF 1140.

—They never fail who die
In a great cause: the block may soak their gore;
Their heads may sadden in the sun; their limbs
Be strung to city gates and castle walls;
But still their spirit walks abroad. Though years
Eclipse, and others share as dark a doom,
They haunt the deep and sweeping thoughts
Which o'erpower all others, and conduct
The world at last to freedom.
—When liberty rallies
Once more in thy region, remember me
then!

The illustrious poet from whom we have made these extracts, calls Cola di Rienzi, the last of Romans. Rienzi possessed some of the qualities of the Romans of the olden time—something of the lofty spirit and determined energy of the days of the Republic—something of the Brutus whom he partially imitated. But he was weak, vain, inconsistent, and unstable. His ardent eloquence, stimulated by the murmur of his people, roused the people to a sense of their wrongs and a perception of their strength. His active enterprise placed him at their head, gave success to his bold attempts, and invested him for him to show the firmness of his virtue—the soundness of his principles—the strength of his character. But urged forward too rapidly by the gales of fortune, lizzy with his elevation, the infatuated Rienzi played the part of one whose intellect had become disordered, from a contemplation of the magnitude that surrounded him and of which he felt himself the possessor; from lending a willing ear to the corrupting voice of adulation that hailed the victorious leader, from beholding the aristocratic tyrants of the land crouching beneath his feet; and no "legitimate" could have displayed a more ridiculous fondness for legal pomp and pageantry, than the son of the innkeeper and the washerwoman.

About two hundred years previous to the surrection of Rienzi, a purer and a nobler spirit appeared among the degenerate children of the Roman republicans, who for a time revived the pristine pride of freedom, and kindled the expiring embers of Roman valor in an evanescent flame. This man, like the great founder of the reformation, was of the monastic order, and the lowly ecclesiastic claimed with all the boldness and the zeal of

conscious truth against the usurpations, the arrogance, and the peculations of the priesthood. The fame of Arnold, of Brescia, has not been preserved and extended as it ought; and we hear but little of one who had more of the old Roman in him than any of his countrymen since the death of Cicero, and who was far above Rienzi in mental greatness, and in moral worth. Some parts of his career assimilate very nearly to that of Rienzi, before the latter degraded himself by his extravagancies, and would, perhaps, afford as good a subject for the pen of an able dramatic writer, such an one, for instance, as Miss Mitford. Though we were she to attempt it, I would advise her to keep more faithfully to history in the delineation of her hero, and not sacrifice consistency to effect quite so much as she has done in "Rienzi." But, indeed, there would not be the same inducement; there would not be the same necessity, in order to preserve the dignity of the principal character. Arnold of Brescia had none of the weaknesses of Rienzi about him, to reduce him to "the vulgar level of the great." His career might make an excellent foundation for a tragedy or romance. It might be wrought up by a skillful hand into a piece of thrilling interest. The materials are ample.

There is a degree of grandeur about his schemes; a lofty and dignified integrity in his conduct, that takes captive the imagination and the feelings. We admire his ambition, we glory in his efforts, we rejoice in his success, we mourn over his fate, and our indignation rises at the cowardice and perfidy of a people who did not deserve to be free—who yielded up their benefactor to the vengeance of his enemies; though we feel a secret pride and exultation of heart at the undiminished bravery with which he resisted to the last, and the unshrinking firmness with which he met his terrific death, when he found it to be inevitable. What can be better calculated to call into action the noblest impulses of our nature, than the struggle of a mighty mind after the precious boon of freedom; the attempts of a superior spirit to bring back the energy and virtue of a people, the wisdom that once swayed their councils, the valour that once crowned their arms, the institutions that fostered their national strength in the days of their glory; to raise them up from the degradation of political and mental vassalage, in defiance of all obstacles and opposition, in spite of all the terrors which civil and religious tyranny could array against him? We behold Arnold of Brescia standing forth against the errors of the church, with a daring equal to that of Wickliff or of Luther, and braving the fulminations of the Vatican, in the heart of Rome itself. Supported on the immutable authority of the oracles of truth, an authority to which his antagonists could not object; he told the clergy that they had no claim to temporal honors and possessions—that the sword and the sceptre should be swayed by the civil magistrate alone—that they should receive the support of the voluntary oblations of the faithful, and then their lives would be remarkable for frugality and industry, and not for luxury, idleness, and avarice. He told the people to assert the inalienable rights of men, to restore the laws and

the restored pontiff, he had sought a refuge in Campania, and was protected by his nobles; but he could not stand against the power of the Emperor. And of his numerous followers, of those who shared in his confidence, honoured his person, and shouted in his train, not one was found to lift the voice of opposition, or the arm of energy, to rescue his benefactor from his cruel and most unmerited death.

So pure in his morals was Arnold of Brescia, that sharp-sighted malice could not discover even a failing to fasten upon and to aggravate. He was rigid even to austerity; and Bernard, his virulent antagonist, who assailed him with copious invective as the worst of heretics—who scanned his conduct with microscopic eye—who watched with feverish eagerness for some defect, some foible, some aberration of frail humanity, which he might produce to destroy in some degree, the influence and the extension of his tenets, even he is forced to confess that Arnold would be a valuable acquisition for the church, and that his moral character was without stain.

Strong and decisive, indeed, must have been the mind which could thus shake the shackles of education and authority, of interest and example, and rise in solitary majesty; a specimen of individual independence of thought; like a lone mountain catching the first gleams of the dawn, while the world around lies in darkness and in error; and as this mountain receives the winds of the storm, so did this mind of dignity receive the words of the scornful. Such a man must stand among the native nobles of our race, though complete, or immediate success should not crown their efforts. A few of them to act as the leaders of the many in a country determined to be free, would be sufficient to redeem it. To them it might truly be said—

Let your country see you rising,
And all her chains are broke.

The ashes of the martyr were cast into the Tiber; probably they should be gathered and cherished as relics. It might, perhaps, have been imagined that the ashes of Arnold would have had the same effect upon the courage of his surviving followers, as the skin of Zisca, the warrior reformer, is related to have produced in another country, and at a later and more prosperous period.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION AT IPSWICH.
The following account lately appeared in the "Christian Advocate," a journal of very extensive circulation, published at New York by the Methodist persuasion.

"This [Ipswich] is an interesting town, and very ancient, containing about 2500 inhabitants. They are a plain, warm-hearted, and industrious people, and were at the time when the great work broke out, especially prepared for its appearance. Besides, there had been much excitement in the Methodist Episcopal church under the care of the Rev. J. J. Bliss, an indefatigable man and firm presiding officer. Early in the present New England Conference year he appointed four days' meeting, which was greatly blessed to the awakening and conversion of many immortal souls. In the latter end of December he excited some curiosity among the professors of the Calvinistic faith and the congregations. They attended Methodist meetings, and of them for the first time, and were apparently wrought upon in a most wonderful manner. 'I will relate now what passed before my own eyes, and to the truth of which hundreds are ready to testify.'

"Saturday evening, after sermon, one man and one woman appeared at the altar under great distress of mind. The man had just left a sick, and as he supposed dying bed, where he most solemnly promised if restored to health, to avail himself of the first opportunity to make known his situation, and beg for mercy. The meeting closed without any thing very remarkable. On the Sabbath day the presence of the Lord was sweetly manifested, and we had some tokens for good. In the evening twenty souls pressed to the altar, and a very solemnity seemed to prevail. On Monday morning we continued our meeting; and on Tuesday brother Stone and Loomis arrived. During the first three days a sacred influence was visibly affecting many hearts and before the close of the week alone one hundred came forward for prayers. On the second Sabbath, it being the first of the present year, divine glory filled the earthly temple, and God appeared in the cherubim in his beauty and majesty, subduing the hearts of the impenitent to his mild and peaceful sceptre. The morning service was overpowering and through the discourse, though I could perceive nothing very striking, either in the matter or manner of delivery, the Lord was wonderfully at work, breaking up the fallow ground. Rocks and mountains were melted down in his presence, and hundreds were pricked in their hearts. That day will never be forgotten, either by preacher or hearers. It was not by the power of human eloquence, God wrought on that never to be forgotten Sabbath. At the close of the afternoon service, nearly three hundred persons of every class of society were seen upon their knees, huddled in the dust, crying for mercy—and before the day had gone up to heaven with its reward, forty-six, we trust, were among the sealed ones whose names were written in the Lamb's book. Indeed, I find description comes short of reality. That will be held in everlasting remembrance on earth and in heaven. No tongue can tell the scenes of glory and victory that gladdened the hearts of God's children. Infidels and drunkards, blasphemers and triflers, pleasure takers and skeptics, were lying prostrate at the foot of the cross. Whole families wept before the Lord. Satan's kingdom trembled in its centre. It was enough to melt the heart of adamant to see the tall oaks of Bashan, the proud rugged champions of sin, broken down before the throne, and yielding up the weapons of their rebellion, and becoming like little children; and shouting the high praises of redeeming grace and dying love. Almost all the persons employed in the cotton factory being awakened, they were unable to attend to their usual labor, and for several days it was closed. Many lost their appetite for food, and their desire for sleep, and went mourning from house to house, crying out, 'What shall we do to be saved?' A universal solemnity pervaded the whole community, and very few indeed, were found hardy enough to oppose the Holy Spirit's influence and operations;—and had not an anti-evangelical spirit entered into the professors of a sister church, who could not bear to part with the leaves and fishes, the work would have progressed more powerfully, carrying victory and conquest in the hearts of thousands. But I am obliged, very unwillingly, however, to change the picture. Our good Congregational brethren, particularly the ministers, began to tremble for their flock, and at first opposed the work; and I regret to say that

the restored pontiff, he had sought a refuge in Campania, and was protected by his nobles; but he could not stand against the power of the Emperor. And of his numerous followers, of those who shared in his confidence, honoured his person, and shouted in his train, not one was found to lift the voice of opposition, or the arm of energy, to rescue his benefactor from his cruel and most unmerited death.

So pure in his morals was Arnold of Brescia, that sharp-sighted malice could not discover even a failing to fasten upon and to aggravate. He was rigid even to austerity; and Bernard, his virulent antagonist, who assailed him with copious invective as the worst of heretics—who scanned his conduct with microscopic eye—who watched with feverish eagerness for some defect, some foible, some aberration of frail humanity, which he might produce to destroy in some degree, the influence and the extension of his tenets, even he is forced to confess that Arnold would be a valuable acquisition for the church, and that his moral character was without stain.

Strong and decisive, indeed, must have been the mind which could thus shake the shackles of education and authority, of interest and example, and rise in solitary majesty; a specimen of individual independence of thought; like a lone mountain catching the first gleams of the dawn, while the world around lies in darkness and in error; and as this mountain receives the winds of the storm, so did this mind of dignity receive the words of the scornful. Such a man must stand among the native nobles of our race, though complete, or immediate success should not crown their efforts. A few of them to act as the leaders of the many in a country determined to be free, would be sufficient to redeem it. To them it might truly be said—

Let your country see you rising,
And all her chains are broke.

The ashes of the martyr were cast into the Tiber; probably they should be gathered and cherished as relics. It might, perhaps, have been imagined that the ashes of Arnold would have had the same effect upon the courage of his surviving followers, as the skin of Zisca, the warrior reformer, is related to have produced in another country, and at a later and more prosperous period.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION AT IPSWICH.
The following account lately appeared in the "Christian Advocate," a journal of very extensive circulation, published at New York by the Methodist persuasion.

"This [Ipswich] is an interesting town, and very ancient, containing about 2500 inhabitants. They are a plain, warm-hearted, and industrious people, and were at the time when the great work broke out, especially prepared for its appearance. Besides, there had been much excitement in the Methodist Episcopal church under the care of the Rev. J. J. Bliss, an indefatigable man and firm presiding officer. Early in the present New England Conference year he appointed four days' meeting, which was greatly blessed to the awakening and conversion of many immortal souls. In the latter end of December he excited some curiosity among the professors of the Calvinistic faith and the congregations. They attended Methodist meetings, and of them for the first time, and were apparently wrought upon in a most wonderful manner. 'I will relate now what passed before my own eyes, and to the truth of which hundreds are ready to testify.'

"Saturday evening, after sermon, one man and one woman appeared at the altar under great distress of mind. The man had just left a sick, and as he supposed dying bed, where he most solemnly promised if restored to health, to avail himself of the first opportunity to make known his situation, and beg for mercy. The meeting closed without any thing very remarkable. On the Sabbath day the presence of the Lord was sweetly manifested, and we had some tokens for good. In the evening twenty souls pressed to the altar, and a very solemnity seemed to prevail. On Monday morning we continued our meeting; and on Tuesday brother Stone and Loomis arrived. During the first three days a sacred influence was visibly affecting many hearts and before the close of the week alone one hundred came forward for prayers. On the second Sabbath, it being the first of the present year, divine glory filled the earthly temple, and God appeared in the cherubim in his beauty and majesty, subduing the hearts of the impenitent to his mild and peaceful sceptre. The morning service was overpowering and through the discourse, though I could perceive nothing very striking, either in the matter or manner of delivery, the Lord was wonderfully at work, breaking up the fallow ground. Rocks and mountains were melted down in his presence, and hundreds were pricked in their hearts. That day will never be forgotten, either by preacher or hearers. It was not by the power of human eloquence, God wrought on that never to be forgotten Sabbath. At the close of the afternoon service, nearly three hundred persons of every class of society were seen upon their knees, huddled in the dust, crying for mercy—and before the day had gone up to heaven with its reward, forty-six, we trust, were among the sealed ones whose names were written in the Lamb's book. Indeed, I find description comes short of reality. That will be held in everlasting remembrance on earth and in heaven. No tongue can tell the scenes of glory and victory that gladdened the hearts of God's children. Infidels and drunkards, blasphemers and triflers, pleasure takers and skeptics, were lying prostrate at the foot of the cross. Whole families wept before the Lord. Satan's kingdom trembled in its centre. It was enough to melt the heart of adamant to see the tall oaks of Bashan, the proud rugged champions of sin, broken down before the throne, and yielding up the weapons of their rebellion, and becoming like little children; and shouting the high praises of redeeming grace and dying love. Almost all the persons employed in the cotton factory being awakened, they were unable to attend to their usual labor, and for several days it was closed. Many lost their appetite for food, and their desire for sleep, and went mourning from house to house, crying out, 'What shall we do to be saved?' A universal solemnity pervaded the whole community, and very few indeed, were found hardy enough to oppose the Holy Spirit's influence and operations;—and had not an anti-evangelical spirit entered into the professors of a sister church, who could not bear to part with the leaves and fishes, the work would have progressed more powerfully, carrying victory and conquest in the hearts of thousands. But I am obliged, very unwillingly, however, to change the picture. Our good Congregational brethren, particularly the ministers, began to tremble for their flock, and at first opposed the work; and I regret to say that

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they resorted to means to turn the current in their favor, for from the pure spirit of Christianity, I doubt, Messrs. Editors, the propriety of tampering with young converts to answer secular purposes, and hope the day is not far distant, when the abominable spirit of proselytism, as it is now exercised, will be put down by the good sense and good feeling of all good men. One trait in this work was remarkable—a great proportion of the converts were men, many of them aged, and a number of them heads of families. On the whole, I believe the revival in Ipswich, taking all the circumstances together, to be one of the most glorious that has visited our country since the days of the apostles.

AGRICULTURAL.

The following article from a late number of the *Elgin (Scottish) Courier* may not prove uninteresting to our agricultural friends:—**OBSERVATIONS ON THE MAKING, CURING, AND CASKING OF BUTTER.** A number of copies of the subjoined having been lately printed in another form at the *Courier* office for one of our country gentlemen, we think we cannot do a more acceptable service to our agricultural friends than to insert it in this place. It was drawn up by order of the Agricultural Association, as the result of inquiries into the practice adopted in Ireland in the making of butter, and of the experience of some extensive curers in the county of Aberdeen.—Ed.

1st. The milk-house or dairy should have no internal communication with any other building. It must be kept free from smoke, well aired, and no potatoes, fish, onions, cheese, or any thing likely to impart a strong or bad smell, should be kept therein. In short, nothing but the dairy utensils, which must be kept sweet and clean.

2d. The milk, when brought in from the cows should be strained through a fine hair sieve or strainer, and, when cool, put into sweet well seasoned oaken cogs, keellers, or milk-pans—the latter to be preferred. A tin skimmer, with holes in it, is the best for taking off the cream, which should always be churned while the cream is fresh.

3d. The churns, whether plump or barrel, should be made of the best well seasoned white oak; and, as cleanliness is of the first importance, great attention should be paid to the washing, drying, and airing of the churns, immediately after use, otherwise they are sure to contract a sour and unwholesome smell, which must injure the quality of the butter.

4th. The butter, immediately after being churned, should be thrown into fresh spring water, where it should remain for one hour at least, that it may grow firm; and, at the end of the third or fourth washing, some fine salt should be put into the water, which will raise the colour of the butter, and purge away any milk that remains among it. Before salting, it is very essential that no milk or water be left, otherwise a strong smell and unpleasant taste will be the certain consequence.

5th. The butter thus prepared should be immediately salted. The proportions of Salt may be from one and one-fourth to one and one-half ounce of Scotch Salt for the pound of butter, or, of the best Stove Rock or Bay Salt, one ounce for the pound. But when butter is not intended to be kept through the winter and spring, or for any long period, the quantities of Salt above recommended may be somewhat reduced, the curer exercising his own judgment in doing so.

6th. It is a very injurious practice to keep a making of butter uncured to the next churning, for the purpose of mixing the two together. This mode invariably injures the flavour of the whole, and renders it of too soft a quality ever afterwards to get firm. This applies to curers who are the producers of the butter, but as the greatest quantity of butter in this country is collected and cured by merchants they are particularly cautioned against the too common practice of throwing the fresh butter together, and retaining it in that state for days, until they have collected what they consider a sufficient quantity to commence curing; the butter treated in that manner is invariably found inferior to what is salted shortly after churning. Should, however, there not be a sufficient quantity collected in one day to fill a package when cured, the quality of the butter may in a great measure be preserved by giving it a partial salting, and covering it over with a clean linen cloth, dipped in pickle, and placing it in a cool situation. Country dealers who are in the habit of sending carts through the Districts where they reside, to collect the butter, should endeavour to arrange it so between themselves and the makers of the butter, that it is churned upon the day it is called for.

7th. When the butter is cured, it should be tramped firm into the firkin with a round, wooden tramp-stick, of sufficient weight and thickness. The firkin should be filled up to the crose, and then covered over with a little of the purest salt—sufficient room merely left for the head of the cask, and must be well secured, to exclude air and to prevent the pickle from getting out.

8th. The Liverpool Stoved Salt, or Portugal St. Ubes, or Bay Salt, is from its strength and quality, always to be preferred. All Salt must be kept quite dry, and at a distance from fire, to prevent the first imbibing the smell of the smoke. If kept in a cask, a little unslacked lime placed under it will prevent it from drawing moisture from the ground.

9th. The mixing of the Salt with the butter should be done in wooden dishes, after the water and milk are completely expelled, and no time should then be lost in tramping it into the firkin which will make it draw even and firm.

10th. The milk of new calved cows should never be set for butter until at least four days after calving, as a small quantity of beast-milk butter will injure a whole firkin. The practice of scalding cream in cold weather should also be avoided, as cream thus treated will never make good butter.

11th. Great care should be taken not to steep the firkins in boggy or unwholesome water. Nothing but the purest spring or clear running water should be used for that purpose; and the firkins should be rendered perfectly dry inside after being steeped, either by long dripping, or being rubbed by a smooth towel.—Old butter should never be mixed with new; and the lining of the casks with inferior sorts, or Grease butter, is a practice which cannot be too much reprobated.

12th. The casks ought to be made of the best oak or ash, (the former to be preferred,) and the largest size should not exceed 84 lb. gross, that being the size used in Ireland, and most convenient and saleable in the London market. The casks should be tight and well hooped. Beach, plane, elm, &c. should never be used, as that quality of wood is more apt to absorb the pickle, and, independent of the injury thereby occasioned to the butter, it will often lead to disputes about the tare.

To render these observations more complete, it might be thought necessary to point out the injurious, and even nefarious, practices, which more or less prevail in the making of butter throughout the country; but as perseverance in such practices must ultimately have the effect of entirely destroying this profitable branch of agricultural industry, it is hoped the makers of butter will see it to be their own interest to produce nothing but butter of the best quality, and that these malpractices, which are perfectly known, will be discontinued. The dealers in the country have it in their power to put a check to them; and it is expected they will do so, by refusing to purchase from those who adopt any artificial means to hasten the making of the butter, or to increase the quantity, while the quality is thereby deteriorated.

The following was addressed to a farmer of Pennsylvania, who brought a bottle of the oil to Maryland—a large dinner party on Elkridge, of gentlemen from town and country of whom we had the pleasure to be one, the salad was dressed with this sun flower oil. It was eaten, pronounced to be excellently well dressed, nobody suspecting it not to be olive oil. When the British treaty was made, cotton was deemed to be an exotic product, unworthy regard.—*American Farmer.*

THE SUN FLOWER—its culture—product—properties, uses and value. The sun flower is cultivated like Indian corn, planted in rows—the rows three feet apart and stalks eighteen inches.

Any land which produces corn will yield from 50 to 70 bushels per acre, and its worth 75 cents a bushel.

The single headed kind is preferable, and as soon as ripe, which is known by its shattering—the heads are taken on, carted to the barn floor, and immediately thrashed out with the flail, it should be cleaned with the wind mill, (or fan we suppose,) and then spread out, and occasionally turned or stirred to become dry, if left upon a large heap it may mould.

By an improved mode of extracting the oil, a bushel of seed yields a gallon of oil—three quarts cold pressed, and one quart by heating. The cake when ground is very nutritive as cattle feed, and will pay the expense of the miller.

The oil used as a purgative appears to have the same effect as castor oil, without the nausea.

Of the bottle sent, one marked with a yellow ribbon, was expressed about two months ago—the three other bottles were expressed four weeks since. The first is clearer, owing to the difference of the four weeks; it clarifies without any preparation. The three bottles are finer in their taste than that marked, which is owing to an improvement in the machinery for making it.

A bushel of seed will plant about 10 acres. I can furnish any gentleman disposed to cultivate it with the best seed. I expect to raise about 500 bushels this season and have engaged others in raising probably as much more.

CHAS. A. BARNITZ.

TO PRESERVE HAMS.—A writer for a paper called the *Genius of Liberty*, who signs John Potter, says:—“I have for more than twenty years past kept meat hanging up in my smoke house through the summer season, and no fly or bug has injured it.”

To prevent such injury, I take clean strong ley, made of wood ashes; commonly boil it, to make it stronger than it generally runs off, then I take my bacon or smoked hick, having two or three gallons of the ley in a large iron kettle. I lay the meat in the ley, and let it lie in it, then I let it dry, then I hang the meat in its former place. By this process I have invariably found that it kept the meat free from bugs and worms, and no taste of ley is perceived, not even on the outside.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

Latest from England.

The packet ship *New York*, arrived at New York from Liverpool, sailed from the latter port on the 16th June. She brings London papers of the 15th, and Liverpool of the 16th ultimo. The annexed summary of their contents is taken from the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, Evening Post and second edition of the *Journal of Commerce*.

The papers are much less interesting than was expected. His Majesty was still living, and while it was daily expected that his dissolution would be announced, it was thought very possible that by the unmitigated care taken of him, his life might be prolonged many weeks.

A letter in the *Courier* Circular from Windsor, dated on the evening of the 12th says:—“It is but too true that this amendment in His Majesty's health has been brought about by an operation of no ordinary kind—an incision in the side, near the region of the heart. This operation some of the Journals inflicted upon the Royal Sufferer more than five weeks ago; but the truth is, it never was performed until last Wednesday, when it was performed by Mr. Brodie, with great skill, in the presence of Sir Henry Hallford and Sir Matthew Tierney; and as it appears at present with unexpectedly beneficial effect.”

The recent improvement in His Majesty's symptoms is said to have been occasioned by the rupture of an internal abscess, which took place during one of the violent paroxysms to which the royal sufferer has been subject. It is said that an illustrious female relative, seeing the sufferings his Majesty underwent, expressed an opinion that it would be better to pray for his release from pain, than for a recovery, of which there was no hope. It is also reported that the king had expressed a wish to be removed to the Cottage if possible.

The forgery bill was read a third time in the House of Commons on the 7th, and Sir James Mackintosh's motion to abolish capital punishment except for the forgery of wills was carried by a majority of thirteen.

The French papers contained a rumour that England had concluded a defensive and offensive alliance with the Porte, the former guaranteeing to the latter the integrity of its possessions in Europe, Asia and Africa.

A deputation of the West India merchants, headed by the Marquis of Chandos, had a conference with Mr. Herries on the 10th.

The London Herald of the 11th states, that by documents in the Library at Stowe, the author of Junius had been discovered. Lord Temple, who was killed by a fall from his horse in 1775, is said to have been the person.

FRANCE.—A circular letter was addressed in the beginning of June, by Count Peyronnet, Minister of the Interior, to the prefects of departments, calling upon them to furnish an account of all the improvements in their departments, since the restoration. It was regarded as an electioneering movement by the opposition.

The approaching election excited more attention than the Algerine expedition. The London Courier anticipates a dreadful convulsion if the struggle should continue between the present ministry and the nation.

ALGERINE EXPEDITION.—The last accounts received in England of the French fleet, believed to be authentic, were that it left the Bay of Palma on the 1st ult. and sailed over

to the African coast, but the appearance of the weather being unfavorable for disembarkation, it returned to the former anchorage at Palma, where, at the date of the last accounts, it remained waiting for a change of weather.

In the House of Commons on the 10th of June, in answer to a question from Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Peel replied—

“That the restriction laid by the State of Georgia on vessels having on board three free persons of color, and the requisition that such vessels should perform a stipulated quarantine, was part of one of the most extraordinary enactments by any legislature he had ever seen or heard of. It appeared to him an enactment merely of internal regulation passed by that State, and that we had no right, as a friendly Power, to interfere in the regulation; however, we might be led to hope that it would not be long ere that State would consent to revise this amongst other late regulations.”

In the House of Commons, on the same day, Mr. O'Connell moved for leave to bring in a bill repealing the statutes that authorize parish vestries in Ireland to assess rates for building and repairing churches, chancels, &c. After a long debate, there were 17 in favor of the motion, 141 against.

Prince Frederick of the Netherlands is said to have declared, with regard to Greece, that he has no intention of accepting a crown which Prince Leopold has refused. Prince Emilus, of Darmstadt, is now spoken of as the new sovereign.

Private accounts from Constantinople state differences have arisen between the French Ambassador and the Reis Effendi on the subject of the expedition against Algiers. It was rumored at Constantinople that the Ambassador was about to proceed on a special mission to Egypt.

It is reported on the London Corn Exchange, that extensive and serious frauds in making up the weekly averages of grain, have been detected, and will, it is likely, be brought before the public. One is a fraudulent return from a leading port on the east coast, resulting from an extensive speculation in foreign oats.

We understand that Lord Castlereagh has been dismissed from the Admiralty Board, with little ceremony, on account of some insubordination on the part of his father, the Marquis of Londonderry. We have not heard who is to succeed him, but, of course, the place will be filled out of the army list.—*Standard.*

There is a notice of an extensive assemblage of Spanish troops towards the French frontiers; 14,900 men are already at Burgos, Miranda del Ebro, and their environs, and others are marching; the object is said to be the destruction of the privileges enjoyed by the Basque provinces, but on this subject nothing certain has transpired.

SUMMARY.

Charles Tilghman, the colored servant of Mr. Emmet, New York, has pleaded not guilty to the charge of attempting to poison his fellow servants.

The city council of Charleston, S. C. has appropriated \$500 for a philosophical apparatus for the Apprentices' Library Society.

People may travel from New Orleans to New York, 234 miles, for \$714, all but about 150 miles being by steam and canal boats. The extra expense from Pittsburgh to Erie, for meals, is 75 cents, and from Albany to New York, 374. To New Orleans it is much cheaper.

Jacob Jossler, Esq. of Columbia, Pa. raised a 10 lb. raw-blower, this was to be erected at the Fever River Mines, Upper Mississippi. The article will be so cheap as to be used for roofing houses and steamboats.

On Saturday afternoon, whilst Mr. John Sheldons was carrying the National Gazette in the southern part of the city, he fell down and died almost immediately.

The Hon. ROBERT H. ADAMS, Senator in Congress from the State of Mississippi, died at Natchez on the 2d inst. after a short illness.

The Health of Mobile, on the 6th inst. is in the Register of that date to be excellent. The town was exempt from fever of any kind.

There were 169,563 bbls. Flour inspected in the town of Alexandria, during the year ending on the 30th ult.

We understand that a man named Banton, and several others, have been apprehended at Harrodsburg on suspicion of robbing the Branch Com. Bank at that place. Bills of indictment have been found against them by the Grand Jury.—*Lexington Reporter.*

INDIANA.—A notice appears in the *Western Sun*, signed by 29 respectable citizens of Vincennes, requesting the editor to strike off 1000 extra copies of the President's Message on returning the Mayville Turnpike Bill. This is the true way. Let the people read the message, and they will do justice to the wisdom and patriotism of its author.

The Petersburg Intelligence states that the subscribers of the Roanoke Railroad Company have met the call, on Saturday last, of five dollars per share, with the greatest punctuality. The amount of stock subscribed by individuals has nearly reached \$150,000, and a material addition is still looked for.

During a thunder squall in Charleston, on the night of the 14th inst. the ship Niagara was struck by lightning which shattered the mainmast to atoms, and finally passed off through the cabin. Six persons were in the cabin at the time, in their births, but received no injury.

The fourteenth report of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, Conn. presents encouraging and interesting details concerning that institution. It appears that the whole number of pupils in May last was 119, the greater part of whom are supported by the legislatures of the New England States.

The Annapolis Republican states that a bountiful harvest has been realized in Anne Arundel county.

The Alexandria (Louisiana) Gazette states that disease had commenced its ravages in Donaldville, in that State.

During the last week there occurred in Philadelphia one hundred and ninety-six deaths. Of this number eleven persons died from the effects of cold water, six through excessive heat, and five through madness from intemperance.

A Burlington coalition paper calls the late great Democratic Convention at the Capital of Vermont a “Caucus of Jackson Leaguers.” These leaders were more than three hundred in number—the host must be innumerable and irresistible.

The Cincinnati Gazette makes the President to say lately, in relation to his opponents, “I will show them what they never saw before. (We omit the oath which the Gazette puts in his mouth)—‘What is that, General?’ ‘A nation without a debt.’—This memorable remark we take, as we find it in the Gazette. And we ask, will the People have Jackson a President, and the nation without debt—Clay, with the Mayville road and such appropriations lumbering at his back, and the nation

still burdened with debt? Choose ye between them!”

Curious explosion.—The Nashville (Tenn.) papers mention that an explosion took place in the bed of a Creek about 12 miles from that place on the 20th ult. The noise resembled that of blowing rocks; and on examination it was found that the rocky bed of the creek was cracked and shivered to a great extent. Pieces weighing 2 or 300 pounds, were broken off, and the earth and rock together were hurled in a fissure extending near 40 yards. A spring now issues from the edge of the Creek—the water, in taste and smell resembles that which runs through a bed of stone coal.

Cure of the tooth ache.—At a recent meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. Blake stated that the extraction or excision of teeth was unnecessary. He was enabled, he said, to cure the most desperate case of tooth ache (unless the disease was connected with rheumatism,) by the application of the following remedy to the diseased tooth: “Alum, reduced to an impalpable powder, two drachms; nitrous spirit of ether, seven drachms; mix and apply them to the tooth.”

PAINFUL OCCURRENCE.—Thursday Mr. M. Farland, a stevedore, while engaged at work on the deck of a vessel, in the lower part of the city, was suddenly overcome by the heat, he fell down and expired. He was carried to his house in Seventh below Shippen street. His wife, in the hope of effecting his restoration, started in haste for a physician—at the corner of Second and Gaskill street she took a drink of water, and was immediately so much affected as to be unable to stand. The most humane attention was bestowed by the people in the vicinity, but in vain; in a few minutes Mrs. M. Farland was taken home a corpse, and laid beside the dead body of her husband.

Mr. M. Farland was mentioned to us as an industrious but poor man; his four little children are now orphans, without the means of procuring a morsel of bread—their case is one that appeals with force to the best feelings of our nature, and we cannot think that in Philadelphia, there will be any lack of full and prompt ministrations to their wants.—*U. S. Gaz.*

In the city of New York during the last week there were 204 deaths. Of these, 51 were men, 27 women, 78 boys and 48 girls; 77 of the foregoing were under the age of one year. Eleven deaths occurred from drinking cold water.

NASHVILLE, July 10.

We learn from the Committee on behalf of the citizens of this place, who visited the Hermitage on Thursday last, that the President declines being present at the dinner which was to have been prepared at Vauxhall, to-day.

Whilst his friends are ready to appreciate the motives and reasons that induce him to adopt this course, they regret the disappointment it will produce. Many, very many, who would, on a fixed day of festivity, have approached him, and paid the tribute of their great personal regard and friendship, will, in all probability, not see him during his short sojourn amongst us.

We were apprized that the President had determined, before his departure from the city, to avoid as far possible, all public parade, and especially the delays and sacrifices of time to which dinner parties would subject him. A hope was nevertheless entertained, that at the end of his journey, he might consent to meet his friends here, in any way that they would have desired; and under such an expectation, arrangements were completed for his reception, which had never been bestowed on him on any former occasion.

He is expected in town early next week. We have been furnished with the following correspondence of the committee:

NASHVILLE, 8th July, 1830.

Andrew Jackson, President of the United States.

Sir: The Citizens of the town of Nashville have heard of your arrival at the Hermitage, have deputed the undersigned to wait on you and in their name to offer you their congratulations. Your long residence among them has furnished the best means of an intimate acquaintance with you as well in private as public life. They have often greeted you here before as the victorious champion of our country, on the crimson field; they now hail you as the head of the civil institutions of that country which you so well and ably defended in peril and battle. None could have regarded the measures of your administration with more interest than the people of Nashville; they had aided by every honorable means in their power, your elevation to the Chief Magistracy, under the most solemn conviction, that they would thus render an important service to their common country; and at this day it affords them sincere pleasure in declaring their satisfaction with the measures pursued in your administration of the government.—Anxious to see you among them, that they may individually offer to you the homage of their esteem, the undersigned have been directed to request you to attend a public dinner to be given to you, in the town of Nashville on such day as may be most agreeable to you. The undersigned avail themselves of this occasion to renew to you the assurances of their undiminished regard and individual attachment.

THO. CLAIBORNE,

H. R. W. HILL,

A. PORTER,

D. CRAIGHEAD,

D. BARKOW.

GENTLEMEN.—I receive the congratulations so politely presented in your note of the 13th inst. in the name of the citizens of Nashville, with a sensibility peculiar to the relation which I have so long sustained as their neighbor and friend. Within this relation is included the greater part of my life, and it would be vain for me to attempt an enumeration of the many causes which combine to make my whole public and private career an inadequate measure for the honors it has bestowed upon me and the happiness it now confers. I can only say that all my heart can feel, or reason suggest, as the subject of gratitude, unite in giving sincerity to the thanks which are due to this renewal of your confidence and regard.

Your approbation, Gentlemen, of the course of my administration thus far, is peculiarly gratifying, although its responsibility is to the people of the whole Union, there is yet a pleasure in the assurance that it meets the approval of the earliest friends, which I trust, I may enjoy as a useful stimulus in the future prosecution of my duties.

Having since my departure from Washington declined various invitations to partake of public dinners, I hope, gentlemen, that my fellow citizens of Nashville will pardon the same course on this occasion. It will afford me much pleasure to meet them at the Nashville Inn on Tuesday next, and give them a cordial shake of the hand as an earnest of my friendship for them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. THO. CLAIBORNE and others, committee.

PRINCIPLES—NOT MEN.—The following article from the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, is a plain, common sense, logical exposition of the true land marks which divided the existing parties. When every insidious effort is made to disunite and distract us—it is well, occasionally, to recur to these plain principles. Let us go together; the party, one and indivisible, is the watch-word. In union we have strength—and united in the bands of principle, we shall move harmoniously on:

“The great contest between Jackson and Adams was a contest on principle. The supporters of the former contended for a rigid construction of the constitution as practised in the time of Jefferson—the latter for an unlimited interpretation, under the name of Internal Improvements and various systems to drain the pockets of the people by taxation. Gen. Jackson was elected, but the supporters of those principles which would make the general government an almost despotic power and reduce the states to mere corporations have not given up the contest. Are we to be blinded by names when principles are at stake? No man who understands the difference between democratic and federal principles, could support the election of Mr. Adams, without supporting principles of government which never had any affinity to democracy as understood in Jefferson's time. A great laxity of principle was introduced into politics soon after the war. Many distinguished men who entered the field under the flag of democracy soon abandoned that flag, and ran up the little construction banner. The contest for General Jackson purified the atmosphere and placed parties on their original ground. How can it be supposed that any man who supported Adams did not mean to support his principles? The test of democracy in Jefferson's day was plain and distinct—Do you support the principles which brought Jefferson into power? Yes. Very well, you are a democrat. Is there any other test now? Do you support the principles which mark the policy of Jackson? Yes. Very well, you support democratic principles, and are entitled to confidence.—He who supported Adams, and who still continues to support the party, and the men that voted for him, gives prima facie evidence that he is opposed to the principles of the party that made Jackson President. Can the latter give confidence to the former? Can such an accidental thing as blood or birth, for which race horses are valued; have any thing to do in our estimate of a man's political faith and political convictions? If it were so, it would soon be found that ‘hereditary democracy’ is but another term for ‘hereditary nobility.’”

STATE OF PARTIES.

We recommend the following extract from the *Tolland (Conn.) Advocate*, to the serious consideration of the public. The principles on which this administration is opposed are precisely the same as those which governed the opposition to the administration of Mr. Jefferson; yet, the partisans of Messrs. Clay and Webster assume the name of *Republicans*! Names cannot alter things.

“There are certain leading principles that have, from the adoption of our Constitution, distinguished the two political parties, whose prominent features, or ancient land marks, have survived the mutation of names. The advocates for a ‘strong government,’ at the adoption of our Constitution, the Federalists of ‘98, of 1811, and the Clay and Webster party, of the present time, are precisely the same. This being the case, all the hickcocking about ‘Tariff’ and ‘Internal Improvement,’ becomes trifling, and besides should be considered by the people as a mere party squabble, and not a single trait in the character and conduct of the Clay and Webster party that is at variance with the Federal doctrine of ‘98 or 1811. Ask Daniel Webster if his principles are altered since 1812—what part he took with the notorious John Henry, &c.; while on the other hand, find any essential departures in the present administration from the acknowledged doctrines of Mr. Jefferson. Under these circumstances, will not the Jeffersonians lay aside all sectional and personal considerations, and rally round the standard of the Mayvillians and Lexington Road Bill has been hurried upon by the President unpopular, but the people in their decision will recollect the principles of the two parties are here involved. Mr. Clay was in favor of the bill, and had the President signed it, his act would have been a precedent for arrogating other powers not guaranteed by the Constitution; and the General Government, thus, would have been made strong, at the expense of State rights. The question to be settled by the people is, whether they are prepared to have the Government made thus strong, or to support the administration, in refusing to exercise powers of a doubtful character, to say the least. The people on this point will see the proper bearing of the question, notwithstanding the gaudy dress and rose-like name by which our opponents call it.”

MR. JEFFERSON AND THE MONOCRATS.

In a letter to Gideon Granger, dated, August 13th, 1800, Mr. Jefferson says:—“DEAR SIR: I received with great pleasure, your favor of June the 4th, and am much comforted by the appearance of a change of opinion in your State: for though we may obtain, and I believe shall obtain, a majority in the Legislature of the United States attached to the preservation of the Federal Constitution, according to its obvious principles and those on which it was known to be received—attached equally to the preservation to the States of those rights unquestionably remaining with them—friends to the freedom of religion, freedom of the press, trial by jury, and to economical Government—opposed to standing armies, paper systems, war, and all connexion other than commerce with any foreign nation; in short, a majority firm in all those principles which we have espoused and the Federalists of New England continue in opposition to these principles of good, either knowingly or through delusion, our Government will be a very easy one. It can never be harmonious or solid, while so respectable a portion of its citizens support principles which go directly to a change of the Federal Constitution, to sink the State Governments, consolidate them into one, and to MONARCHIZE that. Our country is too large to have all its affairs directed by a single Government. Public servants, at such a distance, and from under the eye of their constituents, must, from the circumstance of distance, be unable to administer and overlook all the details necessary for the good government of the citizens; and the same circumstance, by rendering detection impossible to their constituents, will invite the public agents to corruption, plunder, and waste. And I do verily believe, that, if the principle were to prevail, of a common law being in force in the United States, (which principle possesses at once the general good of all the powers of the State Governments and reduces us to a single consolidated government) it would become the most corrupt government on earth.”

“You have seen the practices by which the public servants have been able to cover their conduct, or, when that could not be done, de-

lusions by which they have varnished it for the eyes of their constituents. What an augmentation of the field for jobbing, speculation, plundering, office building, and office hunting, would be produced by an assumption of all the state powers into the hands of the General Government. The true theory of our Government is surely the wisest and best, that the States are independent as to every thing respecting foreign nations. Let the General Government be reduced to foreign concerns only, and let our affairs be disentangled from those of all other nations, except as to commerce, which the merchants will manage better, the more they are left free to manage for themselves, and our General Government may be reduced to a very simple organization, and a very unexpensive one—a few plain duties to be performed by a few servants.

Death of General Sucre.—The letters received at New York by the brig *Montilla*, from Caracas, state that Gen. Antonio JOSE DE SU- CACA had been assassinated while on his way to Panto. Of this distinguished man, the *New York Journal of Commerce* gives the following biographical sketch:—

“Next to Bolivar, Gen. Sucre is the greatest benefactor of South America. He was born at Cumana, in Venezuela, in 1793; consequently, was 37 years old at the time of his death. He was educated at Caracas, and entered the army in 1811. From 1814 to 1817 he served in the staff. He commanded the patriot forces at the battle of Pichincha, on the 24th May, 1822, when 500 Spaniards were left dead on the field, and the remainder, consisting of about 8000 men, capitulated. By this event, the independence of Columbia was finally secured. In June, 1823, he was elected Commander-in-Chief of the patriot forces in Peru, on the approach of a powerful Spanish army, and soon after was invested with the supreme command. On the 9th December, 1824, he gained the battle of Ayacucho, the most brilliant ever fought in South America, in which 1400 royalists were killed, 7000 wounded, and 3784 taken, including 16 Generals, 16 Colonels, 68 Lieut. Colonels, and 484 officers of lower grades. This secured the independence of Peru.

He afterwards liberated the provinces of Bolivia, became supreme chief, and was finally appointed by the Congress of that Republic, the last Constituent Congress at Bogota, was delegated by that body as one of the Commissioners to propose friendly terms with Venezuela; and when this mission had proved unsuccessful, and the Congress had closed its labors, he proceeded to the Southern Department to appease certain disturbances which had arisen under General Flores.—There, it would seem, he has met an untimely fate. His stature was rather below the middle size, his countenance sprightly, and his manner refined and pleasing.”

THE EPISCOPALIAN.—In the Episcopal Church of the United States there are 530 clergymen. Ten are bishops, and the others are Priests and Deacons. There is also one bishop elect, not yet consecrated. Eight are Presidents of Colleges; or preside over Collegiate Institutions under other names, as Principal, Provost, &c. Twenty-two are Professors in Colleges, Theological Seminaries, and other public institutions. Six are chaplains in the service of the United States, or in some corporate establishment. Seventy-three are Principals of Academic Seminaries of learning. And besides those engaged as Principals, many others are engaged in teaching a part of the time, in connection with pastoral duty.

METHODISTS.—From the minutes of the Annual Conferences for 1829, it appears that the total number of Methodists in the United States is 447,743 being 382,679 whites, 62,814 colored and black, and 2350 Indians. The total of the preceding year having been 418,436, there has been an increase of 29,305, in the year 1829. The travelling preachers are 1697, and the superannuated 120; being an increase of 175 in the year.

PRESBYTERIANS.—From an abstract of the Minutes of the General Assembly in 1829, it appears that the Presbyterian Church, in the United States has now 19 Synods, 92 Presbyteries, 1393 Ministers, 205 Licentiates, 195 Candidates, 3070 Churches or Congregations, and 162,816 Communicants; being an increase of 3 Synods 2 Presbyteries, 108 Ministers, 11 Licentiates, 102 Congregations, and 16,608 Communicants, and decrease of 47 Candidates for the Ministry. Of the Ministers, 40 are Presidents, or Professors in Colleges or Theological Seminaries, 3 are Chaplains in the Navy, and 15 are engaged in Missions to the Heathen. The Baptisms have been 3929 Adults and 12,171 infants, exceeding those of the preceding years by 1974. Collection during the year, chiefly for Education and Foreign and Domestic Missions, 73,068 dollars.

SALEM MURDER.—We have announced the special term of the Supreme Judicial Court, held at Salem on Tuesday last, for the trial of persons implicated in the murder of Captain White, and noticed the excellent Charge of Chief Justice Parker to the Grand Jury. The Court again met on Wednesday, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and adjourned to 3 P. M. The Grand Jury not being able to make Presentment, the Court was then adjourned to Thursday 8 o'clock, A. M. After opening the Court on Thursday (Friday) morning, at 8 o'clock, to allow the Grand Jury the use of the Court room for their sitting, an indulgence was granted, necessary by the extreme heat of the weather.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, August 3, 1830.

His Excellency:
I do beseech you, take it not amiss, I cannot, nor I will not yield to you.
Committee:
Call them again, sweet prince, accept their suit. If you deny them, all the world will rue it.
His Excy.
Will you enforce me to a world of cares? Well, call them again; I am not made of stone, But penetrable to your kind entreaties, Albeit against my conscience and my soul.
Richard III.

We have heard much talk within the last week of a meeting of the head men of the National Republicans, alias Federalists, alias the Anti-Caucus, alias the Anti-Jacksonians; and of a ticket said to have been formed for that non-descript party, on Tuesday last. Colonel William Hughlett, George Dudley, Daniel Martin and Henry Spencer, are said to have been selected; but we understand that the two last named gentlemen refuse to permit their names to be used. It is rumoured that a Committee has been selected to wait on them and solicit their consent to being nominated. But as a Convention has been called for this day week, although there is no doubt the whole matter will be definitively arranged by these grave leaders, we do not expect to know the result previous to the meeting. A prudent conduct in reference to appearances, would prevent it.

Judging from the conduct of one of these gentlemen on a former occasion, "He is not made of stone, but penetrable to their kind entreaties."

But if His Excellency consent to serve in the Legislature, and be elected, will it not look a little odd for him to be crowned King again? We suppose, however, he only wishes to give the aid of his great name to the cause throughout the State.

Jackson Republicans hold a caucus when they call a general meeting of the party, either in district meetings or a general meeting at the county town, and let the world know what they are about. But these Antis don't like open day work;—the people have too much influence at such gatherings; they are not quite select enough. We suppose the mechanics and labourers smell too strong for the delicate nerves and refined taste of this noble junta.

The patrons of the Whig will perceive that we have to-day redeemed our pledge, given a few weeks since, and increased the size and general appearance of the paper. We have no doubt this change will prove acceptable to our readers, as it will enable us to furnish them with a greater variety of matter. It will also enable us to pay more strict attention to their advertising favours.

The first rain worth notice, which we have had for more than three weeks, occurred on Sunday evening last. Previous to that time the heat of the weather and the dryness of the earth, had caused just apprehensions for the welfare of the corn crops, and for vegetation in general. The genial influence, however, of Sunday's shower, which we believe was very general, it is hoped will revive and invigorate the prospects of the husbandman.

[FOR THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG.]

Mr. Mullikin:
On Tuesday last lying in one of the bedrooms of Mr. Lowe, I heard in an adjoining room much low conversation. The constrained manner of those assembled, at first excited some little surprise, but on listening with some attention, I discovered that a select few of National Republicans from the Trappe district, with a few of the old leaders of what was formerly called the Federal party, had convened for the purpose of selecting four men, good and true, to be sent to the Legislature.

I heard it said that Galloway must be waited on. He had the one thing needful, and could not be dispensed with. Dudley must not be dropped, it would be a lack of courtesy. Who shall be the other two? Joseph Bruff, and our present Sheriff were severally mentioned: but, although good and true men, they would not do. Three or four Federalists on the ticket would excite suspicion and alarm. No, they must have two old Democrats at least.—Who then to select was the rub. Democrats were scarce among the Nationals in the Bay-side; Sir Timothy is tired, and his valiant aid might not answer the purpose. After some time I thought I heard Henry Spencer and Daniel Martin's names fixed on. There was some talk about committees waiting on them, and about hard persuasion, and the people's sympathies, &c. &c. but the buzz was so general that but little could be distinctly heard.

Next came up the Sheriffs. Much altercation here took place. I heard the sacrifices and services of him of the Trappe largely dwelt on, but they were afraid of displeasing Broad Creek Neck.

Next was the difficulty of satisfying the people with the choice they had made. What was to be done? Is it best to call a Convention* of the people, or to announce the names of the candidates informally, as if they came out of their own accord? This question was argued but I could not hear the conclusion.

I should like you Mr. Mullikin to explain this matter. You were born in the Trappe District.

* By the Gazette of Saturday, which was printed after I had written this narrative, I see a convention is called for Tuesday next; but, dropping into my knowing neighbor's, yesterday,—(hope I didn't intrude),—I learned it was the design the great folks to expedite business and save the people the trouble of intense thinking; and that consequently they intended to cut and dry the whole business in time for the meeting.

trict, and served an apprenticeship in Baltimore, and must, therefore, be up to a thing or two. Now these very men (for I knew some of them by their voices) a year or two ago were the loudest declaimers against caucuses; how then can they meet in this way to dictate to the people? But I suppose they object to the people's holding a meeting until some few select men make choice of the candidates, and then the people may meet and confirm their choice.

I am no politician, and if these men will not disturb my repose, nor set me to dreaming of plots, conspiracies and rebellions, I will thank them; but if they will cut short my afternoon nap, I shall certainly tell on them.
Yours, ever,
PAUL PRY.

Clay Caucus in Baltimore—alias Church and State Convention.
We copy the following from the Baltimore Republican. Comment from us is unnecessary.

"Having received the following communication, we comply with the request of the writer, and assure him of the authenticity of the document."

Mr. Editor:
In conversation with one of the opposition party in my neighborhood, I mentioned the secret meeting of some of the leaders of his party in June last, and pointed out the observations of your correspondent a few days ago, and your own extract from it. He became warm on the subject, and stated his disbelief of it, said that he was sure such underhanded proceedings never were sanctioned by the respectable men of the party, and dared me to produce proof. He moreover stated, that if such a meeting had taken place, a great portion of that party was ignorant of it to this day. Will you do me the favor to publish the circular at length, and give the names, that he may be satisfied? If it be of the character you mention, it will do much to undeceive many, who are led by the nose and in the dark, by the dictators of that party.
P. P.

CIRCULAR.
At a meeting in Baltimore of Citizens opposed to the existing administrations of the general and state governments, for the purpose of availing themselves of the information to be collected from a number of gentlemen from the different counties of Maryland, Gen. Thomas, of St. Mary's, was called to the chair; and R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq., of Talbot, appointed secretary. The object of the meeting having been first explained by Mr. POTTS, of Frederick.

The following resolutions were then offered by Mr. POTTS, and unanimously adopted:
Resolved, As the sense of this meeting that the time has arrived when it becomes the duty of the FRIENDS OF THE UNION, and the opponents of the ruinous and proscriptive course of the general and state governments, to devise and determine a common and animated course of election, with a view to the election to the next general Assembly of Maryland, and to a change in the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that active and energetic measures should be adopted, in each county in the state, to produce unanimity and concert among our friends, who are opposed to the system of proscriptive of the state as well as general government; and with a view to induce exertion, that the Central Committee in Baltimore be requested to address letters to such persons as they deem expedient relating to this meeting, and their views in relation to the state.
Sir and Gentlemen:
In obedience to the recommendation contained in the preceding resolution, the corresponding committee, for the city of Baltimore, have the honor to address you.

The meeting above referred to, was one of great respectability and much vigour of public and private character and sufficiently numerous for a free and useful communication of opinions. Entire harmony prevailed and the best spirit was manifested. It seemed as if every one present was willing to give himself up to the public good—to unite in any proper measures which a majority of the party should think best calculated to "reform" the state, and bring back the general government to a support of those principles by which the peace, liberty and safety of the people of the United States have been wonderfully promoted, and, consequently, their happiness and prosperity advanced.

It was gratifying to learn that, in most parts of the state, those who think with us on political subjects, were rousing themselves from that lethargy which cast Maryland, at the last election, into the hands of our opponents. It is manifest, that the victory then gained was caused by our own remissness, another evidence in support of the trite but excellent saying, that "vigilance is the condition on which liberty is granted to man." The furious zeal of the opposing party may be continued in many counties of the state, but we feel assured that our friends can successfully resist it, if they will—and accomplish a triumph unparalleled in the political history of Maryland.

We think that the time for action has now fully arrived. And, while we regard moderation as a leading characteristic of our party, we would encourage an untiring industry. We are led to believe that very many persons, by opposing to us, are more or less offended with the existing acts of the general and state governments, and that friendly communications should be had with all these, that errors in opinions may be removed, and that SUCH PUBLICATIONS AS SHALL BE FURNISHED FOR THE PURPOSE, be readily presented to them, that they may be read and considered. The great body of the people always mean to do what is right—and will do it, when not excited by prejudice or passions. Let us all act upon this principle—each and every one taking a part, as well to present to our opponents the soundness of our views, as to exert and bring into exertion every friend of our cause.—Never was there a time when personal efforts might be more gratefully offered to the general benefit; and there are many, and peculiar circumstances, which must offer themselves to every reflecting mind, why Maryland should take a lead in resisting, or putting down, those who have so much abused the power vested in them.

Our present great object is to rescue the state from the hands of those who unhappily hold it, and we would respectfully suggest that all our efforts be mainly directed to that point. BEING SUCCESSFUL, as we certainly shall be, if we deserve it, IT IS EASY TO ADVANCE TOWARDS THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF ULTIMOR PURPOSES. It is our opinion, that the people of every county should fully manage their own affairs—and with the chief purpose of electing to the ensuing house of delegates, gentlemen unequivocally opposed the present oppressed and anti-republican system of proscriptive; to men who have set themselves up as a

standard of right—who command abject submission or extend a fierce persecution.

Such seemed to be the result of the opinions of the gentlemen assembled at the meeting above described—and the committee of correspondence regard it as their duty to call that meeting in making that result known to you. The meeting also thought that the necessity of the times was such, that every zealous friend should feel willing to make sacrifices of his personal interest or private convenience—if such shall be required to insure success in any of the election districts. A resolution to do this eminently prevails in Baltimore.

It was the desire also of the meeting that frequent communications from our friends, in the doubtful counties, especially, should be made to the committee at Baltimore; to whom, from their central situation, many opportunities may occur of doing good, when the necessity of any movement for that purpose shall be made known to us.

Above all things, we recommend harmony in action, and vigorous exertion. We are gratified with a full belief that these generally exist, and to an extraordinary degree. The opponents "of the ruinous and proscriptive course of the general and state governments," so far as Maryland is concerned, have the power fully in their own hands—and we trust that it will be used for the correction of abuses, and the restoration of an enlightened and liberal policy.

With much respect,

your friends,
LUKE TIERNAN,
H. NILES,
WILLIAM STEUART,
JOHN HILLEN,
WILLIAM H. FREEMAN,
SAMUEL BARNES,
WILLIAM H. COLLINS, Committee.

Addressed to—

And all other friends in his vicinity.

The first observation which occurs upon this circular, is the character of the meeting in reference to whose recommendation it was issued. It was a SECRET, UNAUTHORISED CAUCUS of men, of whom we can judge only by the names of their officers, as published. They were delegated to this city, for a special purpose, as much removed as possible from the strifes, tumults, and angry feelings of contested elections, and factious opposition to a popular administration. They were sent too, by a particular and most respectable religious sect, composed undoubtedly of all political persuasions, who never dreamed that they were selecting officers for a POLITICAL PARTISAN CAUCUS—when they were choosing representatives for a religious convention. In our country, there happily exists, a wise jealousy of all intermingling of religion with politics, as well as an honest abhorrence of all secret and irresponsible dictation. The opposition have commenced with both these unpopular and anti-republican expedients, and can expect little good from the result.

The second obvious remark, is, that with all the public opprobrium with which the opposition have labored to cover the patriotic federalists who support this administration now, as they supported their country during the war, by classing them as Hartford Conventionists, with only the difference of a hair, nevertheless the most prominent persons in this CON-CLAVE were federalists, and one of them, at least, was an ANTI-WAR federalist, who voted in the Senate of the United States, against granting the supplies necessary to keep the troops which were to defend our borders from invasion, from death by COLD and STARVATION, upon the shores of Lake Erie. This is their federalism, one of those who could never, with any change of political opinions, draw letters to such persons as they deem expedient relating to this meeting, and their views in relation to the state.

Sir and Gentlemen:
In obedience to the recommendation contained in the preceding resolution, the corresponding committee, for the city of Baltimore, have the honor to address you.

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It was gratifying to learn that, in most parts of the state, those who think with us on political subjects, were rousing themselves from that lethargy which cast Maryland, at the last election, into the hands of our opponents. It is manifest, that the victory then gained was caused by our own remissness, another evidence in support of the trite but excellent saying, that "vigilance is the condition on which liberty is granted to man." The furious zeal of the opposing party may be continued in many counties of the state, but we feel assured that our friends can successfully resist it, if they will—and accomplish a triumph unparalleled in the political history of Maryland.

We think that the time for action has now fully arrived. And, while we regard moderation as a leading characteristic of our party, we would encourage an untiring industry. We are led to believe that very many persons, by opposing to us, are more or less offended with the existing acts of the general and state governments, and that friendly communications should be had with all these, that errors in opinions may be removed, and that SUCH PUBLICATIONS AS SHALL BE FURNISHED FOR THE PURPOSE, be readily presented to them, that they may be read and considered. The great body of the people always mean to do what is right—and will do it, when not excited by prejudice or passions. Let us all act upon this principle—each and every one taking a part, as well to present to our opponents the soundness of our views, as to exert and bring into exertion every friend of our cause.—Never was there a time when personal efforts might be more gratefully offered to the general benefit; and there are many, and peculiar circumstances, which must offer themselves to every reflecting mind, why Maryland should take a lead in resisting, or putting down, those who have so much abused the power vested in them.

Our present great object is to rescue the state from the hands of those who unhappily hold it, and we would respectfully suggest that all our efforts be mainly directed to that point. BEING SUCCESSFUL, as we certainly shall be, if we deserve it, IT IS EASY TO ADVANCE TOWARDS THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF ULTIMOR PURPOSES. It is our opinion, that the people of every county should fully manage their own affairs—and with the chief purpose of electing to the ensuing house of delegates, gentlemen unequivocally opposed the present oppressed and anti-republican system of proscriptive; to men who have set themselves up as a

their humble followers throughout the State are expected to be silent and submissive. This article having extended to such a length, we are compelled to postpone further remarks until another day.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

We have received the Baltimore American of Saturday, which furnishes us with the details of information received by the packet ship Dover, from Liverpool, at Boston, and the ship Erie, at New York from Havre. The dates by these arrivals are to the 21st. from London, 22d from Liverpool, and 16th June from Havre. The following extract of a letter from Edward Wilmer, of Liverpool, dated 22d June, 12 A. M. furnishes the substance of the latest news:—

The only thing which absorbs the public attention here is the distressing situation of the King. My private advices from Windsor direct, which are up to two o'clock on Monday morning, by express, state that each succeeding hour is expected to close the reign of our illustrious monarch: recovery is impossible. An extraordinary express from Paris, which reached London on Monday, announces the news of the landing of the French expedition against Algiers. The embarkation commenced on the morning of the 14th June, at 4 o'clock. The enemy were driven from the position which they had taken up in the rear, and the division Behremer has captured nine guns and two mortars. The French army now occupy the heights in front of the peninsula.

Baltimore Prices Current.

[From the American Farmer, July 30.]
Flour, best white wheat family, \$5.50a6.00
Super Howard street, 5.25
City Mills, 4.75a5.00
Corn Meal, bbl. 2.25
Grain, best red wheat, new, .95
Best white do. new, 1.00
Common red, .85a.90
Corn, white, .45a.46
Yellow, .47
Rye, .48
Oats, .35a.37
Beans, .90a1.00
Peas, .40a.50
Clover-seed, 3.75a4
Timothy, 5.50
Orchard Grass, 1.50a1.75
Herd's, 75a1.25
Lucerne, .50a.75 lb.
Flaxseed, 1.00
Wool, common, unwashed, lb. 15a16
washed, 18a.20
Crossed, 20a.22
Three-quarter, 28a.30
Full do. according to quality, 30a.35
Bacon, hams, Balt. cured, 9a.10
Feathers, .35
Prime Beef on the hoof, 4.50a5.00
Pine Wood, by the vessel load, 2.00
Oak, 2.75a3
Hickory, 4.50

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

GRAIN.—Supplies from Virginia and the lower counties of Maryland continue to reach the market in considerable quantities. The best white, free of garlic, may be quoted at 95 a 102 cents. Several cargoes of best red were sold during the week at 93 a 94 cents, and others, not so good, brought 85 and 93 cents per bushel. Some parcels containing garlic were sold as low as 80 cents. It may be remarked that in order to fulfil existing contracts, the millers are frequently compelled to purchase at higher rates than they otherwise would do.

Corn.—In consequence of the small number of coasting vessels in port, the sales of Corn have not been so brisk this week. A very superior cargo of white was sold yesterday at 40 cents per bushel; but that price could not be obtained for it to-day. A lot of good white was offered this morning at 45 cents, without finding a purchaser. A cargo of yellow was disposed of yesterday at 45 cents. We quote white at 43 a 45 cents and yellow at 44 a 45 cents.

Oats.—We have heard of small sales of Rye at 47 and 48 cents, which prices we quote.

Wheat.—The beginning of the week several thousand bushels of Oats were taken for an eastern market at 25 cents per bushel. Since then the article has been less abundant, and small sales have been made at 26 a 28 cents.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, in the State of Delaware, Mr. JOHN BRADLEY, of Caroline county, to Mr. MARY MORRIS, of Talbot county.

DIED.

In this town on Wednesday evening last, Mr. JOHN D. HARWOOD.
In this town on Wednesday morning last, Mr. ANN DAVIS, after a lingering illness.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

FREDERICK HARRISON, offers his services to his fellow citizens of Caroline county as a Delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland, and respectfully solicits their suffrages.

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE.

Fellow Citizens:
In the discharge of those duties which have been devolved upon me as Collector of the county, I flatter myself that the most of you are acquainted with me and my manner of doing business. I now present myself to your consideration as a candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland; should you think proper to honor me with your suffrage, the same attention which I am accustomed to devote to business, shall be applied to your best interest.

Yours &c.
SHADRACH LIGHTER.

Caroline county, August 3 1830

To the Free and Independent Voters of Caroline.

FELLOW CITIZENS:
I beg leave to tender you my services as a representative in the House of Delegates. Should you think proper to elect me, I pledge myself to use my best endeavors to perpetuate our republican institution, and the best interests of my constituents.

Very respectfully,
JAMES STAUNTON.

Caroline county, August 3 1830.

EDWARD MULLIKIN,

HAVING purchased the Printing establishment of John D. Green, Esq., and added considerably to the stock of materials, is prepared to execute all kinds of
JOBS PRINTING
with neatness and despatch, on the most reasonable terms, as:—
Pamphlets
Handbills
Cards
Posting Bills
August 3

TALBOT COUNTY TAXES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TAX.

Easton, July 13th, 1830.
ORDERED by the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, that the following advertisement be inserted once a week for four successive weeks in the Easton Gazette, the Republican Star and General Advertiser, and the Eastern Shore Whig and People's Advocate, printed and published in Easton, and the Baltimore Patriot.
A list of Land and Ground, situate, lying and being in Talbot county, and State of Maryland, liable for and charged with county Taxes for the years 1828 and 1829, together with the several Sums due and unpaid thereon, with the names of the persons chargeable with the same and on which no personal property could be found by the Collector of the said county, liable for or properly chargeable for the payment of the same, as by the return of the said collector appears, to wit:

Persons' Names.	Names and Situation of Land.	Quantity.	Sum Due.
Edward Auld's heirs	Lot on Easton Point, lot near do. and a lot on the Landing Road,	2 1-2	1 05
Samuel Adam's heirs	Lot on Harrison Street, Easton,	1-10	1 21
Cassy Bush	Lot near the Meeting House, do.	1	1 15
Major Benny's heirs	Lot on Dover St. lot on South end of Washington St. and a lot part Londonderry,	5 8	80
Jonathan Balderson's heirs	Lot on Goldsborough Street,	2 1	82
Andw. Candole, Baltimore	Windmill lot near Easton	2 1	1 63
James Earle's heirs	Four lots on Washington St. and a lot near Easton, do. on Cabinet street, do. on the Landing Road, do. on Goldsborough street, five half acre lots on South street, part of Buckingham lot near Easton, quantity and name unknown, part of Tilghman's Fortune,	5 7-12	5 28
Cloudberry Kerby, Jr. heirs	Lot on South end Washington street	349 1-8	22 31
Ezekiel Lednum	Lot near the Meeting House	4	1 54
Sam'l Ringgold, Kent county	Part Bachelor's Range and Bachelor's Addition, Lot corner of Goldsborough and Harrison Streets	260	8 30
Christians Seth's heirs	Part of Tilghman's Fortune, on Bay-Side road	84	13 02
Moses Smith	Lot near Easton,	4	91
Henry Toomy's heirs	Lot on Harrison Street, lot on Dover Road adjoining Easton,	10 3-8	2 57
Henry and Ann Troth	Lot in Easton, supposed to contain	1-8	1 11
Philip Adams	Lot in St. Michaels,	4	45
James Larimore, Baltimore	Ball's Resurvey,	197 1-4	7 46
Solomon Cummins	Tract of land called Renard-Keep-out, resurveyed and called Oakley's addition,	40	70
Joshua W. Cummins	Two lots in St. Michaels,	67 1-2	93
Greenbury Griffin	Tract of land called Content, resurveyed, and part of Chance enlarged	20	63 1-2
Peter Harrison	Lot in St. Michaels,	4	76
Thomas Harrison's heirs	Part of Godwin's Addition,	15	40
Jeremiah Marshall	Part of Oakley,	40	57 1-2
James Purley	Lot in St. Michaels,	1	1 24
James Pursey's heirs	Eight lots in St. Michaels,	11	1 06
John Wrightson's heirs	DISTRICT, No. 3.		
John Bullen's heirs	Part Pills Range, part Hutchinson's	235	5 69
John B. Bordley	Part Timothy's Lot	394	6 68
James Medford	Lot in Oxford	1	61 1-4
James Walker's heirs	Part of Jamaica and Walker's Discovery, DISTRICT, No. 4.	86	99 1-2
Richard L. Austin	Austin's Trial and Mill Hundred	187	2 18
James Austin's heirs	Name unknown,	80	1 98
Allen Bowie's heirs	Part of Noble's Chance and part of other tracts,	170	1 53
Anthony Booth	Part of John's Hill part of Bloomsbury and part of Sherwood's Industry,	107	1 72
Elizabeth Casson	Part of Dudley's Chance and part of other tracts,	290	4 50
Daniel Caulk's Heirs	Part Parker's Park, part Parrott's Reserve, part John's Hill,	492 1-2	3 67
Henry Downes's Heirs	Part of Austin and part of other tracts,	676	8 60
John Emory, Queen Ann's	Chesnut Ridge, Partnership, Chesnut Bay, Robert's Purchase,	634	11 73
Seth Faulkner's Heirs	Neighbours Keep Out,	1133	2 97
John Ferguson's Heirs	Noble's Meadows,	216	8 04
John Garey's Heirs	Part Strawberry Hill, part Addition, part Burks Range, part of Elizabeth's Enlargement,	80	3 71
Zebulon Gregory	Part Stapard Moore, part Creedly's lot,	276 1-2	10 45
John McDonald's Heirs	Part Perkins's Discovery, part Carters Farm,	153	1 84
Christiana Morgan's Heirs	Part Advantage,	45	46 1-2
Joseph Nicholson's Heirs	Part of Arcadia,	172 1-2	12 63
Edward Roberts	Farmer's Delight, Springfield and New Design,	210	9 49
Sarah Robert's Heirs	King's Bridge,		
John Ridout, Queen Ann's	Planters Inheritance, part Lloyd's Costin, Rebecca's Gardens,	240	4 34
William Scott's Heirs	Part Turkey Neck, part Mill land,	34	5 17
John Sands	Part Colton, part Selby and part of other tracts,	325	8 75
John Tillotson's Heirs	Name unknown,	170	16 31
Francis, James and Elizabeth Turner	Part Hampton and part Loveday's Purchase,	290	7 44
Rebecca Wootler's Heirs	Part Noble's Addition part Planters Delight,	152	3 34

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That unless the county charges on the lands as aforesaid, proportionable part of advertising and all other legal charges thereon due, shall be paid to SOLOMON MULLIKIN, Esq., the Collector of the Tax for said county, on or before the tenth day of September next or within thirty days after the publication of this notice is completed, the lands so charged as aforesaid or such claim thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same, pursuant to the act of Assembly entitled "An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this State," passed November session, 1797.

Easton, July 31, 1830.

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

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

30th day of July Anno Domini 1830.

ON application of WILLIAM ARRINDALE, administrator of John Arrindale, lately of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed this thirtieth day of July A. D. 1830.

WM. ARRINDALE, adm'r. of John Arrindale, deceased.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

August 3 Sw

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

30th day of July Anno Domini 1830.

ON application of WILLIAM ARRINDALE, administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of John Garey, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed this thirtieth day of July A. D. 1830.

WM. ARRINDALE, adm'r. of John Garey, deceased.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

August 3 Sw

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

POETRY.

From the Baltimore Miner & Saturday Post.

THE DEPARTURE.

Farewell! Farewell, my father's cot,
Farewell, ye fields of green,
Wherever chance may cast my lot,
I'll think of you I ween.

Thou home of all the wanderings
Of boyhood's pleasant hour,
Thou art the place whence memory brings
The trophies of her power.

Old Ballad.

Away, away o'er the bonny blue mountain,
Away and away o'er prairie and flood,
No rest for my foot till it dips in the fountain,
The uttermost spring of the Lake of the Wood.

Away from the home of my father, I'm fleeing
From the mother that gave and that guarded
My being,
The sisters that loved me, the friends that caressed,
I flee to the solitudes far away west.

Calm Lake of the Wood! In thy silver seclusion
How sweet from the toil of the world to lay
My head;
Where free from the fear of all mortal intrusion,
My soul may expand to the verge of the sky—

I'll bound o'er the wave of thy delicate ocean
In its maddening calm or its boyish commotion—
Thy loneliness leaves to my wishes no more
Than to live on thy waters & die on thy shore.

At morning's first gleam o'er the top of Wa-
ronquin
With my bark in the race for the maid I will
dare,
And distance the sprite of the brave Alonquin
Till he give o'er his phantom pursuit in des-
pair.

With my arm so strong, and my paddle so true,
Oh! I'll row till I grow to my light-winged ca-
noe,
And are the blue welkin and water between,
A couple more lightsome shall never be seen.

And wearied at last with the day's agitation,
When night has reclaimed her star chan-
delliers,
I'll throw myself down in the couch of creation
And sleep to the serene song of the spheres.

No vagabond thought of my home far away
Shall intrude on the thronging delights of the
day;
And I care not what visions my sleep may be-
guile,
If I dream not of her who has caused my exile.

Oh! physics and chemistry, where's your attrac-
tion
For my studies, my books, my dull lectures,
what care I?
I toss them aside in disdain and distraction,
To think of the dark-rolling eyes of my Ma-
ry—

Though transcendently dark be the hue of her
eye,
Her heart's its atrocity well may outvie;
And the snows that repose on her brow and
her breast,
Are never so cold as the soul they invest.

Yet 'tis vain to regret, tho' my heart I can
blame none,
Since gone is the glance of her eye on me
thrown,
Like the sun-beam that fell on the statue of
Memnon,

Waking music and life from silence & stone.
Then away and away o'er the bonny blue
mountain,
Away and away o'er prairie and flood.

I slake not my thirst, till I drink of the fountain,
The uttermost spring of the Lake of the Wood.

"On the shore at the fethermost end of this
Lake, our guides showed us a grave, such as
the Scotch call a cairn, a heap of stones thrown
over the body of a chief of the Alonquin na-
tion, who drowned himself in disgust of life,
after an unsuccessful canoe race for a fair
damsel of his tribe, who had the unfortunate
honor of attracting two suitors of distinction.

Feeling no preference in her own breast for
either, she left them to the amicable adjust-
ment of their claims, and they agreed upon the
method just spoken of. At a certain season of
the year, early in the morning, his spirit is
said to be seen skimming the Lake in his un-
substantial bark, with incredible swiftness, in
the direction in which the race occurred."

Translation from a manuscript "Narration
d'un voyage imaginaire aux rivages des mers
Mediterranneennes de l'Amerique Septen-
trionale, par un officier dans la suite du
Baron la Houstan," in the extensive and val-
uable library of my friend, the Reverend Wil-
helm Cromecker, of Taney Town, Maryland.

Spunk—Let ancient or modern history be
produced they will not afford a more heroic
display than the reply of Yankee Stonington,
to the British commanders. The people were
piling the balls which the enemy had wasted,
when the foe applied to them: "We want balls,
will you sell them?" They answered: "We want
powder—send us powder and we'll return you
balls."

Caroline Camp Meeting.

THERE will be a Camp Meeting held for
the Caroline Circuit, in the woods adjoin-
ing the three Bridges, about two and a half
miles from Denton, to commence on Thursday
the 29th inst.

All persons friendly to religion is particu-
larly invited to attend.
July 6 1830. (S & G)

BOOTS, SHOES & HATS.

with a handsome assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES & HATS.

consisting of gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and

Pumps, Ladies Lasting, Seal and Morocco,

and a general assortment of children's Boots

and Shoes, both Morocco and Leather. Also a

handsome assortment of the best

MATERIALS,

which he is ready to manufacture in the best

and most fashionable style—all of which will be

old on the most pleasing terms for cash. To

his old customers, who have so liberally pa-

tronized him he returns his most sincere

thanks, and solicits a continuance of their fa-

vor.

The public's obedient servant

JOHN WRIGHT.

General Camp-Meeting

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

THE General Camp-Meeting of the Metho-
dist Episcopal Church for Talbot Circuit,
will be held in Haddaway's woods on the Bay
Side, in said county, three miles above Had-
daway's Ferry, to commence on Thursday
evening 19th of August.

The Camp Ground is situated within a quar-
ter of a mile of the Bay, affording peculiar con-
veniences to those who may come by water,
—the situation is very healthy,—and arrange-
ments are making for a sufficient supply of ex-
cellent water.

OPPOSITION.

THE BALTIMORE

WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN

NEW LINES OF STEEL SPRING

COACHES.

Leaves LYFORD'S FOUNTAIN INN.

Light street, No. 2, South Calvert street, one

door from Market street, and Hanover House,

No. 6, Hanover street, opposite Belzhuover's

Hotel, Baltimore, DAILY, at 8 A. M. and 2

P. M. Leaves Barnard's Mansion House and

Laturno's Refectory, Washington; and

Semmes' Hotel, Georgetown, at the same

hours as from Baltimore.

Passengers in these lines, taken up and put

down, where they direct.

A. FULLER, Agent.

June 8

P. S. Extra Coaches furnished at any hour

and Expresses carried with great despatch.

A. F.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pur-

sue her Routes in the following manner.

Leave Easton every Wednesday and Satur-

day morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cam-

bridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to

Baltimore, where she will arrive in the even-

ing.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspec-

tion Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and

Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to

Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there

should be any passenger on board for that

place, and thence to Easton or directly to

Easton; if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday

morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling

at the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek; and

return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same

day, calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk

of the owners.

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

Easton, March 23.

The Editors of papers on the Eastern Shore

are requested to publish this Notice once a

week till countermanded, and present their

accounts to Capt. Taylor.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER

WRIGHTSON.

Benjamin Horney—Captain.

WILL leave Miles River Ferry every SUN-

DAY at 9 o'clock A. M. returning leave

Baltimore every WEDNESDAY at 9 o'clock

A. M. and will continue her route during the

Season. All orders left with the Subscriber or

with Capt. Horney on board, or at Dr. Spen-

cer's Drug Store in Easton, will be punctually

attended to.

This Packet is a fine new Vessel in complete

order for the reception of Goods or Grain and

can perform her route in a much shorter time

than the Packets from Easton Point. Cap-

tain Horney or the Subscriber will attend at

Dr. Spencer's Store every Saturday, where all

letters and orders will be duly attended to.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Easton, May 18

PRIZE ESSAY.

THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL

FACULTY OF MARYLAND, at their

annual convention held in the city of Balti-

more, on the 7th and 8th June, 1830, passed

the following resolution, viz:

"Resolved, That a committee of seven be

appointed to award a premium of one hundred

dollars for such essay as they or a majority of

them shall consider worthy thereof. The sub-

ject of such essay to be selected by said com-

mittee."

In conformity with the benevolent intentions

of the Faculty expressed in the aforesaid res-

olution the committee offer a premium of \$100

for an essay upon the nature and sources of

GOODS

Sold suitable to the times, by

JOHN W. JENKINS.

HE has just returned from Baltimore with an

additional supply of

SUMMER GOODS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS:

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEEN'S

WARE, CASTINGS, STONE WARE,

WOOD WARE.

AND A CHOICE SELECTION OF

LIQUORS.

Also on hand, a few sets of beautiful

CHINA.

The public are invited to come and view

for themselves, as all the above goods will be

sold unusually low for Cash.

July 20

J. W. J.

TAILORING.

REBECCEN T. BOYD, from Baltimore re-

spectfully informs the citizens of Easton

and the public generally, that he has com-

menced the above business in Easton next

door to the Union Tavern, on Washington

street, where he is prepared to execute all or-

ders he may receive with neatness and des-

patch, and in the most fashionable and com-

plete manner. He flatters himself, from his

knowledge of the trade, having had ten years

experience in Baltimore, and by strict atten-

tion to business to merit a liberal share of pub-

lic patronage.

N. B. Prices moderate and fair to suit the

times.

Easton, June 1

CART WHEEL WRIGHT.

EDWARD STUART

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of

Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he

has supplied himself with an excellent stock

of well seasoned TIMBER, and is now pre-

pared to execute orders in the following

branches, viz: Cart Wheel Wright, Plough

making or Cradling of Sycches, at his shop in

Easton, near Doc. Nicholas Hammond's.

From his experience and a determination to

use every exertion to serve the public, he hopes

to merit a share of public patronage

March 30

Cart Wheel Wrighting and

CRADLING OF SYCCHES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his

friends and the Public in general that he

has established himself on the bay side road,

four miles below St. Michaels, and supplied

himself with a stock of well seasoned timber,

and is prepared to execute all orders in the

above branches, all of which he will execute

low for cash or trade. Also,

BLACKSMITHING

in general will be executed in general at the

same stand.

WM. W. LOWE.

May 25 1830.

Coach, Gig and Harness Making.

THE Subscriber returns thanks to his

friends and the public, for their continued

patronage and begs leave to inform them that

he has just returned from Baltimore,

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

MATERIALS,

which will enable him, with the assistance of

the BEST WORKMEN, to meet all orders in

his line. All new work, warranted for twelve

months, and repairs done in the best manner;

and at the lowest rates, for CASH. He hopes

by unremitting attention to business, to merit

the increasing favours of a generous public.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

Easton, May 4

COACH, GIG & HARNESS

MAKING.

CHARLES W. SMITH

HAVING returned to Denton and engaged

in Coach, Gig and Harness Making, in

all its various branches, and having supplied

himself with an excellent stock of well sea-

soned TIMBER, together with a general

assortment of MATERIALS, is now prepared to

execute all orders at the shortest notice, he

hopes by a constant attention to business, to

merit a share of public patronage.

EDW. S. HOPKINS.

Denton, June 22

Talbot County, to wit

ON application to me the Subscriber, one of

the Justices of the Peace of the County of

Talbot, I have received in writing of Nath-

aniel C. Jones, stating that he is in actual

confinement, and praying for the Benefit of

the act of Assembly, passed at November ses-

sion, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of

solvent Debtors, and the several supplements

thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said

acts,—and the said Nathaniel C. Jones being

complied with the several requisites required

by the said acts of assembly,—I do hereby or-

der and adjudge that the said Nathaniel C.

Jones be discharged from his imprisonment,

and that he & appear before the judges of

Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of

November Term next, and at such other days

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

THE DOOM OF DEVORGILL.—A Melo-Drama.
By Sir Walter Scott.

This Poem, though entitled a Melo-Drama, Sir
Walter says he ought to have called an extravaganza,
as he had been previously acquainted with that ap-
pellation for a drama, as sanctioned by the high au-
thority of his Majesty's Licensor, Mr. Colman the
younger. It was written for poor Terry at the Adel-
phi, but being thought unfit in some of its machine-
ry for actual representation on the stage, was reserved
for publication, and is now submitted to the liter-
ary world.

The tradition on which it is founded belongs to
the shire of Galloway, though other parts of Scotland
record similar tales, of a noble house with a doom or
curse hanging over it for some ancient deed of blood,
and fast approaching, by awful and mysterious steps,
to completion. The following beautiful passages are
extracted from Devorgill.

Unrequited Love.
Leonard, thou lovest, and in that little word
Thou hast ennobled me to claim the sympathy
Of men who wear such hoary locks as mine,
And know what unrequited love is sure to end in.

Power of Tenderness.
O! mayst thou never know the spited feelings
That gender discord in adversity
Betwixt the dearest friends and truest lovers!
In the child's damp gleam of poverty,
Thou hast seen how good it gleams but palely,
And twinkle in the socket.

But tenderness can screen it with her veil,
Till it revives again.

Description of a Desolate Hall.
Storn Erich's harnes hang untouch'd,
Since his last fatal raid on Cumberland!

Aye I waste, and waste, and recklessness—a com-
rade
Still yoked with waste and want—have stripp'd
These walls.

Of every other trophy, Antler'd skulls,
Whose branches wouldst the tales old vassals told
Of desperate chieftains—partizans and spears—
Knights' barred helms and shields—the shafts and
bows.

And now the banners of the hardy yeomanry—
The banners of the vanquish'd—sighs these arms
Were not assumed in vain, have disappear'd.
Yes, one by one they all have disappear'd;
And now Lord Erich's harnes hangs alone,
Aidless and unaided, in the empty hall.

And now the banners of the hardy yeomanry—
Whom 'twas the beld's boast to lead an alms-house,
Shows 'twas the beld's boast to lead an alms-house,
And bankrupt pedlars, with whom fate has mix'd him.

Endurance of Ill.
I have learn'd carelessness from fruitless care:
Tis the philosophy of desperate want
To match life but with the present evil,
And face one grief at once.

Wife.
Fill round my friends—here is a treacherous friend
—your

Smiles in your face, yet seeks to steal the jewel
Which is distinction between man and brute—
I mean your reason—this he does, and smiles.
But are not all friends treacherous—some shall
cross you.

Even in your dearest interests—one shall slander
you—

This steal your daughter, that defraud your purse;
But this day shall be done, and you shall borrow
A new sense of the world's sorrows.

And leave behind, a gay delirious warrior,
Mechanics my brain, wound to such gay visitants,
The influence feels already—I will reveal!
Our banquet shall be loud—it is our last.

The following is the noble expression of Leon-
ard, when asked "What dost thou then?"—(he has
caught Flora in his arms, on the approach of danger,
and answers)—

"The duty of a man—
Supporting innocence—were it the final call,
I were not unemploy'd."

The succeeding quotations are from "Auchinreid;
or, the Ayrshire Tragedy," by Sir Walter Scott,
founded on the real crimes of Mure, the feudal lord
of that domain, in the county of Ayr, whose trial and
execution form a remarkable record in Ayrshire's Criminal
Trials of Scotland.

A Return Home.
Each rock, each stream I look on,
Each rocky wood, and every frowning tower,
Awakens some young dream of infancy.

Yet such is my hard fate, I might more safely
Have look'd on Indian cliffs, or Africa's desert,
Than on my native shores. I'm like a babe,
Doom'd to draw poison from my nurse's bosom.

A Lord.
The master of the soil for many a mile,
Dreaded and powerful, took a kindly charge
For my advance in letters, and the qualities
Of the poor orphan had drew some applause.

The knight was proud of me, and, in his halls,
"I had such kind of welcome as the great
Give to the humble, whom they love to point to
As objects not unworthy their protection.
Whose progress is some honour to their patron."

Assumed Gaiety.
Sweet boy, my friend, you brook dance down the
valley

And sing like carols over broken rock
And tiny water-fall, kissing each shrub
And each gay flower it nurses in its passage—
Where thinkst thou it is its source, the bonny brook?

It flows from forth a cavern, black and gloomy,
Sullen and unsmiling, like this heart of mine,
Which others see in a false glare of gaiety,
Which I have laid before you in its sadness.

Resolution.
What should appal a man inured to perils,
Like the bold climber on the crags of Ailsa?
Winds whistle past him, billows rage below,
The sea-dew sweep around him with shriek and clang.

One single step, one unsteady pace,
One gleam of giddiness, and peace be with him!
But his whose grasp is sure, whose step is firm,
Whose brain is constant—he makes one proud rock
The means to scale another, till he stand
Triumphant on the peak.

[From the Saturday Evening Post.]
THE RECTOR OF EYAM.

Fear may for a moment weep,
Christian courage—never.

What though o'er my mortal tomb
Clouds and mists be blending!
Sweetest hopes shall chase the gloom,
Hopes to heaven ascending.

These shall be my trust,
Ever bright and vernal—
Life shall blossom out of dust,
Life and joy eternal. BOWEN.

*Tis sweet to think there still is one
Whose bosom beats for me;
Who closer clings, as others shun,
Who'll never, never flee.

The plague prevailed in London in 1665;
and in the spring of the succeeding year, this
dreadful scourge, supposed to have been
brought from the metropolis in some woollen
goods, made its appearance among the bloom-
ing hills and peaceful vales of Derbyshire.

The plague raged in the little town of Eyam;
and from the mansion of the wealthy, and the

cot of the peasant, was heard the voice of la-
mentation and weeping—the wail of deep dis-
tress—the groan of bodily suffering. The rapid
progress of the pestilence soon filled the
rural church-yard, and graves were sought in
the fields, and by the shady stream side.

The imagination of one who has been where a sim-
ilar though less terrible disease was spreading
its ravages around, needs no aid in forming a
picture of the reality of wretchedness and ac-
cumulated woes, which must have existed at
such a time, in this once quiet and happy spot.

To such an one, we need not enter into the
melancholy detail, and exhibit the mother,
with the seeds of disease in her frame, hang-
ing in speechless grief over the last throes and
agonies of her expiring child, whom she must
soon follow; the father standing by the black-
ened corpse of the last scion of his race—the
anticipated prop of his declining years—the
husband with his dying wife—the wife with
her dying husband—the parting of brother and
sister—of youth and maid beloved—the horri-
ble suddenness of the change "from fair to
foul"—the hurried burial—these are the stern,
substantial, hideous ills of human life, which
have nothing of the soothing pensiveness—no-
thing of the consecrating tenderness of fanci-
ful association, to allure us to dwell upon them,
by agreeably affecting our sensibilities—the
ills from the contemplation of which we turn
with shuddering and disgust, as allied with all
that is humiliating in our nature.

Very different were the feelings of those who
fled from their habitations in Eyam, and es-
caped the advance of the infection, from the
feelings of the refugees from a great city, in a
similar visitation; for here each one had lost a
relative, a friend, or at least an acquaintance
—each had to mourn over the eternal absence
of some familiar face. William Mompeyson,
the rector of Eyam, was a man of intelligence,
of amiable disposition, and of elevated piety.

He possessed that gentle and persuasive elo-
quence, so interesting and impressive—so pec-
uliarly becoming in one who ministers at the
altar; and to the holy faith to which he had
dedicated his life, the warmest aspirations of a
pure heart, and the best energies of an expan-
sive mind, were unceasingly devoted. He was
blessed with a wife worthy of his affection, and
with two children, a boy and a girl.

His health was delicate, and the paleness of his
cheek, and his somewhat attenuated form,
seemingly to indicate the insidious approach
of that disorder, which so often selects its vic-
tims from among the young, the beautiful, and
the intellectual.

William Mompeyson, his wife, and a friend,
were standing at the door of the parsonage.
It was a neat little house, painted white, with a
grass plot in front, a tasteful garden, and a
"cherished woodbine." A carriage and a pair
of horses stood in the road. It was melanc-
choly to contrast the beautiful aspect of nature, in
the full promise of joyous spring, and breath-
ing of peace and hope, and contentment, from
seemingly but active workings of the pestil-
ence, whose existence had been developed, and
whose fatal infection was spreading. "My
dear Mompeyson," said his friend, "you surely
will not remain in this seat of disease—you
cannot, you certainly cannot have made up
your mind to this. Think of your wife—your
children—"

"I do, I do, my dear friend,"
said Mompeyson, "and they must be removed
from this infected place; but for my own part,
my duty commands me to remain. I have given
myself to the altar, and must not shrink be-
cause the service is perilous. Many of my pa-
rishioners are unable to depart; some of them
are now on dying beds. This is a time when
the consolations of religion are peculiarly need-
ful; and should their pastor—their spiritual
guide—should he flee from his flock, when he
should stand as a watchman on the tower, and
warn them to prepare for their eternal state?
No, my friend: here I must remain; here I
must perform the work my Master has for me
to do. But Catharine, my wife, you must de-
part: no imperious duty requires your stay—
no, no, my dearest wife—you must go with our
children from this smitten land." "William,"
said his wife, "I will not leave you. The
children—yes—our dear children, they shall
go; but with you I will remain. Your fate I
will share, whatever that be. Shame on the
wife who would leave her partner at such a
time, when she should be by his side, his com-
fort and support!" Her resolution was fixed,
and could not be changed. George, and the
young Elizabeth, were called. They were
blessed with the uttered and the silent pray-
er. The parents' tears wet their bright and in-
nocent brows. They were given to the care
of the friend, the carriage drove off, and William
Mompeyson and his wife turned with a heavy
heart, and went into their now solitary dwell-
ing.

From yonder cave rises the sound of prayer
and supplication in the sublime ritual of the
English Church. It is William Mompeyson
and the remnant of his flock. And in this cave
he has gathered together those whom the pes-
tilence has spared, to worship the God of his
fathers, and receive the holy ordinances of the
Christian faith. It was indeed a solemn scene
—like a dying man expounding the word of
life to dying men—a congregation worshipping
within the portals of the grave—for who might
be called next? Yet the eye of the preacher
faith not; the cheek of the preacher blanches
not; his voice does not tremble; it is as firm as
when he spoke from the sacred desk in his own
parish church; but his cheek is thinner—there
is a shade of sadness upon his brow—a deeper
gravity in the tones of his always solemn
voice—a deeper prostration of his soul before
the Almighty Chastener who was visiting the
land with his presence. Solemn was the sa-
cred rite administered in this consecrated
cave—consecrated by the holy purposes to
which it was now appropriated. In this assem-
bly of Christians, there was nothing of the care-
less indifference, the irreverent gazing, the
sluggish devotion, the forced attention, so of-
ten conspicuous in the listless congregations
of too many of our churches; it was no time or
place to catch the gaze of admiration, to
sport a fashionable dress, or to give and re-
ceive the signs of gay cheerful recognition. A
solemnity almost awful threw its shade over
every countenance; and when the melody of
adoration rose, it was serious, devout, with
none of the flippancy and flourish of vocal dis-
play; it was felt, it was sincere, it ascended
from the heart, and was not the mere exercise
of the lips.

William Mompeyson had used his authority
and influence to prevent the inhabitants of
Eyam from removing beyond a certain district,
to prevent, if possible, the spread of the pes-
tilence; and within this district, he and his faith-
ful Catharine had exerted themselves with al-
most unexampled industry, in works of kind-
ness, piety, and active benevolence. The Rec-
tor of Eyam was their legislator; the decider

of their little differences; the physician of their
corporeal sufferings; and the physician who
poured upon their desponding souls the light
and consolation of celestial hope. No fear of
contagion appalled him; no apprehensions of
disease stayed his footsteps. He entered the
noisome habitation of wretchedness and pov-
erty, and a prey to the destroyer, he called upon
the living to prepare to meet their God in judg-
ment. William Mompeyson took the plague;
but his life was spared, and he recovered, again
to pursue his career of well doing.

Catharine, his heroic wife, his nurse, the companion
of his woes, the soother of his cares, she fell
a victim. With suppressed, but indescribable
emotion, Mompeyson watched the last quiver-
ing of life in this devoted woman. When he
had beheld the change of death come over her,
and glaze her eye, and spread its moisture up-
on her convulsed and pallid countenance; when
he had caught the last murmurs of that dear
voice which had so often cheered the gloom
of his solitude, and animated him in the duties
of his sacred calling; the fortitude of the man
and the christian was overcome. He sunk
down by the bedside, and covered his face with
his hands, and felt as if indeed the last ray
of hope had departed, and the only tie that bound
him to earth was snapt for ever. He had cause
to expect that this calamity must come upon
him; he had endeavoured to prepare his mind
for it; he had thought himself successful; but
now that it had arrived, now that he felt the
withering stroke, he found, with anguish found,
how vain was all his fancied preparation. He
knew that they would not be separated fore-
ver; and the anticipation of a joyful and eter-
nal re-union, when he too had left this scene
of care and pain, of change and sorrow, came
with a balm and a solace to his woes; and
William Mompeyson returned to his round of
duty; again knelt and prayed in the chamber
of the dying and the dead; again led the devo-
tions of his parishioners in the church of the
cave of refuge; and his sweet children—the
dark eyed George, and Elizabeth, with her
golden locks and sunny smile—were they not
in his thoughts? O yes! his soul now clung
to these with increased affection; for they were
his all, his dear, dear orphans, the pledges of
their mother's love. O, there was a glow of
gratitude to Heaven in the inmost recesses of
his soul, that they were left to him, and beyond
the reach of the devouring pestilence; and fer-
vent was the aspiration that rose to the Almighty
Protector, for the safety and prosperity of his
orphans.

In the autumn, the plague began to abate;
and as the winter approached, the pestilence
departed, and the inhabitants of Eyam return-
ed to their deserted residences. The town be-
came to put on its former appearance; but it
was still a melancholy place. Friends, neigh-
bors, relations, met, greeted each other; but
like those who had escaped from a wreck, it
was in serious, almost sad gratulation. Each
had his own bereavements, his own griefs;
each, a tale of suffering, to hear or to relate.
Kindly and reverentially did they look upon
their Rector. His unshrinking fidelity to the
cause of truth went to their hearts. When
they thought upon his virtues, and listened to
the story of his visits of mercy, benevolence,
and expansive charity; when they dwelt upon
his perseverance and unwearied patience in the
midst of contagion and of death; they regard-
ed him as something above the level of weak
and sinful humanity; and when they thought
of his wife—they felt a true compassion; and
treasured his sorrows with silent respect, not with
an offensive display of condolence.

William Mompeyson received his children
with a warm pressure, and a yearning em-
brace. For them and their welfare in life, he
resolved not to resign himself to the gloom that
was settling upon his spirit. He filled his pul-
pit as before. He preached, and fervently.
He attended to all the duties of his office with
his wonted assiduity. But it was plain to the
observer, that the life of William Mompeyson
was waning fast. Consumption had taken hold
upon him; and the occasional flush upon his
cheek, and his eye of wild, unhealthy bright-
ness, told that his days were numbered, and
that his footsteps were nigh unto the tomb.

His frequent debility, and his exhaustion after
the discharge of the functions of his profession,
convinced him that he was approaching the
dark valley of the shadow of death. But he
approached it calm, composed, completely re-
signed to the will of his heavenly Father. His
wish was, to die with his armour on, and his
weapon in his hand, as a good champion of
the faith; that when his Master called him, he
might be found watching. His wish was grant-
ed; the Rector of Eyam, fainting at the altar,
and was borne to his house by a weeping con-
gregation.

He recognized his children before
he died; and with his thin arm around them,
and his lips moving in inaudible prayer, the
spirit of William Mompeyson left its tenement
of clay, to join the spirit of his Catharine in
the realms of perfect and eternal bliss. "Sweet
is the death of the Christian."

The memory of William Mompeyson still
lives; and in the fertile fields and verdant
woods of Derbyshire, when the grave of the
died of the plague are pointed out, by the hill
side, and in the solitary vale, tradition will
continue to tell of the cavern of devotion,
and of the pious philanthropy of the Rector of
Eyam.

"But there are those, to whom we bring,
Delighted, heart and soul;
Whose strength is sweetness—love to man
The centre of the whole.

Whose beaming eye assures the heart,
No being breathes, too small
To meet the comprehensive glance
Of Christian love for all.

Like their own land, first seen from far
By men long toiled at sea;
Like fountains in the wilderness,
Are minds like these to me."

J. B. S.

A Lesson of Good Manners.—The regulations
of the steamboats on the Mississippi forbid gen-
tlemen from entering the Ladies' cabin. On
his voyage up the Mississippi river, Captain
Basil Hall, having accompanied his wife into
the ladies' cabin, was apprised of the regula-
tion, and requested to retire. To this hint, (al-
though a sense of decorum ought to have suf-
ficed without any hint,) the captain paid no at-
tention, and continued to repeat his visits to
the ladies' cabin. At the request of the hus-
bands of the other ladies, the Captain of the
steamboat at length interfered, and coolly, but
positively ordered Captain Hall not to go into
the ladies' cabin, intimating, at the same time,
that the order must and should be obeyed.

Captain Hall probably thought it necessary to
show that a post Captain in the British Navy
did not take orders from a backwoods captain
of a steamboat; and accordingly repeated his

visit to the ladies' cabin. As it was late at night,
nothing further was then done. At sunrise the
next morning, Captain Hall appeared on deck,
and was summoned by the Captain of the steam-
boat to get his baggage ready to go on shore.

The steam boat was then somewhere between
the mouth of the Red River and the Chickasaw
bluffs, with a very pleasant canebroke on each
bank, and from two to five hundred miles from
any settlement. Under these circumstances,
going on shore, is no joke. Captain Hall could
scarcely believe the intimation serious; but
soon heard the orders given to one of the
hands, to "bring forward the English gentle-
man's trunk, as he was going to be left when
the boat stopped to wood."

A Kentuckian stepped out from the engine-room,
very little over six feet three inches high, of a
complexion considerably lighter than sole leather,
and with a pair of fists closely resembling
in all their properties, the vice at which he had
been working; (as he was obliged to mince his
words, among the bales and casks on the deck)
toward the pile of Capt. Hall's trunks. Not a
word was said, but in two seconds, half a truck
load of baggage was on the Kentuckian's
shoulders, and all ready for Captain Hall to be
left at the next wood yard; where, as there were
no hospitals, schools, nor navy yards to
visit, the captain would not be pestered with
having sights and shows "cramped down his
throat."

Notwithstanding this, Capt. Hall
(strangely enough) was rather unpleasantly af-
fected by the appearance of things. He tried
to argue, coax, and wheedle, but all to no
effect. He did not happen, on this occasion,
to talk loud nor bluster, which was fortunate
for him; and at the last moment, on the inter-
cession of the husbands of the ladies, on whose
retirement Captain Hall had intruded, the
Captain of the steamboat relented, on condi-
tion that Captain Hall should "learn better
manners for the future."—*Boston Courier.*

Copy of a letter from the Hon. J. H. Eaton,
Secretary of War to the Rev. Eli Baldwin,
Corresponding Secretary of the Indian Board,
New-York.

UTICA, (N. Y.) June 30, 1830.

DEAR SIR:—Since receiving your letter my
engagements have been such as until the pre-
sent moment not to afford leisure to reply to
your inquiries. For various reasons, which al-
ready, on former occasions, have been present-
ed to the consideration of the public, it is desir-
able that our red brothers should consent to
leave their present homes within the states,
and retire beyond the Mississippi; it is con-
sidered an important matter and mainly con-
cive to their future happiness as a people. The
President, to be sure, is desirous for them to
remain, but in seeking to attain this object, he
has not sought to oppress them.—Reason, not
compulsion, is the means he would employ. If
a desire to harass, and ultimately to destroy,
was the governing motive, the argument to be
adduced to them would be, not to remove, but
to remain where they are. The President has
not been influenced by any wrong
considerations. His fears are that strife, diffi-
culty and dangers may be consequent upon a
disposition on their part to remain where they
are and these he has an anxious desire to avert,
if within his power, through the exercise of
any legitimate means.

The desire of the President to speak to
the Indians with the utmost frankness and kin-
dness, nothing disguising and nothing in the least
extenuating. It is high time they were arou-
sed to a sense of their actual and true condition,
and for them to be informed that the opinion
entertained by the executive is, that by adopt-
ing the one course, advantages to them are
presented, dangers by the other, and that it is
not in his power to interfere with the exercise
of the sovereign authority of a state, to prevent
the extension of their laws within their own
territorial limits. But while the President de-
sires their removal from a confident belief that
thereby their best interests will be served, he
will do no act, the tendency of which may be
to compel them to a removal. They ought to
know, they do know, that towards them he
can entertain no feeling of unkindness; and un-
der no circumstances would be induced to
practice injustice towards them. For years
past he has seen them the friend of the white
people, and gallantly in battle contending by
their side. These things the President knows
and appreciates, and to the extent, that the
power placed within his control will permit,
he will desire to protect, not injure. If he
had ever been capable of feeling an impulse
of ambitious desire upon this or any other sub-
ject, apart from what justice could sanction,
that feeling had passed away. Much as he has
toiled and done for his country, and favorably
as he has appreciated his acts, he entertains a con-
sciousness, that his countrymen, no more than
himself, would require of him any course which
could carry with it a seeming injustice towards
our brothers of the forest. If not identically
the same people, they are at least under simi-
lar influences of feelings. Every American
would desire to preserve, not to oppress them.
They will never be driven from their homes—
Those who urge the probability of such a course,
can be actuated only by one motive—a desire
to impose on the credulity of those who have
not taken the time and trouble to examine the
grounds which uniformly on this subject have
been presented and maintained.

The questions involved in this controversy
are so few and plain that it is matter of surprise
how any one can permit himself to be deceived.
—Again and again may it be asserted, that
there is no disposition entertained by the gov-
ernment to compel those people from their
homes; while on the other hand, no design is
had to interfere with the rights of the states.
The President possesses no such power, as he
repeatedly avowed; and hence, can oppose no
act of a state, where the constitution does not
concede to him an authority to do so. Can
he say to Georgia you shall not consider an In-
dian a citizen and answerable to her civil and
criminal jurisdiction? Equally, then may he
deny to her a right to regulate any other por-
tion of her inhabitants, without regard to their
complexion and color. Begin the argument,
and the conclusion may be just what ingenu-
ity may render it. Abstract and political rights
are of very different character and import.
When we speak of the right of our Indian
tribes to remain in undisputed possession of
their soil and country, because they were the
primitive owners, another material inquiry ar-
ises, who shall be considered competent and
able to determine the certainty of this? Will
it be urged upon government has authority
to decide, that the doctrine of decedents in
the states is wrong, and should be changed—
that real estate shall be answerable to the
claims and judgments of creditors, or that chil-
dren must inherit in spite of the will and wish-
es of the ancestors? All these things, in point
of abstract right, may appear just and proper;

yet the answer to be given against them is,
that the states, not the general government,
are clothed with authority to judge and deter-
mine in relation to such matters. Georgia,
Alabama, Mississippi, and other states simi-
larly situated equally may claim the privilege to
decide what shall be the complexion and char-
acter of their laws, in reference to the inhabi-
tants residing within their own territory; with
this single exception, that the government must
—because by the constitution of the Union it
is bound to do so—preserve to each member
of the association a republican form of govern-
ment. A restriction of her jurisdiction, of her
right to control the inhabitants within her lim-
its, is certainly no compliance with this consti-
tutional demand; but, on the contrary, is a pal-
pable infringement of it. There is but one
mode whereby to save this country from the
fate which heretofore, in times past, has over-
taken other republics; it is to regard, to main-
tain the constitution. Let sympathy or neces-
sity be assumed as justifiable pretexts for its
violation, and shortly our constitution will be-
come a mere name—just that which each suc-
cessive administration may conclude policy and
circumstance, and the supposed welfare of the
country, require to be done. When this shall
be the practised construction, we may well
imagine of what little use to us will be this
great intended landmark of our liberties and
our interests.

But why should we indulge an excess of feel-
ing for our Indians? Does oppression follow
in the wake of the suggested policy? Are they
to be driven from their homes, and no resting
place afforded? Far from it. Reason and their
own interests are the considerations urged, and
nothing more. They obtain a larger extent of
territory than they leave—of milder, better cli-
mate—and of equal, if not superior soil. Agri-
cultural advantages are better presented;
while such as cannot be drawn at once from
the wandering hunter's life, will have before
them a region abounding in game. The occu-
pant title to their lands, as is now possessed
under the present policy, will be exchanged
for fee simple rights, durable as the tenure by
which any white citizen can assert an owner-
ship to his land. Nor is this all. The United
States propose to pay the expense of their re-
moval, and to support them for a year, until
their farms can be opened, and bread stuffs to
support them be produced. Surely these things
do not indicate aught of unkindness and intend-
ed oppression towards our brothers of the for-
est, and yet, to credit even half of what you hear,
it may be well inferred that all and every
which reckless injustice can suggest, are intend-
ed to be practised. As wandering exiles,
they are to be driven from their habitations and
their homes, and treated not as men but as
wild beasts of the forest. Believe not those ru-
mors, nor either accredit what you see as
to the sterility of the soil they possess to the
west—their barren mountains and desert prair-
ies.

All these are but mere fancies—mere im-
agination. The information possessed at the
War Department is that the territory assigned
to the Indians beyond the Mississippi, is a pleas-
ant and delightful region, and in all respects
superior to that which they at present occupy—
more extensive, pleasantly situated, and finely
watered. The Choctaw tribe, for example,
already, under former treaties, possess a coun-
try of 17,000,000 bounded north by the Arkan-
sas, south on the Red river; while that which
they at present occupy does not exceed 10,000,
of acres. Of the Cherokees and Creeks,
(facts being absent,) my recollection does not
enable me to speak, though I believe the same
remarks to be applicable equally to the coun-
try which has been assigned them under exist-
ing treaties, and to which many of them have
already voluntarily removed.

Great injustice has been done to the views
of the administration, by the assertion that a
part of its policy was to compel a removal of
the Indians. Nothing such has been indicat-
ed, and nothing is intended. The course of
the last administration, and which during the
past year continued, was to employ agents to
superintend the emigration of the Indians, to
persuade them to a removal, and to keep a re-
gistry, of those who should manifest a disposi-
tion to do so. That policy has been arrested.
Every agent heretofore employed for such pur-
poses, has been discontinued, that reason might
be left free to act, and nothing attempted un-
less of a character which should be reconcila-
ble to the judgment of those who are to be af-
fected.—So far, then, as the government of the
United States is concerned, there is no cause
under action, or in anticipation, calculated to
induce any other than a voluntary depart-
ure. Looking to the recommendation of the
President, and to the legislation of Congress
made in pursuance of that recommendation,
what is there to merit or deserve reproach?
The provisions of the act are plain and few.

1st. It provides for the removal of the In-
dians, at the expense of the United States; and
for one year's support.

2d. To change their present title, which is a
mere right of occupancy, for a title in fee,
which shall continue to descend while the tribes
exist.

Such are the liberal provisions of an act
which because not accurately understood, has
been greatly misrepresented. In it certainly
there is nothing contained of which a generous
sensitivity should complain.

I fear that I have proceeded farther in de-
tail, than was necessary, looking to the infor-
mation which you already possess in reference
to this important subject; my object and pur-
pose however was to show you conclusively,
what were the views entertained, and how
much the course and policy of the President,
by many have been misconceived. In great
sincerity, I can hazard the assertion, that his
feelings towards the Indians are kind and lib-
eral; and that at no time, and on no occasion,
will be found practising any policy towards
them, at which the most rigid philanthropist
shall revolt.

One word as to your last inquiry. The an-
nuities which are payable to the Indians, have
heretofore been paid to the chiefs, of districts,
or clans, by them to be apportioned amongst
the heads of families within their jurisdiction.
Complaints have been made, and recently
that mode has been changed. An order from
the War Department requires the different
agents to pay to the several heads of families,
each his suitable portion of the annuity. Im-
positions may be thus prevented, or at any rate
complaints avoided.

Tendering to you, and to the gentlemen in-
dividually, who compose your Board, my kind
regard,

I am with great respect, your most obedient
J. H. EATON.

Rev. ELI BALDWIN.

A marriage was lately stopped at the church
of St. Louis, Paris, the clergyman having dis-
covered that the parties were both female.

[From the Baltimore Republican.]

At a meeting of the Jackson Central Com-
mittee, of Maryland, convened, pursuant to
public notice, on Saturday evening, the 24th
ult. at Sinners' Tammy Hall, UPTON S.
HEATH was appointed President, J. SMITH
HOLLINS, Vice President, JAMES PIPER
and EDWARD J. ALCOCK, Secretaries.

TAXES.

The following excellent exposition is copied from the *Banner of the Constitution*, an ably conducted paper, under the management of Mr. Haver. It is only necessary for every one to examine the list with care, to see the amount which he is taxed for the support of government, the payment of the national debt, &c. and which the opposition to the present administration are not only seeking to continue, but materially to increase—for the purpose of making roads and canals in the distant parts of the country.

The people of the United States pay the following taxes on the articles hereinafter named. If they purchase the foreign article, the tax goes into the coffers of the Government, which it will not want after the public debt is paid off at the end of the year 1833. If they buy the domestic article, the tax goes into the pocket of the home producer, for his sole and exclusive benefit, and either increases his profits, or saves him from loss. To make the matter intelligible to people who do not understand Latin, we shall not employ the terms *ad valorem*, or *per centum*, but shall use instead thereof, this expression, on every dollar of the first cost, by which we mean, the cost of the article as ascertained at our custom-houses. No article will be inserted, that is taxed below thirty cents on every dollar, or the list would be too long.

Arms, 35 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

Alum, 2 cents a pound, (\$2 50 for 112 lbs.).

Arms, side-arms for militia officers and others, 30 cents on every dollar of the first cost, that is, \$3 on every sword that costs \$10, which falls very heavily upon a country where every other public man is a general, colonel, major, captain, lieutenant, or cornet.

Awl-hafts for shoemakers, 30 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

Adzes for coopers, 35 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

Black lead pencils, 4 cents on every one that costs ten cents.

Blankets, woollen, 35 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

Donabazines, 33 1/3 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

Bonnet wire, 30 cents do.

Bonnets or hats, of chip, grass, Leghorn, and straw 50 cents on every dollar. (If, however, the bonnets or hats be for poor people for the wives and daughters of farmers, mechanics, and other working men who cannot afford any but the cheapest kind, the American System favors them by charging an increased tax. Fifty cents is charged on each one, even though the foreign cost should be but fifty cents, which would be doubling the price.)

Boots, leather, 150 cents per pair.

Bootees, do, 150 cents per pair.

Braes of leather, 30 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

Bridles, 30 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

Bridle-bits, 35 cents on do.

Brushes, 30 cents on do.

Buttons, of worsted or wool, 33 1/3 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

Cabinet ware, 30 cents on every dollar of the first cost, or \$3 on every table or cradle that costs \$10.

Carpets, Brussels, Turkey, or Wilton, 70 cents per square yard.

Do. Ingrain, Kidderminster, or Venetian, 40 do.

Do. all other kinds, made of wool, flax, hemp, cotton, or rags, or parts of either, 32 cents per square yard.

Do. of oil-cloth, printed or painted, 50 cts. do.

Do. bindings, 35 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

Carriages of all descriptions, and parts thereof, \$30 on every \$100 of the cost.

Carriage springs for do, 30 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

Do. laces for trimming, 5 cents on do.

Cast steel, 150 cents for 112 pounds.

Cast-iron, 40 cents per gallon, equal to 50 cents upon every dollar of the first cost.

Chairs, fancy and others, 30 cents on do.

Chisel sockets, 35 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

Cinnamon, 35 cents a pound, which is more than its first cost.

Chocolate, 4 cents a pound.

Ciphering slates for schools, 33 1/3 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

Clothing, ready made, 50 cents on every dollar of the first cost. A fine cloth coat in London costs from \$12 60 to \$16 80; here it costs from 25 to \$40.

Coffee, 5 cents a pound. To be reduced after the 31st Dec. 1830, to 2 cents, and after the 31st Dec. 1831, to 1 cent.

Cocoa, 2 cents a pound. To be reduced after the 31st Dec. 1830, to 1 cent.

Copperas, near two cents per pound, (\$2 per cwt.) which is equal to twice as much as its cost abroad.

Cotton goods, whether plain or coloured, such as cambrics, ginghams, checks, lino, book muslin, stripes, cinnizes, calicoes, jacconet, prints, sherings, &c., as follows.

If they are low priced, such as suit-poor people, and cost from 5 to 10 cents per square yard, the tax is 37 cents to 175 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

If they are of a middling quality, fit for people in middling circumstances, and cost from 11 cents to 25 cents per square yard, the tax is 35 to 79 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

If they are high priced, such as only the rich can afford to wear, and cost from 25 cents to a dollar and upwards per square yard, the tax is only 25 cents on each dollar of the cost!!!

Cut glass, such as decanters, tumblers, wine glasses, salt cellars, dishes, bowls, pitchers, &c. \$3 upon every \$10 of the cost, besides 3 cents per pound weight.

Cutting-knives for farmers, 40 cents for every dollar of the first cost.

This is merely the A. B. C. of the business. We shall go on with the list, and after it is completed, we should like some calculator, who has a family of ten persons, to furnish us with a detailed list of the taxes he actually pays under the present rates upon the articles enumerated by us. It is in this manner the people can have their eyes opened, and be enabled to see that they are not much better off than the English.

From the *Banner of the Constitution*.

The tariff question is a very simple one, when divested of all extraneous trappings, and there is scarcely a man who cannot understand it, if it be presented to him in its naked and essential character. Let us take a farmer, or a mechanic, or any other working man, who has not had more than three quarters schooling in his life, and ask him these questions, what would be his answer.

Is it better for you to give fifteen cents a pound for coffee, than ten?

Is it better for you to give ten cents a pound for sugar, than seven?

Is it better for you to give ten dollars for a suit of clothes, than five?

Is it better for you to give \$57 a ton for iron, than \$50?

Would it be right to make you pay two dollars a pound for tea, in order to encourage Henry Pratt to raise tea in his beautiful hot-house on the Schuylkill?

Would it be right to compel you to pay double price for your Sunday hat made of foreign furs, in order to protect the hunters of raccoons and beavers in Georgia, in their domestic industry?

Now, upon a negative answer to all of these questions, by ninety-nine men out of a hundred, one might most certainly calculate. But only mistify the same questions under a little flourish, about "American system," "protecting policy," "home market," "balance of trade," &c. and hitch them on, like a bob-tail to a kite, to the name of some prominent politician, and common sense flies out of the window, and every thick-headed fellow lifts up his hands, and cries out, in all amazement of petrification, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!"

AGRICULTURAL.

ROTATION IN CROPS.

Chester county, Pa. June 25th 1830.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq. A Virginian correspondent, whose signature is T. T. in the American Farmer of the 18th instant, expresses a desire to learn something on the subject of Rotation of Crops; and as I think the practice, in this district of country, preferable to any I have witnessed elsewhere, I will take the liberty briefly to state our most approved mode of farming, in reference to the particulars inquired of. Your correspondent says his "cleared land is divided into four lots or shifts of unequal size, averaging perhaps something less than thirty acres each, of course," says he, "my rotation of crops is corn, wheat, clover, and then corn again, &c." The land in Virginia then corn again, &c. If it can be must be of superior quality indeed, if it can stand such cropping without deterioration. The average size of our farms here, is about that of your correspondent's; but instead of dividing them in four fields, we have at least half a dozen—and I believe that seven or eight would be still better. We hold it but policy to plough one furrow more than can be well manured; and moreover, that a field which is not richer at the conclusion of a course of crops than it was at the commencement, has been injudiciously managed. The character of the soil must, of course, be considered in determining a system of cropping—as a light, sandy soil would probably admit of the same treatment as one in which clay greatly predominates, though I think the great art, in agriculture, consists in gradually ameliorating the native condition of soils, by such additions as will produce a mellow loam. In this region, our soil is still loam, frequently with an excess of clay—which we qualify by the use of lime, with excellent effect. We commence a course of crops, by turning down the sod of the oldest pasture field, either late in autumn, or early in spring for the Indian corn. On the field thus ploughed, we immediately spread a dressing of lime—about 30 or 40, and often 50 bushels to the acre—harrow it well, and then plant the corn, and take good care of it by using the cultivator among it every few days, until harvest—after which it requires no further dressing. In the latter end of September we cut off the cornstalks near the ground, set them in upright shocks with a band around each to sustain it, until the fodder is dry, and the grain quite hard. In October and November, as other business permits, we husk the corn, and carry both it and the stalks off the field—the former to the corn cribs and the latter to sheds, or stables, to be fed to cattle, during winter. In the ensuing spring we plough up the corn roots, and sow the field with barley, or oats as the quality of the land may authorize. If the land is not very good oats will be best; but as soon as the soils become reasonably fertile, the oats will grow too rank, and barley answer better. When the barley or oats are harvested, we cover the stubbles with a heavy dressing of manure, and immediately plough it down. This is usually done in August. After some time the ground is well harrowed; and in the beginning of October we plough again, and sow wheat, timothy and orchard grass seeds. These are usually harrowed in; and our nearest farmers are careful to have the fields rolled, when the ground is dry enough. This leaves the surface in good condition for cutting the wheat, and mowing the future crops of grass. In the beginning of March following, and after harvest there is an elegant growth of young clover and timothy (and orchard grass, if sown)—which I think ought to be, in order to fill the sod with as much valuable matter as possible) among the wheat stubble. This makes a fine pasture during the residue of the season, and the next year it is fit for the seythe. Our fields are all treated in this manner in succession, and by having six fields, there is one in Indian corn, one in barley, one in wheat, one in grass, or hay, and the remaining two for pasture, thereby allowing a shift of the feeding stock; which is considered advantageous. After wheat harvest, there is a third pasture field obtained as above mentioned. If there were seven or eight fields, the ground would be allowed to lie for a longer term in grass, and when once made rich several natural grasses (such as poas) succeed the cultivated ones are actually better, for feeding cattle, than those introduced by art. This is one great advantage in having a number of fields cultivated in rotation, and allowed a sufficient time to repose in pasture. A top dressing of lime can also be applied with advantage, when fields are allowed to remain several years in grass. I have adopted this plan on my own farm, which is a small one; and have even reduced it into twelve sub-divisions, or portions, for successive cultivation. This would probably be considered too minute a division, by farmers who wish to cultivate a larger portion of grain; but I have been, so far, well pleased with the operation of the plan—and am convinced that almost every farm might be divided into seven or eight fields with advantage. We should soon, in that case, see better land, and larger products, with less labour and trouble.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

Chester county Pa. July 20, 1830.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

In compliance with the request of "a subscriber," in the Farmer of the 16th instant, I propose to offer mode of farming, in this district of country, though my former communication, in fact, exhibits the principal features of the system which is most approved here. The subordinate operations, such as cultivating more or less of roots, feeding hogs, or sheep, making butter, &c.—may be varied according to the demands of the times, or to suit the local circumstances of the farmer, but the main object, as we apprehend, is to improve the condition of the land by a judicious rotation of crops, and to get the pasture fields and mowing grounds covered with a mellow, productive sod, full of valuable grass roots, and clear of mullins, briars, daisies, thistles, and all sorts of weeds and rubbish. To this I add my own conviction, that the farm should be divided into such a number of fields, as to allow them all, in succession, to repose four or five years in pasture. It is usual, here, to let the land rest about three

years in grass; but I am satisfied that, where the soil is duly improved, and well filled with the roots of useful herbage, it would be advantageous to extend the term of pasturage. In this case, the leading object with the farmer would be the feeding cattle—or, if he lived near enough to market, and had a good, cold spring-house, he might find his account in a dairy. Our best farmers in this region, have generally turned their attention to feeding cattle,—as being less laborious than a dairy, at the distance we are from the city—and less exhausting to the land, than severe cropping, with grain; but still each field takes its turn, in regular succession, in the manner described in my last. Root crops are not much attended to, except potatoes; and those chiefly for family use,—planted along the margins of the Indian corn fields. However valuable the esculent roots may be found, in European agriculture, it does not appear to me, that they will ever become prominent objects of attention in this country, where the Indian corn can be raised so successfully. At any rate, our main reliance in Chester county, next after feeding stock, is upon our crops of Indian corn, barley, and wheat. The number of horned cattle, hogs, and sheep, which can be fed on a farm of given size, of course depends on the quality and condition of the land. A good farm of medium size, (say with 100, or 120 acres, of cultivated land,) will feed from 20 to 30 bullocks, averaging about 600 pounds each; and these will make a sufficiency of manure to keep the land in good order. Hogs are not usually fed in any great numbers; but every farmer keeps enough to supply his family, and also to spare some hams and bacon for the market. Sheep are frequently procured from other districts, & fattened for the butcher; but the breeding of flocks does not seem to be exactly suited to our small, highly cultivated farms. Sheep do not relish our rank, artificial grasses, so much as the spontaneous growth of comparatively sterile hills; and are inclined to think the extensive ranges of our mountainous districts will be found much better adapted to the raising of large flocks. Our farmers are generally good economists, and keep sheep enough to clothe their families in winter; but beyond that, they rarely go, for the reason already suggested. Our surplus grain is either fed to stock, or sold to the merchant millers for ready money,—as the state of the markets may render eligible. The barley crop, of course, goes to the brewers. The best mowing fields yield about two tons of hay to the acre; and our object is to mow only as much ground as will suffice to keep well, through the winter, as many cattle as we can feed fat, the ensuing summer; we do not consider it beneficial to mow more than that; and by no means approve of cutting grass to sell, or to be consumed off the farm. With respect to the quantity of wheat raised per acre, in this county, it is as variable as the quality of the land. Our good farms will yield from 15 to 25 bushels of clean wheat, and I have even heard of 30, and more, bushels to the acre; but I would willingly compound for a regular crop of 20 bushels per acre. It is quite as much, I think, as our farms will average. The truth is, we rarely have any of those extraordinary products amongst us, that we read of elsewhere. We seldom acquire large fortunes here, and never suddenly. Indeed, we have very few marvellous occurrences, of any sort. All our improvements have been gradual, and are the result of steady operations, and well known causes. Our farms are small,—we work them with our own hands,—and our profits are moderate; but if we do not hold great estates, we generally endeavour to be content with what we have, and find, perhaps, as much real comfort in the economical culture of our small fields, as if we had thousands of acres. "A little farm well filled," with the usual accompaniments, you may have long been considered a desirable acquisition; and I know of no nearer desire for such a farm, than a goodly portion of clean, luxuriant sward, enclosed by substantial fences, or well trimmed hedges. I believe, also, that such farms will be found more profitable in the long run, with less labor, than the same quantity of acres subjected to inordinate, or extravagant cropping of grain.

These desultory, and hastily written remarks, are cheerfully placed at your disposal. If you think they will in any degree meet the wishes of your correspondent, or be acceptable to any of your agricultural brethren, in other sections of our country, you will give them a place in the American Farmer.

Very respectfully, &c. W. D.

A LITTLE PAPER.—We have seen many a paper, in our day, from the London Atlas and extra daily papers that measure "from tip to tip when extended," (as ornithologists have it) 6 feet by four, down to the smallest, bluest looking sheet that issues from a garret or cellar; but by the shade of Pegasus, we have never, since we first took up a composing stick, set eyes on any thing that surpasses, for originality of appearance and execution, the subject of the present notice.

It is a sheet that has for some months been issued weekly in Harrisburg, Pa. entitled "THE STAR." The size of the sheet, until the two or three last numbers, was about six inches by four. The columns, (two in each page) are about an inch and a quarter wide and twenty lines long.

We learn that the editor, printer and publisher of this paper—the three dignities are concentrated in one person—is a boy of twelve years old. The stock to commence his undertaking he obtained by picking from beneath the boards of an old printing office, (the floor which was raised,) the odd types that had accidentally fallen through the crevices. With these, (just sufficient to set up one page of his periodical,) he commenced, employing a mallet and planer, instead of a press, and working off one page, distributing it, and then setting up the next.

He has now continued his undertaking upwards of six months, and as he says "by the aid of his subscribers, he has enlarged it to the present size" that is, six inches by nine. The workmanship, as may be expected, was at first rude and original enough, but each week brings some little improvement, and "The Star" may some day come out as respectable as its neighbors. Already it has its editorial department, its foreign news, its paper controversies, its "proceedings of the Legislature," reported for the Star, and all the *et ceteras* of the craft.

Such an attempt merits encouragement. Our young friend shall have our country paper in exchange, which, (as he probably knows,) he can receive as a publisher, free of postage. Let him persevere. He may be an honor to his profession some day yet.—N. Y. Paper.

Mr. Clay made his debut in the Circuit Court, of Columbus, Ohio, on the 15th ult. in an ejectment cause; the Bulletin says the speech was a complete failure—that he forgot his law books, and after a few touches at the case, served up to the Court, jury and audience, a "political baranque." The Bulletin made a few remarks the week before in reference to Mr. Clay, which occasioned his friends to rally, at once en masse, and withdraw their subscriptions.

From the U. S. Telegraph.

MR. CLAY IN KENTUCKY.

The accuracy with which the Frankfort Argus and Louisville Advertiser have always reported public sentiment in Kentucky, justifies the belief, that a majority will be returned to the next Legislature of Kentucky opposed to Mr. Clay. This was more than we expected under the present peculiar circumstances. A few days will bring us the results of the approaching elections. Should they be as the Editor of the Argus anticipates, the "war, pestilence and famine" office hunters will be compelled to postpone their hopes to a more "propitious season."

From the Kentucky Argus.

THE ELECTION.—Our intelligence from the different counties in the State, augurs well for the success of democracy in the next elections. We think the result will show, whenever the question is fairly made, and the attention of the people is so awakened, as to prompt them to look through the disguises in which the federalists always shroud themselves, that Kentucky will be found always true to the cause she has cherished from her infancy up to the present hour. From information received, we confidently believe, that there will be a Jackson majority in the next Legislature. Trigg, Adair, Cumberland, Russell, Hart, Hardin, Davis, Muhlenberg, Washington, Jefferson, and Mercer, will give a gain to the Jackson ranks of at least eleven members. This change, of itself, would give the balance of power in the next Legislature to the friends of the Administration. We have little doubt but that the increase in the south will exceed the calculation. In the middle district there is every probability that there will be an accession of at least four Jacksonians, and from the district represented by Mr. Daniel, an increase of two may be confidently expected. The great object for which Mr. Clay has been laboring, a nomination to the Presidency, and the power of appointing the next Senator in Congress, will be defeated. Mr. Clay will find Kentucky as little at his back now, as she was when he called her to the support of Mr. Adams.

From the U. S. Telegraph.

THE PRESIDENT.

Some of the monarchical presses have alluded in unflattering terms to the meeting of Gen. Jackson with the "Farmers" who are his neighbors in Tennessee. Let these gentry read the following short account of that meeting, and then sneer, if they can. It is from the Nashville Republican of July 17.

"The President left town Thursday morning for the Hermitage, whence he is not expected to return for a week. About three miles out, he was met by a very large concourse of his fellow-citizens, who had assembled in a beautiful grove, to greet him. In the company, we recognised many of our acquaintances from the neighbouring counties.—He remained with them, several hours, participating in their kind, but plain, and republican hospitality.

It was truly an interesting meeting. The people who had gathered on the occasion, were, most of them, the substantial yeomanry of the country—his old, personal, and intimate friends—the young, who had known him from their earliest recollection—and their fathers who had seen him through all the checkered scenes of his eventful life. Without ostentation or parade, and but little time, and less desire, for preparation, they chose this mode of testifying their undiminished regard, and of tendering to the first magistrate of their Government, those respectful attentions which the exalted station, and his great public services, so eminently merited. There was not the outward show, and fashionable pageant of the day, gotten up to profess feelings of attachment, where none existed. It was not the adulation which too often follows in the train of power. Claiming different origin, it sprang from the heart, and evidenced the most unbounded respect, confidence and esteem.

Such powerful manifestations, coming from the "bone and sinew" of the country—the unsophisticated cultivators of the soil, who have no individual interests to advance, and nothing to ask of their rulers, save the pure and energetic administration of the law, is worth, as we remarked last week, a thousand sounding compliments coming from other sources. They are well calculated to cheer the faithful public servant, and to animate him in the perplexing labors he is called upon to perform."

Woodbridge is the place to do things, according to Gunter—a couple of gentlemen had a public meeting there on the 24th, and resolved, that Henry Clay should be the next President—that inasmuch as the election might go to the House of Representatives, six Clay men must be elected to Congress this fall—that General Jackson would not be a candidate for re-election—that township meetings should be held throughout the state to appoint delegates to meet in convention at Trenton, on the 27th October next, to form the congressional ticket, and that the resolutions and address accompanying them, be published in all the papers of New Jersey.—Well, we have the same right to resolve, as the Chairman and Secretary who met at Woodbridge—and it is our resolution, that Mr. Clay shall winter hereafter on his own corn—that we will have Jackson representatives in Congress—that Old Hickory do serve another term—and that "all" the newspapers in New Jersey publish no such foolish rignarole as these Woodbridge gentlemen have concocted.—Trenton Emp.

THE FORGED LETTER.—It has been repeatedly asserted that the letter first published in the Literary Subaltern purporting to be from Mr. JEFFERSON, eulogizing Mr. CLAY, was a forgery. In reply to this Mr. Southworth, the editor, offered to exhibit it to any gentleman who felt disposed to call and examine it. He has been taken at his word, and now mark the result. The Providence Republican Herald of Saturday says:—"The LETTER, which has been the rounds of the newspapers, said to have been written by Mr. Jefferson in praise of Henry Clay, as we stated in our last paper, is generally believed to be a sheer fabrication, got up to see how far public credulity might be played upon. A gentleman, a few days since, called on the person, who has declared he was in possession of the original, and that it should 'be exposed to the observation and scrutiny of any gentleman who may be disposed to see it,' and expressed a desire to examine it. The request was denied. It was not to be seen. We repeat, the letter is a sheer fabrication—and if the editors of the Clay papers in this town will publicly express their opinion, they will say the same thing. They dare not say they believe it to be genuine."

What will the coalition do next? N. B. This Mr. Southworth is the man who fabricated the story relative to the Earl of Selkirk, Lord Cochran, Sir Charles Seaton, and the Duke of Saxe Wiemar, which was very indignantly republished by us some days since; and is the same gentleman who has lately issued proposals for publishing a daily paper in this city! Why even the coalition in this city would not countenance such a man, but we believe, would cheerfully get rid of a portion of the Swiss crops they now have on hand.—N. Y. Cour.

From the Delaware Gazette and Watchman.]

JEFFERSON'S LETTER.

The Coalition editors assert that the Jackson editors are very much annoyed at the appearance of the letter, which the Coalitionists have circulated throughout the country, and which they say was written by Mr. Jefferson, previous to the bargain between Adams and Clay in which some favourable sentiments are thought to be expressed respecting the junior partner in that notorious concern. If they are really annoyed thereat, they are certainly very silly fellows; for it would unquestionably puzzle a better lawyer than our neighbour ever has been, or ever will be to tell whether, taking the whole letter together, it amounts to a recommendation or a direct censure upon Henry Clay. The writer informs the person to whom it was written, that he does not understand the policy and principles of the man who forms the subject of the epistle; and how any man can be supposed to have a high opinion of the propriety of placing another in power, whose principles he declares he does not understand, is more than we can understand, unless he be an absolute simpleton. And then, if Mr. Jefferson had thought so highly of Mr. Clay as the letter is by some thought to purport, he might probably have been as much mistaken in his estimation of the man as Washington was of Arnold; or Mr. Jefferson was of Burr. And then, again, the letter was written previous to his treason against the rights of the people of the country, in elevating to the Presidency a man whom he had previously accused of being an enemy to the country, and bartering the blood of its citizens for fish. Again, we say, if the Jackson Editors are annoyed with this letter, they are very silly; for it is about as poor a piece of stuff as was ever issued from the mint of John Binn. We do not, however, believe that they have been annoyed by it. The statement is the result of a mistake on their part; or has originated in the notion that a falsehood must produce some effect, and that no turn of the tables can possibly injure their cause.

From the Richmond Enquirer.]

REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, 19th July.

I spent yesterday (Sunday) with my friend Captain Cateby Jones of the Navy, who now lives about 10 miles from the city, in Fairfax county, Va., upon a farm which he inherited from his father. During the conversations of the day, I took occasion to inquire of him the particulars of his *Gun-boat Fight* with the British, on the coast of Louisiana, in 1814, a short time previous to the great battle of New Orleans.

I had heard, many years ago, from an authentic source, some of the principal incidents of this battle, and have often thought, that they had never occupied that place in history, or in the general recollection of the country, to which they are so eminently entitled. There never was, in ancient or modern times, more true courage displayed than Jones and his little crew exhibited on that occasion. With five Gun-Boats and 182 men, he fought 1200 British, in barges and launches, mounting 42 pieces of cannon, and conducted by one of the most experienced and distinguished Captains in the English Navy.

He killed and wounded of the British force about 400—more than twice the number of men he himself commanded. In one instance, he sunk a boat, (containing about 40 men) in a single shot, when she was within about 80 feet of the boat, in which he was stationed. This gallant young officer, (of 23 or 24 years of age, at that time,) would have been perfectly justified by the example of more experienced commanders, in destroying his vessel, and surrendering himself (and crew) prisoners of war, to such a formidable and overwhelming force as was arrayed before him, without firing a gun. But this course did not exactly accord with the spirit of the young Virginian. He determined to fight as long as he could fight, and then suffer the consequences of submission to a proud and vindictive enemy. He fought until his men were all killed or wounded, or entirely exhausted, and until he himself was entirely disabled by wounds. After being overwhelmed and taken, he received from the enemy the harshest and most disgraceful treatment. He and his gallant little band were stopped up in the hold of one of his boats, and would have been suffocated to death with smoke, had it not been for the determination he had come to, and communicated to the enemy on deck, amounting to 3 or 400, of putting fire to the air.—This threat induced the enemy to permit him to remain on deck. They were then taken to the British fleet, where they received from this magnanimous enemy, every insult and indignity—whose watch-word, afterwards, to a licentious soldiery, was "beauty and booty."—The consequences of this battle were very important to General Jackson, who commanded them only about 2000 men. It checked the enemies' advance upon New Orleans, and afforded further time for defensive preparations.

It is pleasant as well as useful to recur, occasionally, to these scenes of former times, which do so much honor to the chivalry of our country. We see in them that gallant spirit and self-devotion, which are the life and soul of our free Institutions, and upon which alone they must depend for preservation, in times of public danger.

THE NEW OLIVE BRANCH.

"Hamilton," (Mr. M. Carey) is again yielding his pen.—He has put forth a fresh sheet in "The New Olive Branch, a Solemn Warning on the Banks of the Rubicon," addressed "To the citizens of South Carolina."—The title sufficiently bespeaks its object.—He begins with laying down certain propositions, in favor of the constitutionality and expediency of the Tariff, which he intends to prove.—He then tells the citizens of S. C. that "appearances are so alarming in your quarter, and the danger of our beloved country, to contribute their efforts to allay the existing ferment."—He passes on to the effects of "a forcible resistance to any law of the U. States"—the appeal to arms which it might bring on—next, the dissolution of the Union—and lastly, the horrible consequences of such a disunion—and he concludes by attempting to show the inconsistency of Judge Cooper, "who has taken the lead in this crusade against the Tariff and Internal Improvement!"—whose powerful talents he admits, yet mistakes—he does not deny may be honest, yet mistaken—but whose present opinions he contends are erroneous, and his measures most pernicious.

We make all allowance for Mr. Carey's motives. The panic under which he is laboring, is apparent in every line of his composition. Nor is Mr. C. alone excited about the movements in South Carolina. They have excited a deep interest throughout the Union. Most of those who are conscientiously opposed to the Tariff, and devoted to the banner of State Rights, whilst they sympathize with the sufferings of the oppressed citizens of South Carolina, whilst they admire the eloquence with which she has supported her opinions, and do ample justice to the motives of her gallant and

high minded sons, and avoid every means of unnecessarily galling their feelings, are yet equally firm in counteracting every measure which would point to nullification, to violence, or disunion. Not such are the partisans of Mr. Clay—the National Republicans, that is, the *New Coalition*, the friends of the new firm of Clay, Webster, & Co., those men who go for the elevation of their favorites, at every risk and hazard, and resort to every means and misrepresentation for the accomplishment of their designs. These men are attempting to brand the whole Jackson party with the name of nullifiers. And marching one step further, many of these are attempting to show that the doctrine of the whole State Right party "leads but to"—nullification.

But we beg all these gentlemen—we beg Mr. Carey, to put himself at his ease. Whatever conclusion any of "the appearances" may have justified, we beg leave to assure them, that "the danger is over." We do not speak idly or unadvisedly upon a subject of this sort. We have information, upon which we can most confidently rely, that no statute or edict of Nullification will be passed in South Carolina, but that she will continue, in conjunction with Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and the other Anti-Tariff States, to protest against that measure, as both inexpedient and inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution—that there will be "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together," against all such encroachments of the Federal Government. No change of *mems* can change the principles of the South—We still go against "this bill of abominations" so abhorrent to this new country, her limited constitution, and to this enlightened age. But Mr. Carey may dismiss his panics, and abandon his pen—for the present.—Rich. Eng.

Boston, July 27.

A Great man hath fallen to Earth!—The melancholy news of the death of Hon. ISAAC PARKER, Chief Justice of the Commonwealth, came at an early hour on Monday morning, cast a deep gloom yesterday over our city. The oratory, the sound learning, and the eminent judicial qualifications of the deceased, united with exemplary domestic virtues and moral worth, had much endeared him to our community, and at the news of his decease, there was one unmingled expression of deep and sincere grief.

The late Chief Justice was born in this city—he commenced his professional career in the then District of Maine—he was elected to Congress—was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1806—Chief Justice in 1814, and at his decease had faithfully and acceptably filled that important station sixteen years. His age was 62 years.

His death was awfully sudden. He retired to rest on Saturday night, in as good health and spirits apparently, as he had enjoyed for years; but at an early hour on Sunday morning was attacked with the disease which in a few hours ended his earthly career.

TALBOT COUNTY TAXES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TAX.

ORDERED by the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, that the following advertisement be inserted once a week for four successive weeks in the Eastern Gazette, the Republican Star and General Advertiser, and the Eastern Shore Whig and People's Advocate, printed and published in Eastern, and the Baltimore Patriot.

A list of Land and Ground, situate, lying and being in Talbot county, and State of Maryland, liable for and charged with county taxes for the years 1828 and 1829, together with the several Sums due and unpaid thereon, with the names of the persons chargeable with the same and on which no personal property could be found by the Collector of the said county, liable for or properly chargeable for the payment of the same, as by the return of the said collector appears, to wit:

Persons' Names.	Names and Situation of Land.	Quantity.	Sum Due.
Edward Auld's heirs	Lot on Easton Point, lot near do. and a lot on the Landing Road.	2 1-8	5 05
Samuel Adam's heirs	Lot on Harrison Street, Easton.	1-16	214
Cassy Bush	Lot near the Meeting House, do.	1	121
Major Bennet's heirs	Lot on Dover St. lot on South end of Washington St. and a lot part Londonderry.	5-8	80
Jonathan Balderson's heirs	Lot on Goldsborough Street.	2	824
And W. Candole, Baltimore	Windmill lot near Easton.	21	1164
James Earle's heirs	Four lots on Washington St. and a lot near Easton.	5 7-12	5 29
Joseph Haskins' heirs	Lot on Cabinet Street, do. on the Landing Road, do. on Washington street, do. on South street, do. on Goldsborough street, five half acre lots on South street, part of Buckingham lot near Easton, quantity and name unknown, part of Tilghman's Fortune.	249 1-8	22 21
Cloudberry Kerby, Jr. heirs	Lot on South end Washington street	4	1 543
Ezekiel Lednum	Lot near the Meeting House	4	53
Sam'l Ringgold, Kent county	Part Bachelor's Range and Bachelor's Addition, lot corner of Goldsborough and Harrison Streets	260	3-8
Christiana Seth's heirs	Part of Tilghman's Fortune, on Bay-Side road	84	13 02
Moses Smith	Lot near Easton.	4	91
Henry Toomy's heirs	Lot on Harrison Street, lot on Dover Road adjoining Easton.	10 3-8	2 57
Henry and Ann Troth	Lot in Easton, supposed to contain DISTRICT, No. 2.	1-8	1 11
Philip Adams	Lot in St. Michaels.	4	45
James Larimore, Baltimore	Ball's Reservey.	197 1-2	7 46
solomon Cummins	Part of Oakley.	40	70
Joshua W. Cummins	Tract of land called Renard Keep-out, resurveyed and called Oakley's addition.	673	93
Greenbury Griffin	Two lots in St. Michaels.	4	41
Peter Harrison	Tract of land called Content, resurveyed, and part of Chance enlarged	20	634
Thomas Harrison's heirs	Lot in St. Michaels.	4	76
Jeremiah Marshall	Part of Godwin's Addition.	15	40
James Pulley	Part of Oakley.	40	374
James Pursey's heirs	Lot in St. Michaels.	1	1 524
John Wriglesworth's heirs	Eight lots in St. Michaels.	12	106
John Bullen's heirs	Part Pills Range, part Hutchinson	235	5 50
John B. Barclay	Part Timothy's Lot	1394	6 68
James Medford	Lot in Oxford	4	614
James Walker's heirs	Part of Jamaica and Walker's Discovery, DISTRICT, No. 4.	86	994
Richard L. Austin	Austin's Trial and Mill Hundred	197-2	13
James Austin's heirs	Name unknown.	80	198
Allen Bowles' heirs	Part of Noble's Chance and part of other tracts.	170	158
Anthony Booth	Part of John's Hill part of Bloomsbury and part of Sherwood's Industry.	107	1 72
Elizabeth Casson	Part of Dudley's Chance and part of other tracts.	290	4 80
Daniel Caulk's heirs	Part Parker's Park, part Parrott's Reserve, part John's Hill.	4524	2 67
Henry Downs's heirs	Part of Austin and part of other tracts.	676	8 60
John Emory, Queen Ann's	Chesnut Ridge, Partnership, Chesnut Bay, Robert's Purchase.	634	11 78
Seth Faulkner's heirs	Neighbours Keep Out.	1134	2 97
John Ferguson's heirs	Noble's Meadows.	216	5 04
John Garey's heirs	Part Strawberry Hill, part Addition, part Burk's Range, part of Elizabeth's Enlargement.	2874	10 45
Zebulon Gregory	Part Sharpe Moore, part Cready's lot.	80	73
John McDonald's heirs	Part Perkins's Discovery, part Carters Farm.	2768	10 45
Christiana Morgan's heirs	Part Advantage.	153	1 84
Joseph Nicholson's heirs	Part of Arcadia.	45	463
Edward Roberts	Farmer's Delight, Springfield and New Design.	1724	12 63
Sarah Roberts's heirs	King's Bridge.	210	9 48
John Ridout, Queen Ann's	Planters Increase, part Lloyd's Costin, Rebecca's Gardens.	240	4 34
William Scott's heirs	Part Turkey Neck, part Mill land.	34	3 17
John Sands	Part Colton, part Selby and part of other tracts.	325	3 75
John Tilton's heirs	Name unknown.	870	16 31
Francis, James and Elizabeth Turner	Part Hampton and part Loveday's Purchase.	280	7 44
Rebecca Wootter's heirs	Part Noble's Addition part Planters Delight.	152	3 34

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That unless the county charges on the lands as aforesaid, proportionable part of advertising and all other legal charges thereon due, shall be paid to Solomon Mullikin, Esq. the Collector of the Tax for said county, on or before the tenth day of September next or within thirty days after the publication of this notice is completed, the lands so charged as aforesaid or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same, pursuant to the act of Assembly entitled "an act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this State," passed November session, 1797.

Easton, July 31, 1830.

to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.

aug. 3 4w

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND
HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner. Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.
Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passenger on board for that place, and thence to Easton or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.
She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.
All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.
L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.
Easton, March 23.
The Editors of papers on the Eastern Shore are requested to publish this Notice once a week till countermanded, and present their accounts to Capt. Taylor.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER



WRIGHTSON.

Benjamin Horney—Captain.

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

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

Easton, May 18

OPPOSITION.



THE BALTIMORE
WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN
NEW LINES OF STEEL SPRING COACHES.
Leaves LYFORD'S FOUNTAIN INN, Light street; No. 2, South Calvert street, one door from Market street, and Hanover House, No. 6, Hanover street, opposite Belthover's Hotel, Baltimore, DAILY, at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. Leaves Barnard's Mansion House and Larnum's Refectory, Washington; and Semmes' Hotel, Georgetown, at the same hours as from Baltimore.
Passengers in these lines, taken up and put down, where they direct.

REMOVAL.

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

The Easton Hotel is now in complete order for the reception of Travellers and others, and the proprietor pledges himself to spare no labour or expense to render every comfort and convenience to those who may favour him with their custom.
Private parties can at all times be accommodated and, Horses, Hacks, and Gigs with careful drivers furnished to go to any part of the Peninsula.
The public's obedient servant.
SOLOMON LOWE.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

The Subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk, WISHES TO PURCHASE ONE HUNDRED

NEGROES

of both sexes, from the age OF TWELVE TO TWENTY-FIVE. For whom the highest prices, in cash, will be given. Any person wishing to sell, will please call at the Easton Hotel.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

30th day of July Anno Domini 1830.

ON application of WILLIAM ARRINDALE, administrator of John Arrindale, lately of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed this thirtieth day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE TO THE ABOVE ORDER,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal Estate of John Arrindale, late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's Estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 10th of February next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate.—Given under my hand this thirtieth day of July A. D. 1830.

WM. ARRINDALE, adm'r.

of John Arrindale, deceased.

august 3 3w

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

30th day of July Anno Domini 1830.

ON application of WILLIAM ARRINDALE, administrator de bonis non of Martha Wilson, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this thirtieth day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE TO THE ABOVE ORDER,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Martha Wilson, late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 10th of February next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this thirtieth day of July A. D. 1830.

WM. ARRINDALE, adm'r. de bonis non.

of Martha Wilson, deceased.

august 3 3w

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

30th day of July Anno Domini 1830.

ON application of WILLIAM ARRINDALE, administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of John Garey, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE TO THE ABOVE ORDER,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of Administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of John Garey, late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 10th of February next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this thirtieth day of July A. D. 1830.

WM. ARRINDALE, adm'r. de bonis non.

of John Garey, deceased.

august 3 3w

General Camp-Meeting

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

THE General Camp-Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Talbot Circuit, will be held in Haddaway's woods on the Bay Side, in said county, three miles above Haddaway's Ferry: to commence on Thursday evening 19th of August.

The Camp Ground is situated within a quarter of a mile of the Bay, affording peculiar conveniences to those who may come by water,—the situation is very healthy,—and arrangements are making for a sufficient supply of excellent water.

July 20

CABINET WARE.

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

Sideboards, Secretary Desks,

BUREAUX, TABLES,

STANDS, &c. &c.

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

JOHN MECONKIN.

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

Easton, June 1

JOHN B. MATHOT & Co.

Fancy Chair Manufacturers,

42 N. GAY STREET, BALTIMORE.

INFORM the inhabitants of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that they have constantly on hand a large assortment of the above articles—as also COMMON CHAIRS of all patterns, which for durability, neatness of design and execution, are not surpassed in this, or perhaps any other city in the Union.

Orders left at the office of this paper will be promptly attended to—and where novelty is required a drawing will be submitted.

July 13 6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of five several writs of the State of Maryland, of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered by the Clerk thereof, at the suits of Gerald T. Hopkins and Benjamin P. Moore, against Joseph Chain, will be offered at public vendue and sold to the highest bidder or bidders, for cash at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 17th day of August next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and estate of him, the said Joseph Chain, of, in and to a lot of land at 1 ground, situate, lying and being on Port Street, in the Town of Easton, aforesaid, supposed to contain one eighth part of an acre of land, with the premises and appurtenances to the same belonging; also all the equitable interest and estate of the said Joseph Chain, in and to a lot of land on Dover road, near the town of Easton, containing one acre of land, more or less, together with the buildings and appurtenances to the two last mentioned lots belonging;—also all the reversionary interest and estate, of all that lot or parcel of land or ground of him the said Joseph Chain, situate lying and being in the town of Easton aforesaid, on which the building called the BERNET CHURCH now stands; seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said Joseph Chain, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

July 27 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two several writs of the State of Maryland, of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, by the Clerk thereof, and to me delivered to wit: one at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and for the use of Richard Chambers administrator, D. B. N. of Henry Meeds, against William B. Tiltonson and the other at the suit of Edward C. Harper and James Casson for the use of John Boon, administrator of James Casson deceased, against the said William B. Tiltonson, will be exposed at public vendue and sold to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Easton on Tuesday the 17th day of August next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, all and singular the right, title, interest and estate of the said William B. Tiltonson, in and to all and singular that parcel of land situate lying and being in Tuckahoe, Talbot county, being part of two several tracts of land called Pace and Salop containing three hundred and fifty acres of land more or less, mentioned and described in a deed of bargain and sale, from William Roberts of Talbot county, to John Tiltonson, of Caroline county, bearing date the fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord 1809, duly acknowledged and recorded in Liber J. L. No. E. Folios 223, 224, 225 and 226, one of the land record books of Talbot county; seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said William B. Tiltonson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

July 27 4w

SALE OF LANDS.

ON WEDNESDAY the 18th day of August next, will be sold on the premises, at public sale, to the highest bidder, the following lands, late the property of Lloyd Lindsley deceased, consisting of a neat farm adjoining Mount Pleasant House, and sundry valuable wood lots, all within about three or four miles of the Town of Easton.

That is to say, one farm of about 123 1-2 acres of cleared arable land and fine meadow, with about 95 acres of wood and timber conveniently annexed—having on it a small wooden dwelling house with a barn and granary.

The land is a kind soil, and containing an excellent body of meadow and marl; is capable of being made highly productive and valuable—perpetual streams of flowing water pass through it—and it is well adapted to the growth of all kinds of crops and stock—the situation is high and healthy—the neighbourhood very excellent—and it is a convenient distance from Easton, the Third Haven Creek and the Choptank river.

Also sundry lots of wood land consisting of about 10 acres each—many of them finely timbered, and the others having good portions of timber and generally heavily wooded. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to view these lands as now laid off—they are worthy the attention of Farmers and Speculators.

Also, on Friday following, being the 20th August, will be sold on the premises several lots in the Town of Easton on Harrison street near the old Market House.

Terms of Sale.—The purchasers are to pass bonds with approved security bearing date from the sale, to pay one fourth of the purchase money in nine months from day of sale with interest on the whole purchase money from the day of sale—another fourth part in eighteen months from the day of sale with interest on the whole balance of purchase money unpaid—another fourth part thereof in twenty seven months from the day of sale with interest on the whole balance of the purchase money unpaid—and the remaining fourth part thereof in thirty six months from the day of sale with interest on the whole balance of the purchase money unpaid—conveyances to be executed upon the payment of the purchase money and interest. Possession given to purchasers upon execution of their bonds. For further information apply to

SAMUEL T. KENNARD, Agent.

June 29 8w

CHAIR FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to manufacture

FANCY AND WIND-SOR CHAIRS

of every description—consisting in part as follows,

viz.

Fancy Cane Seats with bronze tops,

Creecian Wood Seats do. do.

Slut back do.

Rocking, Spring & Children's do. of all kinds

Sizes and Patterns,

Table and Writing Chairs of all sizes and patterns.

All of which he will sell on the most pleasing terms.

The subscriber is in hopes by assiduously attending to the various branches of his profession, to merit a share of public patronage among his Eastern Shore friends.

THOMAS H. SEWELL.

No. 13, Sharp street Baltimore.

April 13

N. B. Old Chairs repaired and repainted at the shortest notice.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THAT commodious and agreeable Messuage, the residence of the late Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr, situate in the centre of Easton, Possession may be had immediately or as soon as some inconsiderable repairs can be finished; and the terms of a sale will be made accommodating, whether offered in cash, upon a reasonable credit, in Stocks or assigned debts.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, July 20.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The Subscriber intending to leave this place, will sell, on advantageous terms the HOUSE AND LOT, on Harrison Street, at which he at present resides—If not sold immediately, the same will be rented and possession given the first day of October next. The premises are in complete repair, with every convenience suitable to a dwelling.

G. W. NABB.

July 27

KINGSTON TO RENT.

TO RENT for the ensuing year, and possession given on the first day of January next, that well known Farm called "Kingston" situated in King's Creek hundred, Talbot county, and immediately on the great Choptank River, together with the buildings, premises and appurtenances to the same belonging. Kingston has long since been established as a depot for grain and other articles intended for the Baltimore market and is considered one of the most eligible situations on the river for conducting business and a Grocery Store, and has been successfully used for the above purposes. An investment of a very moderate Capital, conducted with industry and enterprise, will no doubt yield a handsome profit. The situation is healthy, the soil productive and the buildings in tolerable repair and will be made completely so, in the early part of next spring. Terms made moderate to an approved tenant. Persons desirous of renting are invited to view the premises and apply to the subscriber.

ENNALLS MARTIN, Jr.

Dover Bridge, July 20

INTELLIGENCE, AGENCY, & COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

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

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

He likewise will attend particularly to the selling of REAL and PERSON

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

From Blackwood's Magazine, for April.
THE INDIAN WITH HIS DEAD CHILD.

By Mrs. Hemans.
Then the hunter turned away from that scene,
Where the home of his fathers once had been,
And burning thoughts dashed o'er his mind,
Of the white man's faith and love unkind.

In the silence of the midnight,
I journey with the dead;
In the darkness of the forest boughs,
A lonely path I tread.

But my heart is high and fearless,
As by mighty wings upborne;
The mountain eagle hath not plumes
So strong as love and scorn.

I have raised 'neath the grave sod,
By the white man's path defiled;
On the ancient wilderness
I bear thy dust, my child!

I have ask'd the ancient deserts
To give me dead a place,
Where the stately footstep of the free
Alone should leave a trace;

And the rocking pines made answer—
Go, bring us back thine own!
And the streams from all the hunter's hills
Rush'd with an echoing tone.

Thou shalt rest by sounding waters,
That yet untamed may roll;
The voices of those chainless ones
With joy shall fill thy soul.

In the silence of the midnight,
I journey with the dead;
When the arrows of my father's bow
Their talon-flight have sped.

I have left the spoiler's dwellings
For evermore behind;
Unmingle with their household sounds,
For me shall sweep the wind.

Alone, amidst their hearth fires,
I watch'd my child's decay;
Unheeded I saw the spirit light
From his young eyes fade away.

When his head sunk on my bosom,
When the death sleep o'er him fell,
Was there one to say, "A friend is near!"
There was none—! Pale race, farewell!

To the forest, to the cedar,
To the warrior and his bow,
Back, back! I bore thee laughing thence,
—I bear thee slumbering now!

I bear him unto burial,
Where the mighty hunter's gone;
I shall bear thee in the forest breeze—
Thou wilt speak of joy, my son!

In the silence of the midnight,
I journey with the dead;
But my heart is strong, my step is fleet,
My father's path I tread.

"A striking display of Indian character occurred
some years ago in a town in Maine. An Indian of
the Kennebec tribe, remarkable for his good con-
duct, received a grant of land from the State, and
fixed himself in a new township, where a number of
families were settled. Though not ill treated, yet
the common prejudice against Indians prevented any
sympathy with him. This was shown on the death
of his only child, when none of the people came near
him. Shortly after he gave up his farm, dug up the
body of his child, and carried it with him two
hundred miles through the forest, to join the Cana-
dian Indians."—Editor's Letters on the Eastern
States of America."

Monthly Magazine for July.—Willis has fur-
nished us with some pleasant reading this
month. There is something quite refreshing
in the article on trees. It straightway carried
us into "the darkling wood, and the cool and
silence." We enjoy a delicious dream of the
rustling leaf, and the luxurious turf, and the
babbling rivulet, sparkling and eddying fore-
ever in its stony channel. We long to kneel
down and taste the cool current, where it dashes
its foam over the rock, or where it rests, al-
most motionless in repose under the shadow of
the trees.

The writer remarks that there is a fine phi-
losophy in trees; they have many a tongue to
speak it forth audibly and impressively. It is
a philosophy which tells of what has been, and
sketches the scenes of olden time in beautiful
and powerful colors; each leaf has a story,
each trunk is a monument of the past. The
music, which murmurs from every bough, is a
voice that celebrates the glory, or bewails the
departure of by-gone days; and the circles
which mark its age, at the heart of the trunk,
are but so many lessons of life, to teach its fleet-
ness, and to record its instability. And there
is a sober and religious sanctity in meditating
upon green woods. They are full of instruc-
tion, and furnish delightful topics for reflection,
and consoling thoughts, when we would
commune with ourselves, and be still.

We were much pleased with the genuine
enthusiasm of the writer, on "the philosophy
of a cigar." He not only is pleasantly con-
scious of the worth of that treasure "a beau-
tiful, mild cigar, with a perfume sweeter than
the gales of Araby," but knows well to set
forth the same in good fair terms. We unite
with him in his honest abomination of the
"long-nine and serot," and his fond regard
for the "clear, bright Spaniard."

Much of the poetry is good; and one piece
"the Leper," by the editor, unusually beau-
tiful. We think it equal, or superior to the best
of his scripture pieces. It is too long for our
columns, but we cannot forbear making the
following extract from it, which is the doom
supposed to be pronounced upon the leper, by
the Priest at the altar of the temple.

Depart! depart, O child
Of Israel, from the temple of thy God,
For He has smote thee with his chastening rod,
And to the desert wad
From all thou lovest away thy foot must flee,
That from thy plague his people may be free.

Depart! and come not near
The busy mart, the crowded city, more;
Nor set thy foot a human threshold o'er,
And stay thou not to hear
Voices that call thee in the way; and fly
From all who in the wilderness pass by.

Wet not thy burning lip
In streams that to a human dwelling glide;
Nor rest thee where the covert fountains hide,
Nor kneel thee down to dip
The water where the pilgrim bends to drink,
Thy desert well, or river's grassy brink.

And pass not thou between
The weary traveller and the cooling breeze,
And lie not down to sleep beneath the trees
Where human tracks are seen;
Nor milk the goat that browses on the plain
Nor pluck the standing corn, or yellow grain.

And now depart! and when
Thy heart is heavy, and thine eyes are dim,
Lift up thy prayer beseechingly to Him
Who, from the tribes of men,
Selected thee to feel his chastening rod—
Depart! O leper! and forget not God!

The Quarrels of Doctors, "Scribblings,"
"the fine arts," and "the editor's table," have
their share of interest. In the latter, we find
a warm panegyric on "Paul Clifford." He has
commenced a series of criticisms on our most
distinguished poets.

[From the Examiner.]
REMAINS OF ANTIQUITY.

The Point of Rocks, familiarly so called, is
where the Potomac River breaks through Ca-
toctin Mountain, and huge rocks, jutting over
the edge of the river, are rudely piled on one
another for several hundred feet, presenting a
prospect of rude and wild sublimity.—This
point has recently acquired notoriety from the
circumstance of the two great thoroughfares
(canal and rail road) uniting at its base. Nor
could it have been a place of less distinction
when the led man reigned sovereign of the
mountain and the glen. I have been frequent-
ly led to the spot while chasing "sly Reynard"
with hound and horn, who would ever and
anon make the Point, when nearly done over,
to find a secure ambuscade, or to shelter in
some hidden cavern. Whilst on these excu-
sions, I have frequently looked with a curious
eye on the rude mounds of stone, erected
at a few hundred yards apart, and completely
on the ridge and highest projections of the
mountain. They all rise like a cone, and from
their hidden and rude situations, evidently be-
speak that they were the work of wild hands,
and in "times whereof the memory of man
runneth not to the contrary." The old leg-
endaries of the neighborhood have a tradition
that, at the foot of the mountain, the Canawa
tribe of aborigines once had a village, and in-
deed there is a spring not far off which yet
bears their name. But the birth place of Ho-
mer cannot be more ambiguous than by whom
these mounds were erected—nor can the time
when, or by whom, the pyramids of Egypt were
erected, be left more uncertain and perplexing
than the circumstances attending these rude
remains of antiquity. No doubt the same
ambition of fame warmed the Indian breast
which fired the proud bosom of a Ptolemy—
and if the latter erected monuments which
strike the mind with more stupendous grand-
eur, the former, though more rude and hum-
ble, are certainly as perdurable.

Some fastidious historians and moralizing
divines have charged Bonaparte with sacrilege,
and of doing a cruelty to a nature, for explor-
ing the pyramids whilst in Africa, and remov-
ing the embalmed tenants, who had slept for
centuries amid the piles of grandeur, conceiv-
ed by their own vanity and erected by their
own ostentation. The same curiosity which
animated him prompted a half a dozen to ex-
plore and raise those mounds in order to make
some discoveries upon which conjecture might
feed, and to obtain a clue that might satisfy
speculation and reconcile surmise.—We com-
menced our operations by carefully removing
the rubbish, and stone by stone was displaced
until we came to the substratum, which was a
perfectly level and elliptical pavement, neatly
laid with large flat stones, after they had cut
off and levelled the apex of the hill. The av-
erage diameter of the ellipsis was about eight
feet. It is upon this horizontal pavement that
the bodies of the deceased are laid—and then,
to protect them from the depredation of rep-
tiles and animals, large, long and flat stones
are planted around with great regularity and
order, all converging inward to the height of
about four feet. We found a great number of
human bones, many of which were entirely
sound, particularly the arm bones, the teeth and
the cranium—and, from the multiplicity which
we found in the mound nearest the river, it
must have been the sepulchre of the "chiefs,
head men and warriors," or else been re-
garded as a family vault. The Indians in-
variably bury with the dead all their imple-
ments of war and paraphernalia of every de-
scription, for we even found, with other things,
their paints, (red, brown and yellow,) believ-
ing that they will have to live by the chase
when the "Great Spirit" shall call them hence;
and that their Heaven (which is so beautifully
described by Addison, in the 56 No. of the Spec-
tator,) is a wild "in the depth of woods em-
braced."

"And thinks admitted to that equal sky,
His faithful dog shall bear him company."

Felices error tuo.

An error certainly not as absurd as the doc-
trine of metempsychosis of the old heathen
philosophers.

Indeed, whilst performing the unholy rites of
disinterment, I could not but feel a reverence
for the place which, to the Indian, was once
consecrated by the most endearing recollections.
Here perhaps was hidden their solemn
feasts; their sage councils of war, when some
great chief or orator would paint in glowing
metaphors the honor and glory of war, and
the profit of plunder and robbery—and the wild
shout of approbation would be reverberated
through the valley; Or here they would tie
their devoted victim to the stake, and menace
and torture him with grim delight, and hide-
ously chant their savage dirge to the screams
of the imolated victim—

"A solemn strid and mingled wail;
"Twas said by fits, by starts 'twas wild."

Or here, perhaps, rest the ashes of some fear-
less chief, whose patriotism and love of coun-
try was not second to Philip's, of Mount Hope,
or of the East, or Tecumseh's, of the West—
but who, alas! could not live, like them, in the
bright pages of history, to make proud civ-
ilization blush—but whose acts of greatness
are murmured only by the River of Swans
(Potomac), or registered on the four winds of
Heaven.

And, retiring as I threw my eyes down on
the majestic river that flowed in grandeur be-
neath, or cast them on the rugged mountain
scenery or extended lawn, I could but mental-
ly exclaim with another, that "they, like me,
have viewed these scenes, but they are gone,
and their eyes are closed forever."

RUSTICUS.

Catoctin valley, July 25, 1830.

Charles Carroll is the only one of the signers
of the Declaration of Independence, who sur-
vives to the present time. James Madison, the
only one of the Convention in 1787, which for-
med the Federal Constitution. Paine, win-
giate, the only one of the first Senators of the United
States, when the federal government was organ-
ized at New-York, April 1789—and Egbert
Benson, and Mr. Madison, the only two Repre-
sentatives in the first Congress, at the same pe-
riod, who are living. Mr. Madison was also
a member of the old Congress, in 1791.

[From the Rhode Island Farmer and Manufacturer's
Journal.]

THE BLUE-LAWS OF CONNECTICUT.—The
following is a transcript of the primitive judi-
cial code, which existed in the state of Con-
necticut, during the time of the first settlers,
and their immediate descendants, commonly
called "The Blue-Laws of Connecticut."

1. The Governor and Magistrates, convened
i. General Assembly, are the supreme power,
under God, of this independent dominion.

2. From the determination of the Assembly
no appeal shall be made.

3. The Governor is amenable to the voice
of the people.

4. The Governor shall have only a single
vote in determining any question, except a cast-
ing vote when the Assembly may be equally di-
vided.

5. The Assembly of the people shall not be
dismissed by the Governor, but shall dismiss
itself.

6. Conspiracy against the dominion, shall
be punished with Death.

7. Whoever says, "there is a power holding
jurisdiction over and above this dominion,"
shall be punished with Death, and loss of prop-
erty.

8. Whoever attempts to change or overturn
this dominion, shall suffer Death.

9. The Judges shall determine controversies
without a jury.

10. No one shall be a freeman, or give a
vote, unless he be converted, or a member in
free communion of one of the churches allow-
ed in this dominion.

11. No one shall hold any office who is not
sound in the faith, and faithful to this dominion;
and whoever gives a vote to such a person
shall pay a fine of one pound. For the second
offence, he shall be disfranchised.

12. No quaker, or dissenter from the estab-
lished worship of this dominion, shall be al-
lowed to give a vote for the election of magis-
trates or any officer.

13. No food or lodging shall be afforded to a
quaker, Adamiite, or other heretic.

14. If any person turns quaker, he shall be
banished, and not suffered to return on pain
of Death.

15. No priest shall abide in this dominion.
He shall be banished, and suffer Death on his
return. Priests may be seized by any one,
without a warrant.

16. No one shall cross a river but with an
authorized ferryman.

17. No one shall run of a Sabbath day, or
walk in his garden, or elsewhere, except re-
verently to and from church.

18. No one shall travel, cook victuals, make
beds, sweep houses, cut fair, or shave, on the
Sabbath day.

19. No woman shall kiss her child on Sab-
bath or fasting day.

20. A person accused of trespass in the night,
shall be judged guilty, unless he clear himself
by his oath.

21. When it appears that an accomplice has
confederated, and he refuses to discover them,
he may be RACKED.

22. No one shall buy or sell lands without
the permission of the selectmen.

23. A drunkard shall have a master appointed
by the selectmen, who is to debar him the
privilege of buying or selling.

24. Whoever publishes a lie to the preju-
dice of his neighbor, shall sit in the stocks, or
be whipped fifteen stripes.

25. No Minister shall keep a school.

26. Man stealers shall suffer Death.

27. Whoever wears clothes trimmed with
silver or bone lace above two shillings a yard,
shall be presented by the grand jurors; and the
select men shall tax the offender at the rate of
three hundred pound estate.

28. A debtor in prison, swearing he has no
estate, shall be let out and sold to make satis-
faction.

29. Whoever sets fire to the woods, and it
burns a house, shall suffer Death, and persons
suspected of the crime shall be imprisoned with-
out the benefit of bail.

30. Whoever brings cards or dice into this
dominion shall pay a fine of five pounds.

31. No one shall read common prayer, keep
christmas, or saints day, make minced pies,
dance, play cards, or play on any instrument
of music, except the drum, the trumpet, and
the Jews-harp.

32. When parents refuse their children suit-
able marriages, the magistrates shall determine
the point.

33. The selectmen, on finding children ig-
norant, may take them away from their par-
ents, and put them into better hands, at the ex-
pense of their parents.

34. A man that strikes his wife shall pay a
fine of ten pounds; a woman that strikes her
husband shall be punished as the court directs.

35. A wife shall be deemed good evidence
against her husband.

36. No man shall court a maid without first
obtaining the consent of her parents—five
pounds penalty for the first offence—ten for
the second; and for the third, imprisonment
during the pleasure of the court.

37. Married persons shall live together or be
imprisoned.

38. Every male shall have his hair cut round
according to a cap.

We suppose that some such laws as the fore-
going were in force when the following anec-
dote occurred:—

A full recompense for a point of civility.

In the year 1750, a commander of one of his
majesty's ships of war being stationed at Bos-
ton, had orders to cruise from time to time, in
order to protect our trade, and distress the ene-
my. It happened unluckily, that he returned
from one of his cruises on a Sunday; and as he
had left his lady at Boston, the moment she
heard of the ship's arrival, she hastened down
to the water's side to receive him. The cap-
tain on landing, embraced her with tenderness
and affection; and as there were several spec-
tators by, gave great offence, and was con-
sidered as an act of indecency, and a flagrant
profanation of the Sabbath. The next day,
therefore, he was summoned before the magis-
trates; who, with many severe rebukes, and
pious exhortations, ordered him to be publicly
whipped. The captain stifled his indignation
and resentment as much as possible; and, as
the punishment, from the frequency of it, was
not attended with any great degree of ignom-
iny or disgrace, he mixed with the best com-
pany, was well received by them, and they were
apparently good friends. At length his term
of service expired, and he was recalled; he
went therefore, with seeming concern, to take
leave of his worthy friends; and that they might
spend one more happy day together before
their final separation, he invited the principal
magistrates and select men to dine with him,
on board his ship, upon the day of his depar-
ture. They accepted the invitation, and no-
thing could be more joyous and convivial than

the entertainment which he gave them. At
length the fatal moment arrived that was to
separate them: the anchor was speck, the
sails unfurled, and nothing was wanting but
the signal to get under way. The captain,
after taking an affectionate leave of his good
friends, accompanied them upon deck, where
the boatswain and crew were in readiness to
receive them. He thanked them afresh for the
civilities they had shown him; of which, he
said, he should retain an eternal remembrance;
and to which he wished it had been in his pow-
er to have made a more adequate return. One
point of civility remained to be adjusted be-
tween them, which, as it was in his power, so
he meant most fully to recompense them. He
then reminded them of what had passed, and
ordering the crew to pinion them, had them
laid out, one by one, to the gangway; when
the boatswain stripped off their shirts, and
with a cat-o'-nine-tails laid on the back of each
fifty stripes, save one. They were then, amid
loud shouts and acclamations of the crew, shov-
elled into the boats, and the captain immedi-
ately getting under way, sailed for England.

[From the Baltimore Republican.]

[By Request.]
Communication.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.
The Jackson Administration.

The policy of the Jackson party, as pursued
by the administration of General Jackson, is
to "lay off the national debt, to reduce the tax-
es, and to confine the expenditure of the nation-
al funds to objects strictly national. In fur-
therance of this policy, General Jackson has
paid off and cancelled the short space of six-
teen months, since he has been President, from
4th March 1829, to 4th July 1830, sixteen
Millions Two Hundred and Eighty One Thousand
Five Hundred and Sixty-Seven Dollars and
Seventy Two Cents,—\$16,281,567 72-100 of
the principal of the national debt—equal to
One Mill on Seventeen Thousand Five Hun-
dred and Ninety-Seven Dollars and Ninety-
Eight Cents, \$1,017,597 98-100 per month
since his inauguration.

Mr. Adams had managed the National
funds with the same judgment and economy,
he ought to have paid off in the four years or
forty-eight months of his Presidency, three
times the amount of principal which General
Jackson has paid, or nearly Forty Nine Millions
of Dollars—\$49,000,000; as forty-eight months
is three times sixteen months—but he only paid
off and reduced the principal of the debt Twenty
Five Millions Three Hundred and Forty
Eight Thousand Four Hundred and Thirty-
Six Dollars and Eighty Two Cents—\$25,348,
482 82-100, being Five Hundred and Thirty-
eight Thousand and Ninety-two dollars and
Forty-three cents per month—\$253,982 43-100,
or about one half as much per month as Gen-
eral Jackson has paid off.

In the same short period Gen. Jackson has
reduced the taxes levied on the people about
Two Millions and a half of Dollars per annum
—\$2,500,000, by reducing the tax on Salt, five
cents per bushel; the tax on Coffee, four cents
per pound; the tax on Molasses five cents per
gallon; the tax on Cocoa, one half; the tax on
rum, from eight to twenty-five cents per
gallon; and the tax on spirits, which reduction is a re-
lief to every family in the United States, as
these articles have become from habit, neces-
saries of life.

If the Jackson policy is continued for three
or at furthest four years longer, the entire na-
tional debt, a part of which has existed since
the Revolution, will be paid off and blotted out;
and Ten Millions of Dollars, now yearly ap-
propriated to that debt, may remain undisturbed
in the pockets of the people, by making a
further reduction of taxes to that amount. What
a sublime spectacle should we then present to
the nations of the old world! "These United
States, with a population of Twelve Millions
of souls without a national debt."

Considering the National Treasury as be-
longing to the nation at large, and that its ex-
penditure should be confined to objects strictly
National—Gen. Jackson has refused to open
its vaults for the making of county or local
roads! What has been the practice hitherto?
Has not every county in Maryland made its
county roads? Consult the records of your le-
gislature if you wish proof of this. Have not
the states thus far made their state or local
roads and canals? Ask Ohio, Pennsylvania, or
New York, the amount of their state debt, in-
curred in making state and local roads and can-
als. What new light is this! that the Na-
tional Treasury, which belongs to the people
at large, must make the county or local roads
in this or that state? Upon what principle is
it, that the people of Maryland should be tax-
ed to make the county or local roads in the
states of Maine, Kentucky or Connecticut;
why should the people of the Eastern or West-
ern shores of Maryland, who have made and
paid for their county roads, now be taxed to
make the county or local roads in Vermont,
or Louisiana, or Missouri? Is this doctrine,
held by the friends of Clay, just, reasonable,
or honest? It is correct, then, to be just, every
county should be dealt equally with the
number of counties within our states and ter-
ritories may be safely estimated at eight hun-
dred and fifty. If one is entitled to one hun-
dred thousand dollars—\$100,000—for its coun-
ty roads—then each is entitled to a like sum—
multiply \$100,000 by 850 counties, and you
have eighty-five Millions of Dollars; a clever
man indeed for county objects—add at least,
an equal sum for state and National objects,
and we have at once a new National debt of
One Hundred and Seventy Millions of Dollars
to commence with—\$170,000,000—to pay the
interest on which will require new indirect and
direct taxes! with an army of tax gatherers! We
ask emphatically, are the people prepared for
this?

Each county has thus far made its county
roads.—Every state has made its state roads,
and the National funds have been confined to
national objects. Let this Jackson policy be
perpetrated in, and all will move in harmony:
adopt the policy of the Clay party, and our
houses, lands, every thing we possess, will be
taxed to sustain this wild and mad attempt to
delude and bribe the people with their own
money. The Clay partisans will say that they
do not mean to appropriate the public money
for each county at the same time—they will do
this gradually. But where will they begin?
with the old states and counties first? No,
the new counties and states will not consent to
this—how will this scramble for precedence be
conducted? The question is easily answered—
corruption—Patriotism will take its flight, and
avarice will become the ruling divinity. A
majority of the members will "chitch on a long
tongue" as they say in New England, or the
"log rolling system" as it is called in Penn-
sylvania and Ohio, will be introduced, and the
votes of a majority will be bought and sold by

mutual appropriations for their counties or dis-
tricts, whether wanted or not. This will be
the result of the scramble under this corrupt
system. As Mr. Jefferson has well said, "the
meanest and most clamorous among the mem-
bers, will get the largest appropriations."—
Principle, patriotism, honor, and country will
be merged in avarice and self.

Ask the people of Pennsylvania what was
the consequence of the "log rolling" bill which
gave them forty two banks by one act, when
the wants of the State required scarcely half a
dozen banks. They will tell you it nearly ru-
ined the State—broke up thousands of worthy
farmers and citizens and ruined their families
—and thus will it be with corrupt legislation
everywhere. The national debt of hundreds
of millions, which will be created, with the
load of taxes to pay the interest, will bear on
us as it now does on the people of England;
the tax gatherer and the lordly aristocrat will
fatten on the spoil; but the mass of the people
will be prostrated and ground to the dust; and
kept in subjection by large standing armies.—
This will be the consequence of the wild and
reckless policy of the partisans of Henry Clay.

Under the Jackson policy the national debt
will be paid off in about four years, the taxes
will be further reduced, and the national treas-
ury will be still able to aid all internal improve-
ments of a national character. Do you ask
us to name such improvement? We reply,
any road or canal which will connect and riv-
et the States together: that will enable them to
remote from each other to transport their sur-
plus products, whether of agriculture or man-
ufactures to a market: that will, in time of war
or invasion, afford an expeditious channel for
the conveyance of troops and munitions of war
—such a road or canal would be national in
its object, and would be entitled to national
aid in its construction; and such we should call
the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and Balti-
more and Ohio Rail Road, or whichever of the
two shall after a fair experiment, and a candi-
dly view of the whole ground, be deemed the best
calculated to subserve the great national inter-
ests.

In his foreign policy, the maxim of Gen.
Jackson is to "ask nothing that is not clearly
right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong."
—a maxim worthy of this distinguished patri-
ot. By the frankness of his diplomacy, he has
already been enabled to settle our difference
with Brazil, with Colombia, and with Denmark,
and has received large indemnities in money
for spoliation committed on our commerce by
those powers—objects, which Mr. Adams and
Mr. Clay, with their wily diplomacy labored
for years to accomplish, but labored in vain.
From recent accounts, he has also negotiated a
treaty of amity and friendship with the Ot-
toman Porte, by which the Black sea is open-
ed to our commerce, and will for the first time
be whitened by our sails.

In this prosperous and happy state of our
country and of the administration of its national
affairs, we should fondly imagine that all
would rejoice and greet the patriot whom the
people in their sovereign will, and by an over-
whelming voice have called to the Presidential
chair. But among the twelve there was found
a Judas.

In carrying out the great republican prin-
ciple of rotation in office—for in this country
republicans believe that one man has as much
right to hold office as another—it became nec-
essary to remove many incumbents; in some
instances because they had been years in of-
fice, some 10, 15 or 20 years, and the prin-
ciple of rotation required their removal—in oth-
ers, because they were public plunderers & bit-
ter enemies—and in many on account of their bi-
ter and relentless persecution of the "man of
the people" and of the majority, by which it
was manifest, that their feelings would prompt
them to abuse their offices for the purpose of
embarrassing the government under which
they held their appointment. No government
can be prosperously conducted, if the sub-offi-
ces are held by men, who want not only the
confidence of those in power, but who have a
rancorous and bitter feeling towards them.—
Many of the men thus removed are now found
among the most active of the leaders of the
opposition to the Jackson administration, both
National and State, and they vainly hope to
find majorities to aid them in their selfish de-
signs—for their patriotism begins and ends
in self. Have those men already forgotten that
Gen. Jackson was elected, not by the politi-
cians, but by the people emphatically? and
are they so blind and so weak as to imagine,
that the people will abandon their own free
choice, merely to enable them to return to
their old offices? Let them give evidence of
republican principle, by acquiescing in the
decision of the majority, again become a part
of the people, and earn their bread by their
labor as the mass of the people cheerfully do,
and we take pleasure in acknowledging that
there are many who are pursuing this true
republican course; and upon the principle of
rotation, if office is so desirable to them, their
time will perhaps again return. There are
those, however, to whom this course would be
too patriotic and disinterested. They evidently
believe themselves entitled, as by divine
right, to hold office during life, with the pow-
er of transmitting their commissions to their
children—and in their frenzy have nominated
Henry Clay as their candidate for President,
in opposition to the patriotic Jackson, at the
next election to be held in the fall of 1832, up-
wards of two years hence.—There was a time
when Mr. Clay stood well with the republican
party; but his ambition proved too strong for
his patriotism; and failing to obtain the De-
partment of State from President Monroe in 1817,
as he then wished to be placed in the "line
of safe precedent," he became restless and
reckless, and finally consummated his political
death by his famous coalition with Mr. Ad-
ams in 1825. He may write and fret and
challenge Senators, but this act of his will stick
to him like the shirt of Nessus, which he will
vainly strive to shake off. He will find himself
at last, compelled to seek consolation in the
reflection, that his precocious ambition may be
useful as a beacon to future political hotspurs.

Mr. Clay appears to have forgotten that he
stands pledged as a public man, and a man of
honor to the American people, "to correct the
errors of fact and errors of opinion," commit-
ted by Mr

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Manchester, Capt. Skelley, has arrived at New York, bringing London papers to the 30th of June.

George the Fourth died on the 26th of June, and William the Fourth has ascended the throne. The French have been victorious in a second conflict with the Algerines.

The elections in France have resulted in the success of the Liberal party.

DEATH OF GEORGE THE FOURTH.

London, *Edinburgh*, June 26.

"A bulletin, of which the following is a copy, has been this morning received by Secretary Sir Robert Peel, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State:—

" *Windsor Castle, June 26.*—It has pleased Almighty God to take from this world the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

"His Majesty expired at a quarter past 3 o'clock this morning without pain.

(Signed) "H. HALFORD."
"M. J. TIERNEY."

In the course of Friday evening before 9 o'clock, the physicians intimated to their royal patient their inability to give him further relief, and their opinion that his last moments were rapidly approaching. To this communication his Majesty replied, "God's will be done!" and in a few moments after, he asked, "Where is Chichester?" The Bishop of Chichester was instantly summoned to the royal chamber, and at his hands the dying sovereign received the Sacrament. During the administration of this rite, his Majesty was much less troubled by the cough than he had been previously, and afterwards it gradually subsided, and towards midnight he sunk into a state of apparently quiet repose, until about 3 o'clock, when he became rather restless, and feebly expressed a wish to have his head placed in a more elevated position. Previous to this all the attendants had retired, except Sir Matthew Tierney and Sir Walther

Waller, and they instantly attempted to afford his Majesty the relief he had requested, but they had scarcely commenced the attempt when his Majesty suddenly motioned them to desist, and placing both his hands upon his breast, he ejaculated, "Oh! this is not right!—this is death!—Oh, God!—I am dying!"—These were the last, and the only distinct words he uttered after having received the Holy Sacrament; and from this time his dissolution came on so quietly and so gradually that the physicians had some difficulty in ascertaining precisely at what moment he ceased to exist.

The body was opened on Sunday by Sir Astley Cooper, in the presence of the attending physicians and several other distinguished professional gentlemen; and the disease found to have been rightly apprehended by the medical attendants of his Majesty. The heart was considerably enlarged and adhered to the neighboring parts—some of the valves were ossified, and some water remained in the chest.

The funeral, it is stated, will not take place before the 10th or 12th of July.

The Duke of Clarence was formally proclaimed King on the afternoon of the 26th, by the title of WILLIAM THE FOURTH. On the 29th the new king sent the following message to Parliament.

"WILLIAM R.
"The King feels that the House of Lords contains a just sense of the loss which his Majesty and the country have sustained by the death of the late King, his Majesty's lamented brother, and that the House of Lords sympathizes with his Majesty in the deep affliction in which his Majesty is plunged by this mournful event. The King, having taken into his serious consideration the advanced period of the session, and the state of the public business, feels unwilling to recommend the introduction of any new matter, which, by its postponement, would tend to the detriment of the public service. His Majesty has advertised the provisions of the law which decrees the termination of Parliament within an early period after the demise of the Crown, and his Majesty being of opinion that it will be most conducive to the general convenience and to the public interests of the country to call, with as little delay as possible, a new Parliament, his Majesty recommends to the House of Lords to make such temporary provision as may be requisite for the public service in the interval that may elapse between the close of the present session and the assembling of a new Parliament."

The Duke of Wellington, after a speech, outlasting the late sovereign, moved

That a humble address be presented to his Majesty, to assure his Majesty that we fully participate in the severe affliction his Majesty is suffering, on account of the death of the late King, his Majesty's brother, of blessed and glorious memory.

THE ACCESSION OF WILLIAM IV.

His Majesty William IV. arrived at St. James' Palace a few moments before twelve o'clock on Saturday, and appeared to be in excellent health. The King entered the State room, in which the throne is placed, about 2 o'clock. His Majesty was habited in an Admiral's uniform, and took his station at the throne. The whole of the members of the late King's Privy Council, who had arrived at the Palace were assembled in this apartment. His Majesty read the following declaration, viz:

"I am convinced that you will fully participate in the affliction which I am suffering on account of the loss of a Sovereign, under whose auspices, as Regent, and as King, this country has maintained during war its ancient reputation and glory—has enjoyed a long period of happiness and internal peace—and has possessed the friendship, respect, and confidence of foreign Powers.

"In addition to that loss which I sustain in common with you, and with all who lived under the Government of a most beneficent and gracious King, I have to lament the death of a beloved and affectionate brother, with whom I have lived, from my earliest years, in terms of the most cordial and uninterrupted friendship, and to whose favor and kindness I have been most deeply indebted.

"And having passed my life in the service of my country, and having, I trust, uniformly acted as the most faithful subject and servant of the King, I am now called upon, under the disposition of Almighty God, to administer the Government of this great empire. I am fully sensible of the difficulties which I have to encounter, but I possess the advantage of having witnessed the conduct of my revered father, and my lamented brother, and I rely with confidence upon the advice and assistance of Parliament, and upon its zealous co-operation in my anxious endeavours under the blessing of Divine Providence, to retain the reformation of Religion established by law, to protect the rights and liberties, and to promote the prosperity and happiness of all classes of my people."

Whereupon the Lords of the Council made it their humble request to his Majesty that this

his Majesty's most gracious declaration to their Lordships might be made public, which his Majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

While receiving this Address his Majesty was deeply affected.

The Members of the Royal Family, viz: the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Gloucester, and Prince Leopold, knelt before the King and took the oath of allegiance. Their Royal Highnesses then rose, and were sworn in Members of his Majesty's Privy Council. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Archbishop of York went through the same ceremony; the other members of his late Majesty's Privy Council severally knelt before the King, took the oath of allegiance, and then rose, and were re-sworn members of the Privy Council.

The Lord Chancellor administered to the King three oaths, the first to govern this kingdom according to its laws and customs; the King then took the oath for the security of the Church of Scotland, and subscribed two instruments, which were witnessed by some of the Privy Councillors.

His Majesty, in Council, then ordered the two stamps, the one containing George R. and the other the initials G. R. which had been under the authority of an act of Parliament, applied to official papers, as the King's signature, to be destroyed; they were accordingly broken in the presence.

His Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the oaths should continue in the same state until further orders.

The Privy Council gave orders for proclaiming his present Majesty, with the usual ceremonies, and at the accustomed places, King of these Realms, by the style and title of King William the Fourth. The ceremony took place on Monday.

The King gave an audience to the Duke of Wellington, when his Grace kissed hands, as First Lord of the Treasury. The other Ministers and Officers, and also the Members of the late King's Household, who attended the Court, kissed hands, on their re-appointment to office.

PROCLAMATION.
His Majesty accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester and the Earl of Errol, arrived at his palace in St. James' about twenty minutes before 10 o'clock on Monday morning, June 28th, from his residence in Bushy Park.

At ten o'clock the firing of a double royal salute announced the commencement of the ceremony of proclaiming his Majesty King William IV. which was conducted according to ancient usage—Sir George Naylor acting as King at Arms.

DREADFUL RIOTING IN LIMERICK.—We have received an account from Limerick which yesterday at three o'clock, which gives a frightful relation of the state of things there. It appears that at seven o'clock in the morning a large mob of persons collected and seized some provisions from an open shop; this outrage was the signal for a more general riot, the numbers increased to an alarming extent, and they proceeded to rob every provision store that came to them, there is scarcely one in the whole city that had not been plundered; on the first breaking out of the riot, the shops were shut but this proved no protection, they were broken open, and any thing like destruction of property our correspondent says, cannot be conceived; bread, flour, pork and bacon, were being carried off in all directions, up to two o'clock in the afternoon this destruction was proceeding without being checked, seven people however had been shot by individuals protecting their property. At two o'clock, the provision stores being all ransacked, the mob commenced breaking in the spirit shops, and drinking to excess. Just as our correspondent closed his letter, stones had been thrown at the soldiers ordered out by the authorities, and they had consequently commenced firing.—*Dublin Mer. Ad.*

AGRICULTURAL.

[From the Complete Farmer.]

PRESERVATION OF MANURES.

As manures are of such indispensable necessity to the farmer, and dung is in general so important a manure, every possible method should be taken, not only to prevent it from being wasted, but also to improve it both in quality and in quantity. In no way are manures more wasted, than by too great exposure to the sun, air, and rains; hence various expedients have been resorted to, in order to prevent this loss. Such, for instance, are the mixing of dry earth, or other absorbent substances, which certainly will, in a great measure, prevent the inconvenience, the erection of slight sheds over dung-heaps with the same intention; the covering of these heaps with turf soiled (the grassy side being downwards), when the dung is to be kept till it be old; or by no means bad practices, as the turfs will, in the course of time, be converted into excellent manure.

The farm-yard is doubtless the most proper and convenient place for forming dung-heaps, or dung-meets, as the repositories for this useful article are variously termed. For middle-sized farms one will suffice; for larger farms two or more will be necessary, for the proper management of dung. According to the usual practice, a pit is dug sufficiently deep to hold the soil which the farm may require; and into this are thrown straw, chaff, rushes, flags, leaves, coarse grasses, thistles, rashes, flags, and similar aquatic plants; litter, or straw, and the yard after the rain, sweepings of the kitchen, bones, ashes, shells, woolen rags, weeds, &c. which lie there and rot, until they are wanted for use. It has, however, been suggested by the late Dr. Darwin, to dispose of the heap of dung on a gently rising eminence, with a basin beneath, for collecting the superfluous water that may ooze from the heap. We would add, that if a shady spot cannot be obtained for this purpose, a slight shed should be thrown over the dung-heap, to prevent too much exposure to the sun, air, and rain; and that gutters should be so contrived, that all the wastewater and urine of the yard, old dregs, gross water, bloody water in which meat or fish has been washed, old useless brine, the urine and waste water of the farm-house—in short, every possible kind of liquor that may be useful—may flow through them into the reservoir, or basin, and be preserved. Dr. Darwin further states (in his "Phytologia"), that some earth, weeds, saw-dust, or other vegetable or animal excrement, should be thrown into such reservoir; which will, in consequence, promote the fermentation and putrefaction of the substances therein contained, at the same time that the draining from the dung-heap will not be dissipated.

The necessary depots for manure being thus prepared, it will only remain for the farmer to avail himself of every possible matter, both of the vegetable and animal kingdom, for increasing and improving its quantity and quality. In addition to the various articles enumerated in the preceding paragraphs, we would observe, that before the winter of following season commences, the surface of the cattle-yard may be raised by spreading thereon dry swamp-mud, pond-mud, the dry scrapings of roads or ditches, and similar matters that can be procured. On this stratum may be spread a little lime, for the more speedily

accelerating the decomposition of the litter, fern, and other tough vegetables that may be thrown upon it for that purpose; and, in case the season should prove too dry, the decay of the vegetable matters may be promoted by sprinkling them occasionally with water from the pump, or (which is preferable) with some of the liquor from the reservoirs at the bottom of the dung-strads. Every previous arrangement being thus made, the cattle ought to be kept within their yards throughout the winter season; where they are numerous, the surface of the yards may be removed to the dung-meets, and laid down afresh in the manner above mentioned.

With regard to the increasing of the quantity of manures, agriculturalists are by no means agreed as to the point of allowing litter for their beasts to lie on, or of consuming the whole stock of hay and straw, and placing the floors in such a direction, that they may be kept clean by sweeping only, so as to render litter of any sort unnecessary. The latter practice was adopted by the late eminent breeder, Mr. Bakewell, is sanctioned by many eminent farmers, and it is obvious, from the largest quantity of animal manure, from the straw and coarse food being consumed by lean beasts, while the richer and more succulent is eaten by the fattening beasts, whether neat, cattle, sheep, or lambs. Both practices, however, may perhaps be united with advantage, where the surface of the yard can be raised in the manner above mentioned.

The augmentation of manure necessarily increases in proportion to the nature of the food. In chap. iii. pp. 132-152 of this work (Complete Farmer), we have pointed out the various articles of the vegetable kingdom, that are best calculated for feeding and fattening cattle; and we trust, have fully evinced the superiority of *soiling*, both as it respects the economical consumption of food, and also the production of manure. The quantity of manure, afforded by a farm, may likewise be materially increased by adopting the Flemish practice of keeping them beneath covered folds.

For this purpose, in Flanders, the ground is marked out, and spread with dry sand, four or five inches thick; on this are erected slight sheds, in which the sheep are housed at night, a small quantity of fresh sand (for which dry peat, or any of the earthy materials above stated, may be substituted) being laid on every evening. This is cleared out once a week, and carried to a dung-hill, or spread upon the soil. The manure thus produced is admirably calculated, in the opinion of M. Quintine, for fertilizing almost every kind of ground, and in fact makes an excellent dressing for cold and stiff soils.

The most effectual method of raising a supply of manure for land, (especially in counties that are situated at a distance from the metropolis, so that they cannot be thence supplied with dung, &c.) in Mr. Middleton's opinion ("Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c." vol. xvii.) consists in raising green crops for the purpose of feeding sheep, bullocks, or other animals on the land. "For," says he, "this is the only method by which the loss of nearly all their urine and dung, that unavoidably occurs under other systems of management, can be prevented; as there is a great waste, perhaps of half (including dung and urine), in the stables, cowsheds, fold-yards, and dung-hills, even under the best management. Under ordinary management three parts of this manure are lost; but in the soiling of tares, turnips, clover, &c. in the fields, there is no loss: the whole is immediately applied, without the cost of carriage, to the enriching of the soil."—It is obvious, however, that much of the ammonia properties of these manures must necessarily be lost by evaporation, and otherwise be materially diminished; so that although (as in the county of Norfolk) the soiling of sheep with turnips may be carried on with great advantage on light lands; yet, upon the fullest view we can give the subject, we are decidedly convinced that, under proper management, soil-feeding in the summer with green, and in winter with dry food, is the most effectual mode of obtaining the largest possible quantity of animal manure.

In a former part of this chapter (p. 360.) the effect of human ordure, as a manure, has been stated; and as, according to the present method of managing it, much valuable fertilizing matter is inevitably lost, it has been suggested by Communications to the Board of Agriculture, vol. i.) to form reservoirs, or pits, of floors of clay, or other material impervious to liquid matter, as nearly as possible to the dung-heaps, and to connect such reservoirs to the privies by means of proper drains, furnishing them with covers, for the purpose of throwing in occasionally lime, peat, vegetable rements, and other substances, that might be removed thence when they should be thoroughly impregnated and reduced to putrefaction, and be mixed with the common dung-heaps. In large towns and cities, where immense quantities of this kind of manure are annually produced, it is recommended to construct such reservoirs or basins with similar floors and drains, but upon a larger scale, so that their contents may be removed as often as necessary, during the night. For, where large rivers flow through the towns, &c. reservoirs of this description might be formed on the banks, and the ordure be thence conveyed in covered boats or barges; or this manure might probably be conducted, through the medium of sluices, from the extremities of the common sewers into such barges, and be easily transported to distant places. And, as the system of canal navigation is now brought to so high a degree of perfection, the expense of carriage will be trifling indeed.

Dung-steads may be tended, and the respective manure augmented at different times, when no other business of greater moment stands in the way; and to prevent the heaps from being too much torn or spread about by the scratching of poultry, or by swine, they should be surrounded by pens, made of broad boards. In wet seasons it will be advisable to throw a slight shed over the dung-steads; and, as the heaps will not ferment so expeditiously as could be wished, it may be useful to turn them over once or twice in the course of the summer: thus they will become more thoroughly mixed and mellowed, and rendered softer fit for use, while the seeds of weeds therein contained, will vegetate and be destroyed.

The following method of making dung hills, as practised in Middlesex, we give from Mr. Middleton's interesting Agricultural Survey of that county; and, from its judicious arrangement, it has a just claim to the attention of agriculturalists.—In the first place, all the scrapings of roads, mud of ditches and ponds, and the top mould of gravel-pits, are spread in the most convenient spots, as bottoms for dung-hills; on these layers is carted all the dung produced on the farm, together with the whole of what can be obtained from London, and the various sorts of chaff, ashes, soap-boilers' waste, bricklayers' rubbish, &c. In this state the mass or heap continues till within one month of the time for manuring land; the whole is then turned and thoroughly mixed together, the larger clods being broken into small pieces, and the drier parts being thrown in the

middle. In consequence of this management, the mass becomes more intimately blended, and the putrefactive process is completely finished, while the matters remain in a heap. At the same time, by this method of forming the bases of dung-hills, the fertilizing liquor which distils during the fermentation and heat that necessarily ensue, is effectually preserved, and greatly contributes to ameliorate the soil.

TYING THE INTERNAL ILIAC ARTERY.

The important operation of taking up this great blood vessel was deemed among surgeons totally impracticable, until it was boldly and successfully performed by Dr. William Stevens, of the island of St. Croix, in 1812, a gentleman of great professional attainments, now in the island of St. Croix, in the West India Islands. A few persons having remained sceptical on the fact and success of the operation, among them no less a person than the celebrated Mr. Lawrence, of London, we avail ourselves of the following article upon the subject, which we find in a late number of the London Medical Gazette:

"We have lately seen a preparation taken from the patient on whom Dr. Stevens of St. Thomas (whose interesting paper on the blood we analyzed in our No. for May the 8th) tied for the first time the Internal Iliac Artery, for the cure of an aneurism of the Great Sciatic.

This case occurred in the island of St. Croix, in 1812. The patient lived ten years after the operation. In 1822 she died, and was afterwards sent to London, and might have remained unused for an indefinite period in the city, had not Dr. Stevens happened to be in town, and to have his attention called to the subject by observing that Mr. Lawrence in his lectures, (see Gazette No. 125,) still doubted the possibility of tying the Internal Iliac and alluded only to one case in which the operation was said to have been performed. This induced Dr. Stevens to have the preparation sent immediately to the Royal College of Surgeons, where a minute examination of it was made in the presence of Mr. Lawrence, who we understand expressed himself as perfectly satisfied.

The preparation, though it has been eight years in spirits, still exhibits the Internal Iliac converted into an impervious tend, and where the ligature was applied, and shows very distinctly the remains of the aneurismal swelling in the Sciatic Artery."

Dr. Stevens originally believed that the aneurism was situated in the Gluteal Artery, but on examining the parts soon after death, he found the Great Sciatic to be the seat of the disease, and from the appearances on dissection, he is now convinced that most of those cases described as aneurisms of the Gluteal, are in reality aneurisms of the Sciatic Artery.

The operation of tying the Internal Iliac has been performed in Barbadoes, by Dr. Thompson, and the preparation of the parts, which was sent to Sir Astley Cooper, is now in the museum at Guy's Hospital. It has also since been performed in England, and once in the United States by Dr. Pomroy White. It has also been done at St. Petersburg, where the Emperor Alexander settled a pension for life on the surgeon who performed it, for having been successful in so great an operation.

The operation of tying the Internal Iliac has been brought forward in some of the surgical works, as one of the most striking proofs of the splendid improvements that have been made in modern surgery. Until Dr. Stevens' case was published, those who were afflicted with aneurism of any of the branches of the Internal Iliac were allowed to perish, without having even an attempt made to relieve them.

As Mr. Lawrence is not the only one who has objected to throw doubts on this subject, we may add that the preparation has now been seen by many of the most eminent surgeons of London. Sir Astley, after having examined minutely the artery at the spot where the aneurism had existed, sent Dr. S. the following conclusive note:

"Royal College of Surgeons, May 13th, 1830.
"My dear Sir,—I have examined your preparation in the presence of Mr. Clift and Mr. Owen, and I am perfectly satisfied of the existence of the aneurism, for which you operated, and also of the complete obliteration of the Internal Iliac Artery which you had tied."

"To Dr. Wm. Stevens. ASTLEY COOPER."

The Literary Autobiography of Sir Walter Scott.—"What a mass of interest lies in those few words!" says the London Literary Gazette; and who will not echo the sentiment? The above work has been published at Edinburgh; but we are not aware of any copies having been yet received in this country.—The Literary Gazette, however, contains extracts from it, of which we hasten to give our readers a specimen.

"My birth, without giving the least pretension to distinction, was that of a gentleman, and connected me with several respectable, families and accomplished persons. My education had been a good one, although I was deprived of its full benefit by indolent health, just at the period when I ought to have been most sedulous in improving it. The young men with whom I was brought up, and lived most familiarly, were those who, from opportunities, birth, and talents, might be expected to make the greatest advances in the profession to which we were all destined; and I have the pleasure still to preserve my youthful intimacy with no inconsiderable number of them, whom their merit has carried forward to the highest honours of their profession. Neither was I in a situation to be embarrassed by the *res angustula domi*, which might otherwise have interrupted my progress in a profession in which progress is proverbially slow. I enjoyed a moderate degree of business for my standing, and the friendship of more than one person of consideration efficiently disposed to aid my views in life. The private fortune, also, which I might expect, and finally inherited, from my family, did not, indeed, amount to affluence, but placed me considerably beyond all apprehension of want. I mention these particulars merely because they are true. Many better men than myself have owed their rise from indigence and obscurity to their own talents, which were, doubtless, much more adequate to the task of raising them than any which I possess."

Although it would be absurd and ungracious in me to glory in that I owe to literature many marks of distinction to which I could not otherwise have aspired, and particularly that of securing the acquaintance, and even the friendship of many remarkable persons of the age, to whom, I might not otherwise have made my way; it would, on the other hand, be ridiculous to affect gratitude to the public favour, either for my position in society, or the means of supporting it with decency,—matters which had been otherwise secured under the usual chances of human affairs. Thus much I have thought it necessary to say upon the subject which is, after all, of very little consequence to any one but myself. I proceed to detail the circumstances which engaged me in literary pursuits. During the last ten years of the eighteenth century, the art of poetry was at a remarkable low ebb in Britain. Hume, to whom fashion had some years before ascribed a high degree of reputation than posterity has conferred, had now lost his reputation for talent, though he

still lived admired and respected as an amiable and accomplished man. The Bark of Memory slumbered on his laurels, and he of Hope had scarce begun to attract his share of public attention. Cowper, a poet of deep feeling and bright genius, was dead; and even while alive, the hypochondria which was his mental malady, impeded his popularity. Burns, whose genius our Southern neighbours could hardly yet comprehend, had long confined himself to song-writing. Names which are now known and distinguished wherever the English language is spoken, were then only beginning to be mentioned; and, unless among the small number of persons who habitually devote a part of their leisure to literature, those of Southey, Wordsworth, and Coleridge, were but little known. The realms of Parnassus, like many a kingdom at the period, seemed to lie open to the first bold invader, whether he should be a daring usurper, or could show a legitimate title of sovereignty."

THE PRESIDENT AT HOME.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Nashville, July 14.

You will have seen, before this reaches you, that the President refused to accept of a public dinner, offered to him by the citizens of this place. Yesterday at ten o'clock, he attended at the Nashville Inn, where he saw and shook hands with hundreds of his fellow citizens.

Our friend H. H. had invited the President to dine with him at his new and splendid house, with a number of his old friends. He accepted Mr. H.'s invitation, and set down with about one hundred gray-headed gentlemen, and sixty or seventy married ladies. It was a company of old and tried friends from different counties which Mr. H. had invited, and a few strangers from other States. It was one of the most pleasing parties ever convened—we appeared like a number of brothers who had been long absent and had met at our younger brother's house.

At half past two o'clock, we sat down at one of the most splendid entertainments ever given here or elsewhere. Upwards of two hundred sat down at the table. The General appeared to be in fine spirits, and enjoyed this meeting with his old friends in the happiest manner. Mr. H. had so fixed it, that at seven o'clock all the young ladies and gentlemen were to take tea with him, and after the old people had broke up, the President was invited as a guest. This party was given to Mrs. Donelson. About one thousand young ladies and gentlemen were present, who must all have an introduction.

The house was crowded, the rooms being filled, and some hundreds on the top of the house which was finely illuminated. I think this house has been built since you left here; it is thought to be one of the most splendid buildings in America. Seldom has there been more good feeling and cordial affection—the President mingling with the crowd, embracing the little boys and girls, and conversing with the young ladies and gentlemen, as if they were all his own children. He continued among them until 10 o'clock, and then retired; shortly after which the company broke up. Bishop McKendree waited on the President at his room this morning and spent an hour with him in private. He highly approves of his course in refusing to accept of public dinners.

To-morrow the President is to meet a large number of his friends at the forks of the Road two miles from this place, at a good spring. They will be principally Tennessee farmers who will testify their gratitude to him for his noble acts in saving the country from total desolation by his late veto."

Taking the Bull by the Horns.—A recent penning of some two thousand cattle from the Pine Plains of Hancock county, Mississippi, for the purpose of marking and branding the calves, a number of citizens were present in the pen, to view the horned multitude. As frequently happens on those occasions, several large bulls became furiously mad, on finding themselves crowded on every side by bellowing competitors. The mammoth of the pen, not being able to find a combatant who dared to meet him face to face, but had driven all till he was weary of pursuit, in the maximum of his rage, sprang with the utmost fury at a little boy, who stood some small distance from him. At this moment, General Pry, seeing the danger the child was in, leaped at the infuriated beast, seized him by the horns, and with one effort prostrated the huge animal at his feet; the monster struggled for a brief period and expired. On examination the neck was found to be dislocated. As an instance of physical power and daring courage seldom exceeded, the above is deemed worthy of passing notice.

[N. Ori. Ad.]

A PIRATE CAPTURED.

Lieut. Wilson arrived at Pensacola on the 8th of July, with the Spanish Schooner Fenix, captured by the U. S. S. Schoer Grampus, on the 4th June, off Cape Hayti, for a piratical attempt on the brig Krenalin, of Boston, from Antwerp bound to N. Orleans. The Pensacola Gazette says we have collected the following particulars:—The Schooner was from the Coast of Africa, with slaves, bound to Cuba, and fell in with the Brig on the 4th June, near Cape Hayti; kept in company, endeavoring to intimidate her by crossing her bow, keeping her gun trained on her, with her men at quarters. The Schooner ordered the boat of the Brig to come along side, which the Captain refused—in this situation they remained nearly all day when the Grampus made her appearance and the Schooner bore away. Captain Mayo hailed the brig, ascertained the character of the Schooner and immediately gave chase, captured and ordered her to this port. The Schooner is about 60 tons burthen armed with a 6 pounder and muskets and 19 men, all Spaniards. She was formerly the Pilot Boat Trimmer, of New York.

There were 82 negroes on board at the time of the capture—5 have since died.

Mrs. ROYAL was at Louisville a few days since and announced to attend the Theatre in the evening. We doubt not but she drew a full house. It is said that Henry Clay made overtures to her, to accompany him in his second "visit to every farm and hamlet in the state," but received a very decided refusal. "What," said our fair friend, "ask me to make a coalition with the 'war, pestilence, and famine' Secretary of John Quincy Adams—the widow of a revolutionary officer, and the Walter Scott of America! Why Hal you are crazy—I'd as soon form a union with the black coats." Here's patriotism for you,—and yet but a mere spark of the pure flame which swells the bosom of ANN ROYAL.

Climax of Entreaty.—Mr. Gilbert, a good sportsman, but a warm man, when he saw the company pressing too closely upon his bounds, would begin with crying out as loudly as he could—"Hold hard!"—If any one should persist after that, he went on, moderately at first—"Heg, Sir, you stop your horse!"—"Pray, Sir, stop!"—"Heaven bless you, Sir, stop!"—"D—n your blood Sir, stop your horse!"—Warner's recollections.

COMMUNICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WHIG.

August 18th, 1830.

Mr. Mulikin,—I was not a friend to the Election of Gen. Jackson. I voted against him from a belief that his life and official conduct manifested too much violence of temper and too little regard for the constitution of his country.

This opinion I am now fully convinced was formed in error, and will give you my reasons for this belief:—

Of his temper I can speak but little, having no personal acquaintance with him; but the evidence we have on this point since he came into office is much in his favour. His language and manner displayed in all his official acts mark the cool and dispassionate but firm mind, and are highly becoming a Chief Magistrate—His removals from office as far as they have come under my knowledge and observation have displayed nothing of violent, vindictive temper. Of those abroad I know nothing, and in the absence of evidence will not condemn.

But far the most important point to be considered, are his views of the policy & construction of the constitution of his country. This question I have ever regarded as one of the greatest importance. The force and weight of authority which the President can always give to any construction of that instrument which he may please to adopt, is of so much importance, that I never will give my vote for any man, whose opinions are vague and unsettled, or whose policy is of that wild and visionary character, which is suited rather to the speculative imagination of a theorist, than to the practical wisdom of the sage.

I read with some pleasure his inaugural address; but as promises are easily made, I thought it best to wait the issue, before I made up an opinion. His message at the opening of Congress is one of great dignity and clearness and plain good sense. He there brings all the affairs of Government down to the rules of common life. He recommends among other things the continuance of the policy adopted for the payment of the national debt, a reduction of the taxes on articles of necessity, and goes on to say that

"After the extinction of the public debt it is not probable that any adjustment of the tariff, upon principles satisfactory to the People of the Union, will, until a remote period, if ever, leave the Government without a considerable surplus in the Treasury, beyond what may be required for its current service. As, then, the period approaches when the application of the revenue to the payment of debt will cease, the disposition of the surplus will present a subject for the serious deliberation of Congress; and it may be fortunate for the country that it is yet to be decided. Considered in connexion with the difficulties which have heretofore attended appropriations for purposes of internal improvement, and with those which this experience tells us will certainly arise, whenever power over such subjects may be exercised by the General Government, it is hoped that it may lead to the adoption of some plan which will reconcile the diversified interests of the States, and strengthen the bonds which unite them. Every member of the Union, in peace and in war, will be benefited by the improvement of inland navigation and the construction of highways in the several States. Let us, then, endeavor to attain this benefit in a mode which will be satisfactory to all. That which is adopted has, by many of our fellow-citizens, been deprecated as an infraction of the Constitution, while, by others, it has been viewed as inexpedient. All feel that it has been employed at the expense of harmony in the legislative council."

"To avoid these evils, it appears to me that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue, would be its appropriation among the several States, according to their ratio of representation; and should this measure not be found warranted by the Constitution, that it would be expedient to propose to the States an amendment authorizing it."

But even then I was not prepared to give up all my prejudices, and wished to see if he would act up to the principles of this message.

His last message on the rejection of the Maysville road bill, has in my opinion redeemed his pledge, and placed his character in that exalted rank which should command the admiration of every man. He is here seen, placing himself in opposition to the most popular measure or rather the most popular system of the West, because he thinks it fraught with danger and injustice to other portions of the Union. He boldly asserts his constitutional scruples in regard to most of those works, so much desired by the whole Western and Middle States, and hazards his political fame to rescue the Constitution from danger. This system in conjunction with the tariff is now the popular system of the Eastern, the Western and the Middle States. By the encouragement of home industry, by the expenditure of money through the country in cuttings, canals and making rail roads, the whole country it is said is to be enriched. But where is this money to come from? Is it not to come from the people? What matters it whether it be a tax collected on every bushel of salt, every pound of coffee or sugar, every pound of nails, every hoe, every knife, every plough, every yard of calico or other goods you make use of, or whether it be a tax on your land? the people pay it, it can come from no other source.—I am not opposed to a judicious tariff, one which bears equally and fairly on all, and judiciously encourages the domestic industry of the country; but when these taxes are thus collected, let them be expended or distributed amongst the States in a just ratio, as recommended by the president, and let each state apply this surplus revenue in such manner as may be most in accordance with its interests.

We now have a system of free schools which is only waiting for the necessary funds to carry it into operation. Where or how shall we procure these funds, unless from the sales of our national lands, or from the surplus revenue of the general government? I cannot conceive any other probable source. Let us then adopt the policy of the president; let us first pay off the national debt, and we shall then have a surplus revenue, (supposing the duties not repealed and the expenses of the government not increased) of about twelve millions of dollars, or \$500,000 per annum coming to the State of Maryland as her share. I cannot imagine any other course of policy which can be pursued, in such strict accordance with justice and the rights of the respective states as that recommended by the President. And if the people could rightly view this question, they would have but one mind in relation to it. They would see in it the only hope or prospect of carrying into operation our public schools. The view taken in your paper a few weeks ago, has placed this matter in plain colours before the people.—The amount coming to each of the counties of the State, (supposing the amount of revenue received from the General to be about the same now applied to the payment of the public debt,) will be about \$26

works of internal improvement, in the name of Heaven let it be so, but let them not take away our share, and spend that also. The Eastern Shore of Maryland has nothing to hope from internal improvement. That benefit must go to the West; she should therefore protest against all expenditures on such works, except those of a truly national character, and on which the safety and welfare of the nation greatly depend.

I will pursue this subject at another time. A FARMER.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, August 17, 1830.

It is respectfully suggested to the Republicans of Talbot county to meet in the several election districts, on SATURDAY, THE 4TH OF SEPTEMBER, at the places of holding the Elections, and when so assembled, to select four persons to meet in General Committee, at Easton, on the next Tuesday (the 7th), for the purpose of recommending four persons to the people as Delegates to the General Assembly.

MANY VOTERS.

At the meeting of the Anti-Jackson party held in this town on Tuesday last, certain resolutions were offered by Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. exhorting the people in the strongest terms to oppose the administration of the State and General Government, and said to have been unanimously adopted. These resolutions as they purport to give the reasons for this opposition, we will take the liberty of examining, and if in doing so we may assail the feelings of any man, we hope to find an apology in our endeavour to place the unvarnished truth before the public.

The first cause assigned for opposition refers to Gen. Jackson's letter to President Monroe, in which he recommends to him, to choose the officers of the Government from men most distinguished for their capacity, integrity and patriotism, without regard to party, and alleges that this advice he has not himself pursued.

Now the Honorable mover of these resolutions, together with the President of the meeting, and most of the other members, seem to have forgotten, that although Mr. Monroe refused to follow this advice of Gen. Jackson, (and indeed many of them commended him for it,) they all approved of Mr. Monroe's administration, and to this day eulogize the man. We think some of the old Democrats in that meeting, who so violently opposed the appointment of Federalists during the administration of Mr. Monroe, should have stricken this cause from the list. At all events, justice and charity should induce them to make some allowance for the President, when they reflect that the former contest was a great struggle for principle, the latter one partaking very much of violent personal and vindictive feeling.

The second cause assigned is, if we understand it, that he has deceived the people with promises of reform when he intended to make none.

Well what is the conclusion, that we must turn him out who thinks abuses exist and promises to correct them if they do, and place those in power who neither think that abuses do exist, nor if they do, will promise a reformation. That we must eject from authority the man who has promised to ferret out and punish defaulters, and place him in, who, when in power, connived at such defaulters.

The 3d and 4th causes assigned are matters of opinion, regarding the talents and qualifications of the Cabinet, and when the mover shall satisfy us that he is capable of judging of the talents and qualifications of these men, we will notice them. We think his opinion no authority.

The 5th cause assigned is that the President has recommended a wise and wholesome change in the constitution, to guard against corruption, which Congress has neglected or refused to consider; he must therefore be removed for acting in accordance with the views of Congress, rather than his own, and that man placed in power who has been publicly accused, and by a very large portion of the community is believed to have been guilty of the very species of corruption intended to be guarded against. This is a remedy with a vengeance.

The 6th cause assigned is, that the President "has contemned all fair and honest principles, and discarded all the really useful, necessary and elevated qualifications" in making his appointments; in effect saying that the five thousand men now holding office under the President, who were opposed to his election, (for we aver that that number of the opponents of the President are still retained in office) are destitute of "all fair and honest principles" and "all the really useful, necessary and elevated qualifications." Really this is less charitable than we Jackson men are. We have reformed about 2000 of them, whom we thought rogues or incapable, but if all that are left, and have been re-appointed to office by the President, are, as here represented, destitute of "all fair and honest principles" and "all the really useful, necessary and elevated qualifications" they were in truth a most disgraceful multitude of villainous leeches.

The 7th cause seems to be a little at variance with the 4th. In the 4th the mover says, the President is governed by a minister (meaning Mr. Van Buren we presume) and yet that Duff Green is the "accredited press" which is known to be openly and pointedly opposed to this ruling minister.—Well, Myrtle Grove had a bad memory here. Take that back Mr. Goldsborough, and give us a better cause, or we shall suspect you of wishing to practice on us.

The 8th cause assigned has little point, or we are so dull that we can't perceive it, and therefore shall not further notice it.

The 9th cause says "He has undone the liberty of the press" by rewarding and punishing the poor devils of the type. Really if they have sold their liberty so cheap, they are much to be pitied. They must have been in sad poverty. In truth however we believe they are like other men, some are to be bought and some sold, some are above price, and some we should almost think had sold themselves to the Adversary. But we hold up our hand against the man who has the heart to punish his friend and reward his enemy. This we humbly think would be purchasing enemies instead of friends.

The 10th cause accuses the President with increasing the number of offices. This we conceive to be the business of Congress, and if any additional offices have been created, we should like Mr. Goldsborough to point out the opponent of the Administration who opposed the creation of such office.

The latter part of this cause assigned viz: that he has multiplied expenditures by outlays and conveyances to foreign courts we assert to be in direct opposition to the facts as communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury in giving the expenditures for foreign intercourse.

The 11th cause assigned accuses the President with usurping powers, which the Senate from the adoption of the Constitution have declared to be constitutionally conferred on him, & goes on to say that by his conduct "he has forbidden men of prudence and independence" from accepting office under him. We would beg leave here to ask Mr. Goldsborough if the President were to appoint him minister to a foreign court if he would be "too prudent and too independent" to accept it. But Jackson don't appoint to important trusts, men, who, when the enemy was at our doors, refused to grant supplies to the army. If he appoint Federalists, they are such as Drayton, McLane and Berrien, who, although they disappeared of the war, were ready to sacrifice their lives in defence of their country.

The 12th and 13th causes are in fact the same with the 11th.

The 14th cause assigned, we presume alludes to the case of Isaac Hill. We will give it in the author's own words:

"By creating vacancies and filling them in the recess of the Senate—and when the Senate, at the next session, have refused to 'advise and consent' to such appointments he has permitted the rejected man to hold on upon the office, declaring, that as the appointment was to endure until the 'end of the Session' the session must end before the appointment would terminate—and that this terminating, not simultaneous but subsequent to the session, it would be a vacancy happening in the recess, and of course, he (the President) would be at liberty to re-nominate and keep the rejected man in at will, in spite of the dissent and rejection of the Senate."

We will now ask every candid reader if he would not infer from this paragraph, that President Jackson had not only said that he could continue this man in office in despite of the Senate, but that he had actually done so. That he ever said so is as false as the inference that he acted in accordance with the declaration here made for him.

What must the public think of this opposition, when a man who has once held the elevated station of United States Senator, a man who holds so high a rank amongst his neighbors as a citizen and a gentleman as is now held by R. H. Goldsborough: when a man who secretly holds so distinguished a stand amongst his neighbors for candour and sincerity as the President of this meeting, can descend to lead their names to such gross and palpable misrepresentations? To suppose such men ignorant of the facts would be a libel on them, we must therefore in charity look upon them as labouring under the mania of party prejudice.

The 15th commences in the old tune of the unconstitutionality of removals, but in the latter part of the stanza strikes a false note. He has forgotten that an Anti-Jackson Senator repenting of his sins against poor printers, requested his renomination, and gave the vote on which M. Noah's appointment turned—A bad memory is sometimes almost as bad as a false tongue.

The 16th cause I am not Lawyer enough to answer. Mr. R. H. Goldsborough, who is as familiar with the law, as with crabgrass and sheephead, has no doubt weighed this matter well. He can decide questions of law by instinct, this is better than learning.

The 17th, 18th, 19th causes we think had as well have been comprised in one. They all relate to the United States Bank. The friends of the President have many of them differed in opinion with him on this subject; it is a mere matter of opinion, and we shall neither approve nor condemn at present.

The 20th cause assigned, is for tricks and dissimulation.—Andrew Jackson accused of dissimulation by R. H. Goldsborough. Good Lord deliver us.

The 21st cause assigned, is the inconsistency of the President in his veto on the Maysville road bill, with his acts when Senator of the United States. When this inconsistency is pointed out we will notice it.

He finally concludes with a resolution in which he says "we consider it the first of duties to oppose the re-election of Andrew Jackson" &c. We did not expect this conclusion from so pious a Christian as Mr. Goldsborough, we have always before thought he placed the worship of his God as first in the order of his duties. How much we have been mistaken! This accounts for his leaving the Convention to attend the Caucus in Baltimore.

Having now as briefly as we could, in justice to ourselves, annulled the causes assigned by this meeting for their opposition to the administration, we beg leave to say to the author of these resolutions, if we have in any case mistaken the person or facts alluded to in them, it will afford us much pleasure to be set right, and to do him that justice which we wish to accord to every man. Of our readers we beg indulgence for having so long detained them on this subject.

The receipts of the General Post Office for the present year, calculated from the revenue of the first quarter, it is believed, will be one hundred thousand dollars more than last year.

We would invite the attention of our readers to a letter to the Editor, published in this day's paper signed "A Farmer." It contains a plain and practical exposition of the policy of the present administration, in regard to internal improvements, and shows in a clear point of view the interest which the Eastern Shore should take in this question. He plainly shows that the views of the President are just and equitable among the States, and shows the importance of sustaining this policy. We have also this day, published an abstract of works of internal improvement projected and actually surveyed or ordered to be surveyed in the United States, and will simply ask the reader what interest we of the Eastern Shore take in these works, that we should exhaust our surplus revenue on them, instead of applying it to the education of our children—we hope the people will reflect on this subject, and pause before they take a leap in the dark.

This American System is the hobby of Henry Clay. It is the true policy of the west, but will the Eastern Shore assist to mount him on it that he may trample them under his feet? Shall we impoverish ourselves and children and leave them uneducated to aggrandize him? If it be adopted as the settled policy of the country we may bid adieu to all hopes of obtaining anything from the general government, when at the same time we shall be ground down to the dust to pay our taxes.

No. 1. A canal across the Peninsula of Florida, to be made suitable for ship navigation, which a distinguished member of the United States Senate says will cost \$50,000,000.

2. Road from Louisville through Indiana and Illinois, to St. Louis, Missouri; if made of the same materials, (and at a less sum per mile) with the Cumberland and Wheeling road, it will cost \$8,000,000.

3. Road from Zanesville in Ohio, to Florence in Alabama, if made of materials such as the Cumberland Road, and for a less sum per mile, will cost \$6,000,000.

4. Road from Missouri to Mexico, on the same terms, will cost \$7,000,000.

5. Road from Buffalo to Lake Champlain & Boston, \$5,000,000.

6. Road from Pittsburgh to the North Western Territory, \$6,500,000.

7. Road from Buffalo to New Orleans, distance 1500 miles, \$12,000,000.

8. Road from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

9. Road from Memphis in Tennessee, to Little Rock Arkansas.

10. Road from Cumberland to Washington city.

11. Road from Black Swamp to Cadiz, Ohio.

12. Road from Cadiz to Wheeling.

13. Road from Black Swamp to Pittsburgh.

14. Road from Washington to Jackson, in Arkansas.

15. Road to the Lead mines in Illinois.

16. Do. from Pittsburgh to Presque Isle.

17. Do. from Natchitoches to Arkansas.

18. Do. from Uniontown to Presque Isle.

19. Do. from Augusta to Lexington.

20. Do. from Port Kent to Ogdensburg.

21. Do. from Fish Kill to Croton Rivers.

22. Do. from Nashville to Gallatin.

23. Do. from Columbus to Apalachicola.

24. Do. from Marietta to Chillicothe.

25. Do. from Rutland to Lake Champlain.

26. Do. from Louisville to Nashville.

27. Do. from the Rapids of Miami to Detroit.

28. Do. from Chicago to Detroit.

29. Do. from Little Rock to Cantonment Gibson.

30. Do. from Detroit to Lake Michigan.

31. Do. from LaPlaisance bay to Chicago.

32. Do. from Millburg to Smith Port.

33. Do. from Natchez to New Orleans.

34. Do. from Detroit to Maumee.

35. Do. from Frederick to Washington.

36. Do. from Mattawamkeag to Marshfield.

37. Do. Louisville road.

38. Do. from Baltimore to Ohio.

39. Do. from New York to Albany.

40. Improvement of Kennebec river, Me.

41. Do. Black river and Connecticut creek, on Lake Erie.

42. Do. of Ohio river.

43. Do. of Mississippi.

44. Do. of channel in the harbor of Presque Isle.

Baltimore Republican,—and request for it a careful and candid perusal. The Subject is one of the deepest importance to the country at large, and should engage the attention of all classes of the community.

We give to day a short abstract of the Kentucky election, on the second day. It is more favourable than we expected, but we have little expectation of success in that State. If Clay can't carry Kentucky with him, we will ask where is his strength?

KENTUCKY ELECTION. Extract of a letter to the editor of the Telegraph, dated Louisville, 3d August [2d day of election.]

"From the state of the polls at noon to-day, the entire Republican ticket for this city and county, must certainly succeed—(last year we elected but one on the Republican ticket.) So much for the veto, which was said to have produced such a falling off from the republican ranks in this quarter. I have no doubt we shall be stronger in the next Legislature than we were in the last."

The Public Advertiser, of the same date, gives the following as the state of the polls, at the close of the second day:

For Guthrie, (J.)	411
Thomson, (C.)	368

Majority for Guthrie 73 In the precincts of Jefferson county, up to the same time:

(Jackson.)	(Clay.)
Churchill Robb	White Speed
590	504
461	279

Churchill's majority over White 69. Robb's majority over White 43.

In Franklin county, at the close of the second day, Mr. Crittenden, the Clay candidate, was four votes ahead of Mr. Saunders.

In Fayette, the county in which Mr. Clay resides, at the close of the first day:

Jackson Ticket.	
Bullock	466
Payne	448
Floumoy	410

True Clay Ticket.

Wilson	440
Curd	366
Breckenridge	348
Bledsoe	175
Innis	127
	43

Messrs. Breckenridge, Bledsoe, and Innis, declined a further poll.

In Jessamine county, first day, at noon. FOR SENATE.

Brown, (J.)	262
Blackburn, (C.)	Mr. Clay's brother-in-law, 121

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Lewis, (J.)	272
Anderson, (C.)	182

In Woodford county, at the close on Monday night, Whittington, the Jackson candidate, was eleven votes ahead of Flournoy, the Clay candidate.

The following gentlemen are the Jackson Republican candidates for the State Legislature in Worcester county:

Charles Parker	Dr. Chesed Purnell
Thomas Hooper	John B. Robbins.

DIED In this county on Thursday last, WILLIAM A. LEONARD, Esq. after a short illness.

Departed this life on Friday evening, 6th August, 1830, at his residence in Somerset county Col. JOHN C. WILSON, Senior, aged 69 years and 10 days.

Baltimore Prices Current.

[From the American Farmer, Aug. 13.]

Flour, best white wheat family,	\$575.6025
Super Howard street,	5.37
City Mills,	5.00
Corn Meal, bbl.	2.25
Grain, best red wheat, new,	93.95
Best white do. new,	1.00 1.03
Common red,	85.90
Corn, white,	.46
Yellow,	.46
Rye,	.46
Oats,	.25 26
Beans,	90 1.00
Peas,	40 50
Clover-seed,	3.75 54
Timothy,	2.50
Orchard Grass,	1.50 1.25
Herds,	75 1.25
Lucerne,	30 37 1.10
Flaxseed,	1.00
Wool, common, unwashed,	lb. 15 16
washed,	18 20
Crossed,	20 22
Three-quarter,	28 30
Full do. according to quality,	30 35

[From the American of Saturday.]

GRAIN.—The remarkably fine quality and excellent condition of the supplies which reach the market, still continue to attract the attention of dealers. Some whose experience runs back for a long series of years, declare that as fine a crop as the present has been but rarely equalled and never surpassed. The supplies of the week have been pretty full, and have been readily taken, a number of the purchases having been made for shipment eastward. Sales of good to prime red have ranged from 90 a 94 cents per bushel; although in the early part of the week, during a temporary suspension in the supply, one to two cents per bushel more were paid for a few prime parcels. Within the last two days sales of prime parcels of red, free of garlic, have been made at 84 cts. and our country friends must understand that parcels must be free of garlic to command that price. We quote good to prime red to-day at 90 a 94 cents, and more ordinary qualities proportionally lower. A crop of 1300 bushels, red and white, was taken about the middle of the week at 97 cts.; a parcel of good white was sold yesterday at 98 cts. We quote white at 98 a 98 and 100 cts, that at the latter rate for family flour.

Corn.—We have little or no change in prices to note since our last Report. On Thursday sales of white were made at 45 a 46 cents, and of yellow at 46 a 47 cents. To-day a cargo of 1300 bushels white was sold at 45 cents. Rye we quote to-day at 45 a 46 cents per bushel. Oats remain the same as last week, at 25 a 26 cents per bushel.

TAILORING. RHEUBEN T. BOYD, from Baltimore respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in Easton, next door to the Union Tavern, on Washington street, where he is prepared to execute all orders he may receive with neatness and despatch, and in the most fashionable and complete manner. He flatters himself, from his knowledge of the trade, having had ten years experience in Baltimore, and by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Prices moderate and fair to suit the times. Easton, June 1

EASTON CLASSICAL FEMALE ACADEMY.

MR. HART and MISS PENNELL, respectfully inform the public, that their vacation commences this day, and that the duties of their School will be resumed on Monday, the 18th of September. Miss Pennell, whose health is in a great measure restored, hopes to be able to give her uninterrupted attention hereafter to her pupils. To enable them to do ample justice to the younger members of the School, they have engaged the services of a young lady most advantageously known in Easton, who will assist them in the juvenile department of the Academy, and thus give the principals a more extended opportunity of rendering themselves useful to those who are older and more advanced.

Amidst interruptions arising from causes beyond their control, their school has received a most liberal share of public patronage—grateful for the past, and determined to secure the good will of the public by deserving it—they pledge themselves (in addition to their own untiring exertions)—as soon as the income of the School will permit—to procure such efficient aid as will enable them to afford to the Young Ladies of Talbot county, an education as liberal and accomplished as they can procure elsewhere, at an expense comparatively trifling. Young Ladies desirous to learn Music will be taught in the best manner, by a lady who will remove to Easton on the 1st of October, and will hereafter give instruction to the members of this Academy, who may wish to learn this branch, on the most reasonable terms. The terms of tuition for all the branches taught in the Academy (exclusive of Music) are from 12 to 28 dollars per annum. Parents, residing at a distance, desirous of sending their daughters to this School may hear of situations where they can be boarded on the most reasonable terms, by inquiring of S. Lowe, Esq. or Messrs. Rhodes, Kennard and Loveday. Mr. Hart avails himself of this opportunity to return his most sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement given to himself and daughter, in their well meant exertions, in communicating knowledge to their pupils, to his friends and neighbours for their hospitable and kind attentions to his family, and particularly to his pupils, for their strict attention to the regulations of the Academy, their devotion to their studies, their ladylike deportment and affectionate intercourse with each other.

August 17

BILL IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT, Sitting as a Court of Chancery.

March Term, 1830. ORDERED by the Court, that the report of James Sangston, Trustee for the sale of certain property in the law, deceased, above cause mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the second Monday of October next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published at Easton, in Talbot county, before the said second Monday of October next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$3732 09.

ARA SPENCE. WILLIAM TINGLE.

True copy, Test, JOS. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

aug 17 3w

MARYLANDS Talbot County Orphans' Court, August Term, Anno Domini 1830.

ON application of JOHN KEMP, executor of John Kemp, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this tenth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the estate of John Kemp, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 17th of February next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this tenth day of August A. D. 1830.

JOHN KEMP, executor of John Kemp, dec'd.

aug 17 3w

MARYLANDS Talbot County Orphans' Court, August Term, Anno Domini 1830.

ON application of JAMES CHAPLAIN, administrator of John Connolly, lately of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this tenth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal Estate of John Connolly, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's Estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 17th of February next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate.—Given under my hand this tenth day of August A. D. 1830.

JAMES CHAPLAIN, adm'r. of John Connolly.

aug 17 3w

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Neatly and expeditiously executed At the Office of the EASTERN-SHORE WHIG.

BLANKS FOR SALE as above.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Caroline. FELLOW CITIZENS:

I beg leave to tender you my services as a representative in the House of Delegates. Should you think proper to elect me, I pledge myself to use my best endeavors to perpetuate our republican institution, and the best interests of my constituents.

Very respectfully, JAMES M. STANTON. Caroline county, August 3 1830.

We are authorized to state that SAMUEL CRAWFORD, Esq. will again serve his fellow citizens of Caroline county, in the House of Delegates, if elected.

CAROLINE COUNTY. FREDERICK HARRISON, offers his services to his fellow citizens of Caroline county as a Delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland, and respectfully solicits their suffrages.

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE. Fellow Citizens:

In the discharge of those duties which have devolved upon me as Collector of the county, I flatter myself that the most of you are acquainted with me and my manner of doing business. I now present myself to your consideration as a candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland; should you think proper to honor me with your suffrages, the same attention which I am accustomed to devote to business, shall be applied to your best interest.

Yours &c. SHADRACH LIDEN. Caroline county, August 3 1830.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY. FELLOW CITIZENS:

At the instance and solicitation of my friends in the several districts of this county, I am again induced to offer myself as a Candidate for a seat in the next Legislature of Maryland.

Should I be so fortunate as to obtain so much of your confidence as to get a majority of your votes, at the next October election, I pledge myself to discharge the duties thereby reposed in me to the best of my ability.

The Public's Ob't Serv't. WM. M. HARDCASTLE. Near Greensborough, July 24th.

To the Free and Independent Voters of TALBOT COUNTY. FELLOW CITIZENS:

Through the continued solicitations of my friends in the different districts of this county, and in accordance with my own wishes, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the SHERIFFATY, at our ensuing October election.—Should I be so fortunate as to obtain so much of your confidence as to give a majority of your votes, I should ever feel grateful for the same; and do pledge myself to discharge the duties incumbent on said office to the best of my ability, with fidelity, impartiality and justice.

THE PUBLIC'S OBEDIENT SERVANT, JOSHUA M. FAULKNER. St. Michaels, June 29 w

SHERIFFATY. WM. S. SHANNAHAN solicits the suffrages of the voters of Talbot county, at the ensuing election for the Sheriffat.

aug 18

SHERIFFATY. JESSE SCOTT respectfully presents his thanks to the free and independent voters of Talbot county for the liberal support extended to him on a former occasion; and now solicits their suffrages for the next Sheriffat.

June 29

New Boot and Shoe Store. THE Subscriber takes this occasion of informing his friends and the public, that he has returned from Baltimore with a choice assortment of well made

BOOTS AND SHOES of all descriptions.—Consisting of LADIES' AND MISSES' SEAL SKIN

TALBOT COUNTY TAXES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TAX.

ORDERED by the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County, that the following advertisement be inserted once a week for four successive weeks in the Eastern Gazette, the Republican Star and General Advertiser, and the Eastern Shore Whig and People's Advocate, printed and published in Easton, and the Baltimore Patriot.

A list of Land and Ground, situate, lying and being in Talbot County, and State of Maryland, liable for and charged with county Taxes for the years 1828 and 1829, together with the several Sums due and unpaid thereon, with the names of the persons chargeable with the same and on which no personal property could be found by the Collector of the said county, liable for or properly chargeable for the payment of the same, as by the return of the said collector appears, to wit:

Persons' Names.	Names and Situation of Land.	Quantity.	Sum Due.
Edward Auld's heirs	Lot on Easton Point, lot near do. and a lot on the Landing Road, Easton.	2 1-8	5 05
Samuel Adam's heirs	Lot on Harrison Street, Easton.	1-16	1 21
Cassy Bush	Lot near the Meeting House, do.	1	1 13
Major Beany's heirs	Lot on Dover St. lot on South end of Washington St. and a lot on Londonberry.	5-8	80
Jonathan Balderson's heirs	Lot on Goldsborough Street.	4	82
Andw. Candole, Baltimore	Windmill lot near Easton.	5	1 16
James Earle's heirs	Four lots on Washington St. and a lot near Easton.	5 7-12	5 29
Joseph Haskins' heirs	Lot on Cabinet Street, do. on the Landing Road, do. on Washington Street, do. on South Street, do. on Goldsborough Street, five half acre lots on South Street, part of Buckingham lot near Easton, quantity and name unknown, part of Tilghman's Fortune.	349 1-8	22 21
Cloudberry Kerby, Jr. heirs	Lot on South end Washington Street	4	53
Ezekiel Lednum	Lot near the Meeting House	4	53
Sam'l Ringgold, Kent county	Part Bachelor's Range and Bachelor's Addition, Lot corner of Goldsborough and Harrison Streets	260	3 30
Christiana Seth's heirs	Part of Tilghman's Fortune, on Bay-Side road	84	13 02
Moses Smith	Lot near Easton.	4	91
Henry Toomy's heirs	Lot on Harrison Street, lot on Dover Road adjoining Easton.	10 3-8	2 57
Henry and Ann Troth	Lot in Easton, supposed to contain	1-8	1 11
Philip Adams	Lot in St. Michaels.	4	45
James Larimore, Baltimore	Ball's Resurvey.	1974	7 46
Solomon Cummins	Part of land called Renard-Keep-out, resurveyed and called Oakley's addition.	40	70
Joshua W. Cummins	Part of land called Renard-Keep-out, resurveyed and called Oakley's addition.	674	93
Greenbury Griffin	Two lots in St. Michaels.	4	44
Peter Harrison	Tract of land called Content, resurveyed, and part of Chance enlarged.	20	684
Thomas Harrison's heirs	Lot in St. Michaels.	4	76
Jeremiah Marshall	Part of Godwin's Addition.	15	40
James Pulley	Part of Godwin's Addition.	40	374
James Pursley's heirs	Lot in St. Michaels.	4	1 524
John Wrightson's heirs	Eight lots in St. Michaels.	14	1 06
John Bullen's heirs	DISTRICT, No. 3.	235	5 69
John B. Bordley	Part Fills Range, part Hutchinson	1394	6 68
James Medford	Lot in Oxford.	4	614
James Walker's heirs	Part of Jamaica and Walker's Discovery.	86	993
Richard L. Austin	DISTRICT, No. 4.	187	2 33
James Austin's heirs	Austin's Trial and Mill Hundred	80	1 98
Allen Bowley's heirs	Name unknown.	170	1 58
Anthony Booth	Part of Noble's Chance and part of other tracts.	107	7 72
Elizabeth Casson	Part of Noble's Chance and part of other tracts.	290	4 80
Daniel Caulk's heirs	Sherwood's Industry.	4324	2 67
Henry Downs's heirs	Part of Parker's Park, part Parrott's Reserve, part John's Hill.	676	9 60
John Emory, Queen Ann's	Part of Austin and part of other tracts.	634	11 78
Seth Faulkner's heirs	Chesnut Ridge, Partnership, Chesnut Bay, Robert's Purchase.	1133	2 97
John Ferguson's heirs	Neighbours Keep Out.	216	9 04
John Garey's heirs	Noble's Meadows.	80	7 39
Zebulon Gregory	Part Strawberry Hill, part Addition, part Burk's Range, part of Elizabeth's Enlargement.	2761	10 46
John McDonald's heirs	Part Stark's Discovery, part Carty's Farm.	153	1 84
Christiana Morgan's heirs	Part Advantage.	45	46
Joseph Nicholson's heirs	Part of Annapolis.	1724	12 66
Edward Roberts	Farmer's Delight, Springfield and New Design.	210	9 48
Sarah Roberts's heirs	King's Bridge.	240	4 34
John Ridout, Queen Ann's	Planters Increase, part Lloyd's Costin, Rebecca's Gardens.	34	3 17
William Scott's heirs	Part Turkey Neck, part Mill land.	325	3 35
John Sands	Part Colton, part Selly and part of other tracts.	370	16 31
John Tillotson's heirs	Name unknown.	280	7 44
Francis, James and Elizabeth Turner	Part Hampton and part Loveday's Purchase.	152	34
Rebecca Wootter's heirs	Part Noble's Addition part Planters Delight.		

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That unless the county charges on the lands as aforesaid, proportionable part of advertising and all other legal charges thereon due, shall be paid to SOLOMON MULLIKIN, Esq., the Collector of the Tax for said county, on or before the tenth day of September next or within thirty days after the publication of this notice is completed, the lands so charged as aforesaid or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same, pursuant to the act of Assembly entitled "an act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this State," passed November session, 1797.

JOHN STEVENS, Clerk

to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County.

Easton, July 31, 1830.

THE STEAM BOAT



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

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

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

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

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

Easton, March 23.

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

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER



WRIGHTSON.

Benjamin Horney—Captain.

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

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

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Easton, May 18

OPPOSITION.



THE BALTIMORE
WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN
NEW LINE OF STEEL SPRING COACHES.

Leaves LYFORD'S FOUNTAIN INN, Light Street, No. 2, South Calvert Street, one door from Market Street, and Hanover House, No. 6, Hanover Street, opposite Belthoover's Hotel, Baltimore, DAILY, at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. Leaves Barnard's Mansion House and Laturno's Refectory, Washington; and Semmes' Hotel, Georgetown, at the same hours as from Baltimore.

Passengers in these lines, taken up and put down, where they direct.

A. FULLER, Agent.

June 8

P.S. Extra Coaches furnished at any hour and Expresses carried with great despatch.

A. F.

REMOVAL.

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

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

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

The public's obedient servant.

jan 26 SOLOMON LOWE.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

The Subscriber agent for Justin Woolfolk, wishes to purchase one HUNDRED

NEGROES

of both sexes, from the age OF TWELVE TO TWENTY-FIVE. For whom the highest prices, in cash, will be given. Any person wishing to sell, will please call at the Easton Hotel.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

Easton, May 18

MARYLAND

Talbot County Orphans' Court,
30th day of July Anno Domini 1830.
ON application of WILLIAM ARRINDALE, administrator of John Arrindale, lately of Talbot County, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this thirtieth day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot County.

IN COMPLIANCE TO THE ABOVE ORDER, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal Estate of John Arrindale, late of Talbot County deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's Estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 10th of February next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate.—Given under my hand this thirtieth day of July A. D. 1830.

WM. ARRINDALE, adm'r. of John Arrindale, deceased.

august 3 Sw

MARYLAND

Talbot County Orphans' Court,
30th day of July Anno Domini 1830.
ON application of WILLIAM ARRINDALE, administrator de bonis non of Martha Wilson, late of Talbot County, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this thirtieth day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot County.

IN COMPLIANCE TO THE ABOVE ORDER, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Martha Wilson, late of Talbot County deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 10th of February next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate.—Given under my hand this thirtieth day of July A. D. 1830.

WM. ARRINDALE, adm'r. de bonis non, of Martha Wilson, deceased.

august 3 Sw

MARYLAND

Talbot County Orphans' Court,
30th day of July Anno Domini 1830.
ON application of WILLIAM ARRINDALE, administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of John Garey, late of Talbot County, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this thirtieth day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot County.

IN COMPLIANCE TO THE ABOVE ORDER, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County in Maryland, letters of Administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of John Garey, late of Talbot County deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 10th of February next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate.—Given under my hand this thirtieth day of July A. D. 1830.

WM. ARRINDALE, adm'r. de bonis non, of John Garey, deceased.

august 3 Sw

General Camp-Meeting

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

THE General Camp-Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Talbot County, will be held in Haddaway's woods on the Bay Side, in said county, three miles above Haddaway's Ferry: to commence on Thursday evening 19th of August.

The Camp Ground is situated within a quarter of a mile of the Bay, affording peculiar conveniences to those who may come by water.—the situation is very healthy, and arrangements are making for a sufficient supply of excellent water.

CABINET WARE.

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

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

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

JOHN MECONKIN.

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

Easton, June 1

JOHN B. MATHOT & Co.

Fancy Chair Manufacturers, 42 N. GAY STREET, BALTIMORE.

INFORM the inhabitants of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that they have constantly on hand a large assortment of the above article—as also COMMON CHAIRS of all patterns, which for durability, neatness of design and execution, are not surpassed in this, or perhaps any other city in the Union.

Orders left at the office of this paper will be promptly attended to—and where novelty is required a drawing will be submitted.

July 13 Sw

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of five several writs of the State of Maryland, of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed and delivered by the Clerk thereof, at the suits of Gerard T. Hopkins and Benjamin P. Moore, against Joseph Chain, will be offered at public vendue and sold to the highest bidder or bidders, for cash at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 17th day of August next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and estate of him, the said Joseph Chain, in and to a lot of land and ground, situate, lying and being on Port Street, in the Town of Easton, aforesaid, supposed to contain one eighth part of an acre of land, with the premises and appurtenances to the same belonging; also all the equitable interest and estate of the said Joseph Chain, in and to a lot of land on Dover road, near Dr. Theodore Denny's Farm, containing ten acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings and appurtenances to the two last mentioned lots belonging;—also all the reversionary interest and estate, of all that lot or parcel of land or ground of him the said Joseph Chain, situate lying and being in the town of Easton aforesaid, on which the building called the Bazaar, situated and now stands; seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said Joseph Chain, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of fieri facias, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

July 27 Sw

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two several writs, of the State of Maryland, of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court by the Clerk thereof, and to me delivered to wit: one at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and for the use of Richard Chambers administrator, D. B. N. of Henry Meeds, against William B. Tillotson, and the other at the suit of Edward C. Harper and James Casson for the use of John Boon, administrator of James Casson deceased, against the said William B. Tillotson, will be exposed at public vendue and sold to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Easton on Tuesday the 17th day of August next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, all and singular the right, title, interest and estate of the said William B. Tillotson, in and to all and singular that parcel of land situate lying and being in Talbot County, being part of two several tracts of land called Pack and Salop containing three hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, mentioned and described in a deed of bargain and sale, from William Roberts of Talbot County, to John Tillotson, of Caroline County, bearing date the fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord 1809, duly acknowledged and recorded in Liber J. L. No. E. Folios 223, 224, 225 and 226, one of the land record books of Talbot County; seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said William B. Tillotson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

July 27 Sw

SALE OF LANDS.

ON WEDNESDAY the 18th day of August next, will be sold on the premises, at public sale, to the highest bidder, the following lands, late the property of Lloyd Adjoing deceased, consisting of a neat farm adjoining Mount Pleasant House, and sundry valuable wood lots, all within about three or four miles of the Town of Easton.

That is to say, one farm of about 123 1-2 acres of cleared arable land and fine meadow, with about 98 acres of wood and timber conveniently annexed—having on it a small wooden dwelling house with a barn and granary.

The land is a kind soil, and containing an excellent body of meadow and marle; is capable of being made highly productive and valuable—perpetual streams of flowing water pass through it—and it is well adapted to the growth of all kinds of crops and stock—the situation is high and healthy—the neighbourhood very excellent—and it is a convenient distance from Easton, the Third Haven Creek and the Choptank river.

Also sundry lots of wood land consisting of about 10 acres each—many of them finely timbered, and the others having good portions of timber and generally heavily wooded. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to view these lands as now laid off—they are worthy the attention of Farmers and Speculators.

Also, on Friday following, being the 20th August, will be sold on the premises several lots in the Town of Easton on Harrison Street near the old Market House.

Terms of Sale.—The purchasers are to pass bonds with approved security bearing date from the sale, to pay one fourth of the purchase money in nine months from day of sale with interest on the whole purchase money from the day of sale—another fourth part in twelve months from the day of sale with interest on the whole balance of purchase money unpaid—another fourth part thereof in twenty seven months from the day of sale with interest on the whole balance of the purchase money unpaid—and the remaining fourth part thereof in thirty six months from the day of sale with interest on the whole balance of the purchase money unpaid—conveyances to be executed upon the payment of the purchase money and interest. Possession given to purchasers upon execution of their bonds. For further information apply to

SAMUEL T. KENNARD, Agent.

June 29 Sw

CHAIR FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to manufacture

FANCY AND WIND-SOR CHAIRS

of every description—consisting in part as follows, viz:

Fancy Cane Seats with bronze tops, Grecian Wood Seats do. do.

Slack do. do.

Rocking, String & Children's do. of all kinds

Sizes and Patterns,

Table and Writing Chairs of all sizes and patterns.

All of which he will sell on the most pleasing terms.

The subscriber is in hopes by assiduously attending to the various branches of his profession, to merit a share of public patronage among his Eastern Shore friends.

THOMAS H. SEWELL,

No. 13, Sharp street Baltimore.

April 13

N. B. Old Chairs repaired and repainted at the shortest notice.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THAT commodious and agreeable Messuage, the residence of the late Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr, situate in the centre of Easton. Possession may be had immediately or as soon as some inconsiderable repairs can be finished; and the terms of a sale will be made accommodating, whether offered in cash, upon a reasonable credit, in Stocks or assigned debts.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, July 20.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The Subscriber intending to leave this place, will sell, on advantageous terms the HOUSE AND LOT, on Harrison Street, on which he at present resides.—If not sold immediately, the same will be rented and possession given the first day of October next. The premises are in complete repair, with every convenience suitable to a dwelling.

G. W. NABB.

KINGSTON TO RENT.

TO Rent for the ensuing year, and possession given on the first day of January next, that well known Farm called "Kingston" situated in King's Creek hundred, Talbot County, and immediately on the great Choptank River, together with the buildings, premises and appurtenances to the same belonging. Kingston has long since been established as a depot for grain and other articles intended for the Baltimore market and is considered one of the most eligible situations on the river for conducting business and a Grocery Store, and has been successively used for the above purposes. An investment of a very moderate Capital, conducted with industry and enterprise, would no doubt yield a handsome profit. The situation is healthy, the soil productive and the buildings in tolerable repair and will be made completely so, in the early part of next spring. Terms made moderate to an approved tenant. Persons desirous of renting are invited to view the premises and apply to the subscriber.

ENNALLS MARTIN, Jr.

Dover Bridge, July 20

INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, & COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

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

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

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

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

JOHN BUSK.

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

AGRICULTURAL.

[From the Library of Useful Knowledge.]

THE STRANGLES IN HORSES.

This is a disease principally incident to young horses—usually appearing between the fourth and fifth year, and often in the spring than in any part of the year. It is preceded by cough, and can at first be scarcely distinguished from common cough, except that there is more discharge from the nostril, of a yellowish colour, mixed with matter, but generally without smell; and likewise a considerable discharge of rosy fluid from the mouth, and greater swelling than usual under the throat. This swelling increases with uncertain rapidity, accompanied by some fever, and disinclination to eat, partly arising from the fever, but more from the pain the animal feels in the act of chewing. There is considerable thirst; but after a gulp or two, the horse ceases to drink, and is evidently desirous of more. In the attempt to swallow, a convulsive cough comes on, which almost threatens to suffocate the animal, and thence probably the name of the disease. The tumour is about the centre of the channel under the jaw, it soon fills the whole of the space, and is evidently one uniform body, and may thus be distinguished from glanders, or the enlarged glands of catarrh. At length the centre of it becomes more prominent and softer, and it evidently contains a fluid. This rapidly increases, the tumour bursts, and a great quantity of pus is discharged. As soon as the tumour has burst, the cough subsides, and the horse speedily mends, although some degree of weakness may hang about him for a considerable time.

Of the cause of the disease we can say but little. Few horses, possibly none, escape its attack; but, that attack having passed over, the animal is free from it for the remainder of his life. Catarrh may precede, or may predispose to the attack, and undoubtedly the state of the atmosphere has much to do with it, for both its prevalence and its severity are connected with certain seasons of the year and changes of the weather. There is no preventive for the disease, nor do we believe that there is anything contagious in it. There are strange stories told with regard to this; but the explanation of the matter is, that when several horses are in the same farm or in the same neighbourhood have had strangles at the same time, they have been exposed to the same powerful but unknown exciting cause.

The treatment of strangles is very simple. As the essence of the disease consists in the formation and suppuration of the tumour under the jaw, the principal, or almost the sole attention of the practitioner should be directed to the hastening of these processes; therefore, as soon as the tumour of strangles evidently appears, the part should be actively blistered. Old practitioners used to recommend poultices; which, from the thickness of the horse's skin, must have very little effect, even if they could be confined on the part; and from the difficulty and almost impossibility of this, and the getting cold and hard, they must weaken the energies of nature, and delay the ripening of the tumour. Fomentations are little more effectual. A blister will not only secure the completion of the process, but hasten it by many days, and save the patient much pain and exhaustion; and it will produce another good effect—it will, previous to the opening of the tumour, abate the internal inflammation and soreness of the throat, and thus lessen the cough and wheezing.

As soon as the swelling is soft on the top, and evidently contains matter, it should be deeply and freely lanced. It is a bad, although frequent practice, to suffer the tumour to burst naturally, by which a ragged ulcer is formed, very slow to heal, and difficult of treatment. If the incision is deep and large enough, no second collection of matter will be formed; and that which is already formed may be suffered to run out slowly, all pressure with the fingers being avoided. The part should be kept clean, and a little friar's balsam daily injected into the wound.

The remainder of the treatment will depend on the symptoms. If there is much fever, and evident affection of the chest, and which should carefully be distinguished from the oppression and choking occasioned by the pressure of the tumour, it will be proper to bleed. In the majority of cases, however, bleeding will not only be unnecessary, but injurious. It will delay the suppuration of the tumour, and increase the subsequent debility. A few cooling medicines, as nitre, emetic tartar, and perhaps digitalis, may be given, as the case requires. The appetite, or rather the ability to eat, will return with the opening of the abscess. Bran-mashes, or fresh cut grass or tares, should be liberally supplied, which will not only afford sufficient nourishment to recruit the strength of the animal, but keep the bowels gently open. If the weakness be not great, no further medicine will be wanted, except a dose of mild physic, to prevent the swellings or eruptions which sometimes succeed to the opening of the debility, a small quantity of tonic medicine, as camomile, and gentian with ginger, in doses of a couple of drachms, may be administered.

As strangles seem to be a disease from which few horses escape, and which, although attended with little danger, is sometimes tedious in its progress, and accompanied by much debility, some foreign veterinary surgeons have endeavoured to produce a milder disorder by inoculating, either with the matter from the tumour, or the discharge from a nose; and it is said that a disease, with all the characters of strangles, but shorter and milder in its course has supervened. English practitioners have not, we believe, tried the experiment.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Milk Pans.—A writer in Foulson's Daily Advertiser, has the following remarks on the properties of Milk Pans.

"The pans used in this country are made either of tinned iron, glazed earthen or stone ware. Tin is perhaps less objectionable than any other species of metal, at least of all such as can be applied to this use; but no metallic vessel whatever should be allowed to enter the walls of a well regulated dairy. As soon as comes a galvanic apparatus the moment an acidulated fluid is poured into it, besides which, if the seams are closed with solder, a poison is soon generated by the acid of the milk, and if closed by lapping, the cut edge exposes the iron to the same influence. Tinned vessels soon communicate a disagreeable taste, and even smell to water—distilled water how unfit then for preserving such a fluid as milk.

The earthenware pans are generally glazed with lead, which renders tin vessels, improper and dirty as they are, and must be very preferable indeed. Here then, we have a direct mineral poison (which, in the very smallest quantities produces sickness) lining the whole of that surface which is in immediate contact with the milk. I would as soon drink vinegar that had been boiled in a copper as saucan as to use butter or cream that has remained twelve hours in a glazed earthen vessel.

To the stone ware, I can see no possible objection; on the contrary, I am thoroughly convinced from theory, that it alone, is the proper material for milk pans. Consider it as you will,

its superior fitness for this purpose is evident. The most highly concentrated acids have no effect upon it; the chemists daily avail themselves of this capital substitute for glass, and vitrification taking place during their baking by means of salt. Stone ware milk pans then are the proper ones, and I shall hereafter conclusively demonstrate that stone ware or glass is the only proper material for such vessels as are intended to preserve butter and a variety of objects wholesome in themselves, but rendered deleterious by being prepared or being allowed to remain in improper vessels."

Comparative durability of Oak and Chestnut.—In the transactions of the Society of Arts, in England, there is an account which states that of oak and chestnut trees which had been planted in Somersetshire—when they had to undergo repair in 18 years, which is longer than oak trees would last in this country, the oak posts were found to be unserviceable and the chestnut very little worn. The oak posts were renewed, the chestnut remained, and in twenty-five years afterwards they were not so much rotted as the oak. In 1772, a fence was made partly of oak posts and rails, and partly of chestnut posts and rails—the trees made use of were of the same age, and were what may be termed young trees. In nineteen years, the oak posts had so decayed at the surface, as to need to be strengthened by spurs, while the chestnut required no such support. A gate post of chestnut, on which the gate had swung for fifty years, was found quite sound when taken up, and a barn constructed in chestnut in 1743 was found quite sound in every part in 1792. It should seem therefore, that young chestnut is superior to young oak, for all manner of wood work that has to be partly in the ground.

Peaches.—A writer in the Providence Advertiser calls attention to peach trees. He reminds the owners that the worms infesting the roots of these trees, are now about assuming their wings. "In a few weeks, they will be maddened by the air, ready to lay the foundation of a new colony of worms, to prosecute their work of destruction the ensuing year. A mass of gum mixed with particles of wood, resembling saw dust, attached to the root at the surface of the ground, or within an inch or two below, is a certain indication of the presence of the worm. The greater part of these insects, according to my observation, are already enclosed in their cocoons, undergoing their transformation into the Nymphal or Chrysalis state. This covering is some three or four lines in length, one-third of an inch in diameter, as you will see by the three specimens enclosed. They are easily found in the gummy mass above mentioned. But the worms not yet enclosed, will be found in the cavity which they have formed between the bark and wood of the root, and generally near the bottom of it. If the root of the tree appear fair and sound to the depth of two or three inches, no further search is necessary."

The following extracts from the *Baltimore Republican* are portions of an able article in reply to the *National Intelligencer*, which print had undertaken a review of the resolutions of the Republican Central Committee, at Baltimore:—

"In the first place the public ought to bear in mind that in cases like these, involving personal reputation and pecuniary loss, the representations of the interested parties are most usual and deceptive evidences of the public nature and policy of the measure. Yet it generally, may we almost say invariably happens, that the outcry against the measure, and the abuse of public men with which it is followed, proceeds from the very person whose personal interests have been injuriously affected. The sufferers themselves, and their immediate relations and friends, aided by all those who have an electioneering interest in putting the lewd charitable construction upon the acts of political adversaries, are uniformly loud, active and clamorous in misrepresenting the motives, and aggravating the necessary evils of the measure. This is the case with all removals of every character, from the man who is merely 'open mouthed' as Jefferson terms it, in his abuse of the administration, down to the Postmaster who is dismissed for the grossest neglect of his duty, or the grossest partisan abuse of the privileges of his office. In this indiscriminate cry of proscription, it is necessary and reasonable for every man, to take the circle of his own acquaintance and observation, and those other cases of which ample evidence is before him, as a criterion by which to judge of the universal operation of the same cause especially as he must necessarily perceive that the effects upon party feelings are every where the same, producing on all occasions, similar complaints, remonstrances, imprecations, denunciations, and abuse equally violent and vindictive. Acting upon this rule, we can see around us no evidence of an extraordinary hardship, unjust perception or tyrannical interference with the right of opinion, so boldly charged as a 'system' against the administration. The changes in the Baltimore Custom House, have been from peculiar circumstances, made the subject of much conversation and excitement abroad, yet there is little doubt, that mere partisanship aside, the change most bruited about, was approved of by a large majority of the community. It is further susceptible of proof, that the number of offices held in the Custom House by the opponents of the administration, is nearly one half, (we are informed 17 out of 36) and that the amount of salaries received by them, is at least equal to that received by the larger number of our political friends. In a state like Maryland, where the opposition, when they had the power, swept the whole field, the policy of Mr. Jefferson—that the exclusion of one party from state offices, might be retaliated by the exclusion of the other from offices under the United States, would at the time have justified a wider range of the principle here.

"We have no evidence that removals in other places have had any other character than removals here; certain we are that the clamor has been the same. In all impartial minds we feel satisfied that here the policy is justified. Until better evidence of the contrary we must believe the same of the rest.

"In the immediate neighbourhood of the Intelligencer the case appears to be nearly the same.—Data are given to show that at this moment, three-fourths of all the Clerks in the departments (the confidential agents of government) are politically opposed to the administration. The *Telegraph* states that of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY persons now holding office at Washington TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY are opponents, and that the whole number of removals has been but THIRTY-THREE. Under the strongest view of the case this, and the evident evidence of proscription or intolerance, and when we take into consideration that against a portion of this thirty-three, many of the offices have been charged, that some were defaulters, some were negligent, some were brawling political retainers, &c. the whole argument sinks into insignificance. Yet in no place, have the cries of proscription been more fre-

quent, violent, and unmeasured than at Washington. In connection with this subject a recent 'Cumberland Advocate' states that 'no person has been removed from office by the President in that county; and that the only persons who have been appointed to office have been taken from the ranks of the late administration.'

"The last 'Winchester Virginian' says that in that and the adjacent counties it is well known that the only offices worth having, are in the hands of gentlemen who were friendly to Mr. Adams, and who are now understood to be the supporters of Mr. Clay—yet none of these officers have been removed, nor is it apprehended that they will be unless for sufficient cause. 'But two vacancies that we know of have occurred in this part of Virginia in offices held under the Federal Government since General Jackson came into office, and both these have been filled by gentlemen who took an active and decided part in opposition to Gen. Jackson's election.'

"The last 'Eastern Argus,' affords some of the statistics of Maine on this subject of removals. It is well known that among the removals of Maine stands foremost, and that he has been stirring the embers of popular excitement in that State with extraordinary diligence and zeal.

"In Maine then there are three hundred and seventy postmasters, of whom fifteen have been removed. There are TWELVE Collectors of the Customs in Maine, of whom two have been removed, and one of them is stated to be a large defaulter. Out of 485 officers holding their places under the U. S. government, eighteen only have been removed, and this is Mr. Holmes' definition of 'universal proscription!'

In order to show how precisely the attacks of the opposition upon Mr. Jefferson's policy coincide with the attacks of the present opposition upon Gen. Jackson, we copy below, part of a speech delivered by Gen. Fessenden, of the then District, and now State of Maine, in relation to this subject of removals. It will be perceived that the sentiments, and very nearly the language, are the same as those expressed by the Intelligencer, in the article before us. Gen. Fessenden, is now of the same political faith with Mr. Gales, being anti-Jackson, and is a prominent personage in the opposition to the anti-Jackson Convention in Maine, at which the two United States Senators, Messrs. Holmes and Sprague appeared, to make electioneering speeches against the President, and was placed upon the committee for drawing up a *National Republican* address. This extract from his old speech would form as good a tirade against Jackson in this day, as it did against Jefferson in that.

Extract from an oration delivered by Gen. Fessenden in 1811:—

"When Jefferson was first inaugurated, 'starting' on the delusive ground of folly and decay, he meant to attempt to soothe the feelings of the federal party, by his plausible attempt to persuade you, 'that all were federalists, all republicans.' Scarcely had this smooth sentiment passed his lips, and he began his work of 'proscription,' and turned from office, every federalist within the executive group. No matter how great his services, how strong his patriotism, no matter, though in the cause of his country, he was to be removed; and he was suffering all the evils of a premature old age, all must be 'turned out,' to make room for the 'tools of party' for the out-purges of the nation. 'Not a solitary individual, who might differ from him in sentiment, was permitted to retain an office, however small.' This system of 'proscription' was extended even to the paltry one of a 'Deputy Postmaster;' and there are not wanting instances, where the old revolutionary officer has been removed, to make room for the upstart apostate, who changed his political opinions, from the declared intention of swimming with the tide."

THE WESTERN ELECTIONS.
[From the *Baltimore Republican*.]
The returns from Kentucky, published this morning, confirm the belief that the Clay party have been defeated in the late elections, and their majority of last year substantially destroyed. So much for 'the excitement in Kentucky!'

One fact is indicative of the views of the opposition themselves. Last year, upon the close of the election, the state paper at Frankfort, (a Clay paper) commented, claimed a majority of twenty-two, against the administration. This year, the same paper makes out a small majority for Clay, by claiming a number of members known to be Jacksonians, and pledged to support the President.

At Frankfort, it was admitted by the opposition, that the majority was probably against them, but they expected changes after the meeting of the Legislature. The old tactics.

The Jackson party has certainly gained largely, and we expect the test thus offered by one of the leading Clay papers before the election, to be adopted by themselves.

[From the *Frankfort Commentator*.]
"If at the close of the election to-morrow night, that party, (the Jackson party) still show about the same ascendancy, we shall have to concede that the PRESIDENT has lost nothing by his removals, and that the other odious acts of his administration. If, on the other hand, his party are found in the minority, or in a greatly diminished majority, they will have conceded, that the popularity of their idol is in the wane."

We now ask of them to CONCEDE that the popularity of their idol is in the wane. They now talk of the apathy of their party—the apathy of their party! and this after, they had been stung for weeks with a universal fire in the Clay papers of 'the excitement in Kentucky!'

THE ELECTIONS.
The result of Mr. Clay's great efforts to bring Kentucky to recognize him as her candidate for the Presidency, is now pretty well ascertained.—His pretensions are equally repulsed. In the last year's election, his friends came forward declaring an acquiescence in the administration of Gen. Jackson, protesting that they entertained no designs to embarrass it, and that they would do nothing in a legislative capacity, to advance the prospects of Mr. Clay in opposition to it. They came with the olive in their hands, soliciting places in the General Assembly, and a large majority was returned to the last Legislature. Having conceded nothing was necessary but a bold and active campaign, to subject Kentucky to the views of their leader. It was accordingly planned during the last winter's session. A preamble extolling the 'patriotism and integrity' of Mr. Clay, and crowning him with the honors of the American System, was the proclaimed mission designed to rally his friends. Several nocturnal caucuses were held to mature their plans and produce concert, and by joint consultation to bring out as candidates the strong, conspired to and their operations and blessings Lexington road bill came. It was instantly seized on to excite Kentucky jealousy and prejudice, and produce an alarm upon the subject of Internal Improvements. Public meet-

ings were got up in Fayette, Jessamine, Bourbon, Mason and Woodford, to rouse the passions of the people; committees of vigilance and correspondence were appointed, consisting of twenty and fifty of the most influential partisans of Mr. Clay, in the several counties, and the great man himself was nominated to the Presidency of the United States, and his genius might be invoked for the occasion 'to ride upon the whirlwind and direct the storm.'

ELECTION RETURNS. (as far as heard from.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.					
	J.	C.	J. C.		
Anderson	1	0	Rockcastle	0	1
Shelby	1	2	Lincoln	0	1
Jefferson	3	0	Casey	0	1
Henry	2	0	Montgomery	0	2
Franklin	0	1	Logan	0	2
Owen	0	1	Campbell	1	0
Scott	2	0	Ohio	0	1
Cumberland	1	0	Nicholas	1	1
Pulaski	0	1	Russell	0	1
Laurel	1	0	Nelson	0	2
Hopkins	1	0	Trigg	1	0
Fayette	0	3	Allen	1	0
Madison	1	2	Spencer	1	0
Woodford	1	0	Bourbon	0	3
Jessamine	2	0	Pendleton	1	0
Harrison	2	0	Mason	0	2
Clarke	0	2	Lewis	1	0
Mercer	3	0	Oldham	0	1
Green	2	0	Bullitt	* 1	0
Barren	2	0	Hardin	1	1
Warren	0	2	Hart	1	0
Monroe	1	0	Grayson	1	0
Gallatin	0	1	Breckinridge	0	1
Grant	1	0	Garrard	0	2
Washington	1	* 2	Simpson	1	0
Bath	0	1	Floyd & Pike	0	1
Fleming	2	0	Boone	1	0
Estill	1	0	Adair	1	0
Greenup	1	0	Henderson	0	1
Caldwell	1	0	Christian	0	1
Muhlenburg	0	1			
				46	44

*Pledged to vote for a Jackson Senator.

The Senate according to the returns and reports which have reached us now stand 18 for the administration and 19 for Clay, with one to be heard from, expected to make a tie. The above is substantially all the information received. We have no faith in coalition extras. We remember too much of the famous express of 1832, to credit the Clay accounts, until they are verified by authentic returns.

An *Extra Commentator*, from Frankfort, Ky. is in town, claiming a multitude of Jackson men, for the opposition, in order to prove, not that Gen. Jackson has lost anything in Kentucky, but that Mr. Clay has not lost. This itself is a very different thing from what they expected from the 'excitement in Kentucky.' And yet, to produce this meagre result, men are claimed for Clay, who are stated to be distinctly pledged and known to be Jacksonians. There is no doubt remaining on our minds, but the administration has gained largely in Kentucky.

In Davis county there is a tie between Dr. Roberts the Jackson Candidate and Mr. Stout the Clay Candidate.

MISSOURI.—A few returns have been received from St. Louis, of the result of the election, in that county and also in Jefferson county. St. Louis city and county have given large majorities for Mr. Bates the opposition Candidate for the State Senate over the Jackson candidate, Dr. Lane. Jefferson county, gives a small majority for Lane, and has elected a Jackson Member to the House of Representatives. In St. Louis their appears to be a singular state of parties in reference to the election for the lower House; there were three or four tickets upon all which were Jackson men, and on the successful one were two. The St. Louis Beacon speaks of it thus:—

"This ticket is elected by the largest majority ever had in this county. Before the election, and during the election, it was called the constitutional ticket, that is to say, the ticket opposed to the alteration in the constitution which proposes to change the judicial tenure. Under this name it was supported and defended in print, speech and writing till the election was over. The morning after the election it was called the Barton ticket, and as such will be sent forth to the public, and this is the name, says the Jackson men who voted for it as a constitutional ticket were openly laughed at the day after the election, and their recorded votes quoted against themselves. The whole number of votes from this county is seven, and it seems to be now, as soon as the election is over, agreed that they are to vote either for Barton, or some other person decidedly opposed to President Jackson. But the county of St. Louis is not the State of Missouri; and our friends may rest assured that the people have elected from TWO-THIRDS to THREE-FOURTHS of the members favorable to the administration, and pledged to elect a Senator out of the Jackson republican ranks. St. Louis county gave in 1828, a large majority for Bates the Adams candidate over Pettis, the Jackson Candidate. The latter however succeeded in the State by about Three Thousand Votes.

ILLINOIS.—The Baltimore Republican has received returns from one county in this State (Monroe) in which Reynolds (Jackson) had a majority of 174 for Governor, over his competitor, who is also for the national Administration.

LOUISIANA.—Returns from this State, published in the *Telegraph*, extracted from the *Attakapas Gazette*, show that the opposition were rather premature in claiming a victory there. If the Jackson strength had not been divided in the second district, the representation in Congress would have been the same, as in this Congress, two Anti-Jackson—one Jackson. In the second district the vote was for Thomas (Clay) 1040, for Ripley (Jackson) 910, Saunders (Jackson) 515.—Total 1425—or a Jackson majority over Thomas (who was elected) of 385 votes.

As far as the political complexion of the Legislature was ascertained, it stood, for Jackson Eighty Senators and Thirty Representatives—Total Twenty-eight. For the opposition Eighty Senators and Fourteen Representatives—Total Twenty-two.

The county of Lafourche which remains to be heard from, sends one Senator and six Representatives. We think it probable that two or three of the Representatives are in favor of the administration. So far as heard from, parties stand in the Legislature 38 for Jackson—23 for the opposition.

INDIANA.—By information received this morning from Washington county, it appears that the Jackson ticket for State Representatives has succeeded entirely, by a large majority. The three members from this county last year, were Clay men.

The editor of the Cincinnati American lately received with an account of a marriage, a huge cake and four bottles of wine.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG.]

Mr. Mullikin,

Your neighbor of the 'Gazette' in his paper of the 14th inst. copies from the *National Intelligencer* some remarks upon the 'Maryland Resolutions'—Among them is the following:—

"Proscription has thus far, been the most prominent feature of the administration. It is one which the central committee has not ventured to defend, or even to allude to. It is sustained by no precedent; nor can it be justified upon any principle."

The time has been when the *National Intelligencer* was considered orthodox by the Republicans of this country; but its gross inconsistency, in fact the proof positive afforded by its columns, that the patriotism of its editors has been subservient to the Treasury, has so debased it, that it is now scarcely considered necessary to put Republicans on their guard against its direct statements, or sinister insinuations. The subject of "proscription" however, is so continually harped upon by the whole host of coalition editors, and coalition politicians of every grade, from honorable United States Senators down, that it may be occasionally necessary to remind them of times gone by. With this view I ask you to publish the following extract of a letter from Thomas Jefferson to Levi Lincoln, dated Washington, October 25th 1802:—

"I still think our original idea as to office is best; that is, to depend for obtaining a just participation, on deaths, resignations and delicacies. This will least affect the tranquility of the people, and prevent their giving into the suggestion of our enemies, that ours has been a contest for office, not for principle."

This is rather a slow operation, but it is sure, if we pursue it steadily, which, however, has not been done with the undeviating resolution I could have wished. To these means of obtaining a just share in the transactions of the public business, shall be added one other, to wit: removal for electioneering activity, or open and industrious opposition, to the principles of the present government, legislative and executive. Every officer of the government may vote at elections according to his conscience; but we should betray the cause committed to our care, were we to permit the influence of official patronage to be used to overthrow that cause. Your present situation will enable you to judge of prominent offenders in your State, in the case of the present election. I pray you to seek them, to mark them, to be quite sure of your ground, that we may commit no error or wrong, and leave the rest to me.

I think it not amiss that it should be known that we are determined to remove officers who are active or open mouthed against the government, by which I mean the legislative as well as the executive."

[Jefferson's writings Vol. 3. page 500.]

I am aware that the Editors of the *National Intelligencer*, *Eastern Gazette*, &c. &c. will be unwilling to admit any precept or example of Mr. Jefferson's as a "precedent" to sustain the present administration; but the Republicans of the United States think differently; and I anticipate with pleasure, the time as not distant, when such of them as have strayed from the Republican fold, will return to it, and by acting upon the principles of the immortal Jefferson, convince these Treasury Patriots, these reformed office holders, that rotation in office, nay Proscription if they please, as formerly recommended and practised by Jefferson, and now by Jackson, are among the true principles of

REPUBLICANS.

[FOR THE WHIG.]

Mr. Mullikin.—On reading the proceedings of the anti-Jackson meeting at Easton, published in the *Gazette*, my astonishment was increased at the violent and denunciatory attacks against the President and his administration; which I verily believe to be the worst of denunciations of republicans. Can it be possible, there resides in Talbot county a phalanx of monarchists, who wish a splendid consolidated government for the Union; whose political faith leads them to cherish the opinion, that offices are created for a favored few, and ought to be perpetuated as life estates? If so, we the people cannot too soon open our eyes to the evil and be careful to give our votes only to those, who are in favour of limiting the tenure of office and reducing high and profuse salaries in Maryland to the proper standard. I have long apprehended, that there is in this State and elsewhere a party, who cannot view otherwise than with a jaundiced eye the possession of office by any citizen, who is not one of the well-born and would-be lordlings of the country. That party in the aggregate unhesitatingly deny, that the friends of the President, said by it to be the scum of the community and the tag-rag and bob-tail of the country, have 'really useful, necessary and elevated qualifications.' But notwithstanding it is clearly the fact, that the bone and sinew of the states are with them; also sound democracy, republicanism, and talents and integrity, equal, if not superior to what belongs to the opponents of his administration.

Maugre the harsh accusations alluded to, the President has sustained in spirit and to the letter the advice to Mr. Monroe. He has not deceived the nation; vindictiveness belongs not to him but his opponents. He has filled the departments with able and business men, who look to the interests of the country, and rely on the people for approbation, not virtuous opponents, speculators and defaulters.—He is a above being ruled by any of his cabinet ministers; indeed I recollect, one of the strongest, obstinate and would not take advice, but would impudently rush onward in pursuit of his own opinion. He has acted with propriety in selecting from the hall of Congress able men for office, so long as there are no constitutional prohibitions. He has acted on fair and honest principles in distributing a share of the emoluments of office among his friends, and has faithfully endeavored to expel corruption and peculation; in some instances he may have promoted on improper recommendations, undeserving characters, but is ready to rectify it on other information, to be relied on.

The vindictive violence of the anti-Jackson party is an editor and an ex-postmaster, is a sample comment on the view of the liberty of the press and of the post-office department. Has not the administration fulfilled the President's promises of economy and retrenchment in lessening the imposts on salt, tea, coffee, &c. to the amount of millions of dollars? Has not the President by his veto arrested a system of extravagance and corruption in the disbursements of the public money

to the amount of millions on millions, on strained and constructive principles applied to the constitution, the interpretation of which ought to be according to its express provisions and confined thereto, excepting on necessary implied evidences? He has neither rendered offices dependent on his will nor violated the constitution. The executive constitutes a co-ordinate branch of the government with constitutional powers, to be faithfully exercised by the President, not as a machine, but firmly and independently.

What has the constitution to do with the nomination of a petitioner for office? If satisfactory proof be produced, that he was rejected in the Senate on wrong charges, is it not justly due the applicant to reconsider his case? The judicial system, it seems, is only to be touched by lawyers. Why, that system national and state is the very focus of the aristocracy of the land. In this state with other life-office holders, its incumbents compose a privileged order with exorbitantly liberal salaries. If a poor man required an injunction, a habeas corpus, &c. at this time, where are the judges of this district to be found? They are profusely paid for attending to their duties, and yet are all absent on pleasure or private business. But forsooth, the President has ventured to inform us, what his views are about the Bank of the United States; and by questioning its constitutionality, to use his influence against the Supreme Court of the country and that clause of the constitution, which declares, 'that its powers shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution; which said important clause, by the construction expounders of it, would be made to extend to the Court all executive, legislative and judicial powers, and make it a complete body to unmake and nullify all the law of the land. I am far from being an advocate of such diffuse and constructive principles; I am for confining as much as practicable all branches of the government to the express letter of the written charter as to their rights and powers. But I fear I am bearing the lion in his lair, by touching that privileged order the judiciary and that monied aristocracy the Bank of the United States.

On the whole I believe Andrew Jackson to be the republican President of the people, and a Chief Magistrate fully endowed with the necessary qualifications for his high office. Moreover he will receive the confidence and the suffrages of the republicans throughout the United States. The executive of Maryland being friendly to the administration of the General Government ought to receive our approbation; and the republican democracy of the State should rally and choose delegates to the General Assembly, favorable to the state executive and the administration of the General Government; verily an administration flowing from the people, who for their own and the welfare of their children and children's children ought to uphold and support it.

I am a plain old man and have never enjoyed scraps from either county, state or national Treasury, have labored hard for twenty-five years, and now have chubby boys to participate in the blessings of equal rights under our free constitutions of government. Under the presidency of Jackson I feel that those rights are secure, and will not be infringed. I therefore am fully and subscribe myself

Yours &c.

A JACKSONIAN.

Queen-Ann's county, Aug. 17, 1830.

State Politics.—The approaching elections throughout our state, are objects of peculiar interest to the people, not only here but in every state in the Union, by the power and just influence which New York is entitled to enjoy. It may be well, therefore to look at things as they are, and by not deceiving ourselves, allow our friends at a distance to be equally well informed of what is going on.

The state of New York is generally considered as a sickle & constant in politics, little to be depended upon, easily excited, and always to be managed. Our enemies have given the state this character, and many of our friends believe that we deserve it. The picture is not faithful, and always too highly colored; and we cite in proof, the annual triumphs of the democratic party in the Senate and Assembly, and the elections of our Governors by majorities sometimes as high as 30,000. At the present time we have a number of parties—of divisions, and of interests springing up, which seem threatening at a distance, but the old democracy well organized, consistent, and firm, stands like a rock unmoved—it is the ranks of our opponents which are to be shaken by faction and discontent.

The anti-masonic party, a mixture of old federalists and anti-masons, assemble this day at Utica, and will nominate HASKIN GRANGER, as their candidate for Governor. This anti-masonic party, which is a mélange of every kind, has seen its best days in this state. It was conceived in sin, and brought forth in iniquity; and it is destined to be trampled upon with less ceremony than ever fell to the share of any party. It is inconceivable how any party could have so long existed, founded upon such detestable views. No principle of government—no rule of action—no application of systems; a party simply in opposition to masons—pursuing with fire and sword a body of men claiming amongst them the most pure and upright of our fellow citizens. They are fired upon an altar so unholy, must in time assume the worshippers. The good sense of the

Our neighbour and friend of the Gazette deserves and shall receive a passing notice. Under his "editorial head" on Saturday he has entered on a review of our "analytical examination" of the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the "National Republicans."—We are sorry that we cannot, in the onset, in sincerity follow him in his affirmation, and "sincerely declare our inability to ascertain to whom to ascribe the REAL authorship" of his editorial articles. No school boy in Talbot county but knows the author of the editorial articles of the Gazette.

The "editorial writer" of the Gazette has laboured to establish the soundness of the argument of the first resolution, and boldly accuses the President of inconsistency; and concludes that in his cabinet selections he has indulged "in violent personal and vindictive feeling, regardless of the true interests of the country." Now it cannot be possible that "this editorial writer" ever supposed General Jackson or any other man whom the people saw fit to call to his exalted station, so devoid of ordinary prudence and good sense, as to choose for his official advisers, men who were his sworn enemies. At the time General Jackson gave this advice to Mr. Monroe the wisest and best statesman and patriots of the country thought they saw the dawn of a better day for the republic—when party strifes would be entirely uprooted. And it was upon this vain hope the advice was given.—And now, when the furnace of persecution for him is heated seven times hotter than ever it had been, the President is called upon by this "editorial writer" to exercise his charitable and forbearing doctrines, promulgated at a time when hopes had been excited that parties would no longer exist.

The effrontery with which the editorial writer of the Gazette states that the President has deceived the people by promising reforms, is certainly beyond all parallel. This writer must conclude the whole population of Talbot county more consummate "simpletons" than that portion "who hover around the Whig office," when he attempts to show that no abuses existed, and consequently none have been corrected, and this at a time, too, when the writer knows so well the fate of Watkins, Fillebrown, Nourse, Miles King and a host of other worthies, who have been made to give place to honest servants—and against most of whom, this versatile writer knows full well, suits have been instituted and judgements recovered, for a very large amount.

The third and fourth resolutions are passed over without notice, as it would probably have been a matter of some delicacy for the "editorial writer" to have pursued a different course.

The "editorial writer" assures us that "the 5th resolution clearly demonstrates another gross inconsistency in the professions and practice of the President." Now to our mind it is clear that the views of the President in recommending this alteration of the constitution were to guard the government against intrigues; and for this purpose the President, who was made such by the Congress, should not be permitted to select his offices from that Congress—but who could fear bargain and corruption when the people, more than two for one, had called the man of their choice to the Presidency. But another view of the subject—If the President had refused to exercise a privilege accorded to him by the constitution and by example, because he had seen in it the possibility of corruption, it would have been in amount to acknowledge himself incapable of exercising the privilege virtuously.

In regard to the 6th resolution it is only necessary for the "editorial writer" and the public to look around them in their own neighbourhood, and see if they can find an instance where a public officer has been turned out unjustly—in doing this, however, we fear it would be necessary to exercise a little more candour than is generally supposed to have fallen to the lot of the "editorial writer" of the Gazette. We are clear in our belief, nevertheless, that if one of this class of dismissals should be found, the instance must be solitary.

In his remarks upon the 7th objection the "editorial writer" says we have let him into a secret that "there does exist trouble in the wigwag." This trouble must be in the writer's brain—for we are not aware of its existing anywhere else.

We pass over the 8th and 9th resolutions, as the "editorial writer" concedes to us our proposition.

The 10th resolution he might as well have passed over too; for he merely reiterates the substance of the original resolution, although we proved that it was at variance with the official documents on that subject. But we will simply ask this writer if he recall the recall of Gen. Harrison, who was so strongly suspected of an idle interference with the local disputes of the country to which he had been sent as Minister, as to be in danger and constant apprehension of assassination, was unnecessary and unwise. Again if the reported negotiation with Great Britain by which the West India Ports are to be again opened to our produce on the first of September, should be correct, this wise and well bred writer will hardly deny the propriety of the recall of Mr. Barbour.

We are willing, in regard to the remarks on the 11th resolution to agree with the writer thus far, that there were many Federalists during the late war who did their duty as good Americans, and of whom as Americans we are proud. And in regard to the "editorial writer's" threat, we will say that, if he has any

thing to tell, he will hardly find a more fitting time.—In these matters of disclosure "delays are dangerous." [Vide H. Clay and J. Q. Adams.]

We are sorry to be thought so vulgar in our style that this very genteel and well bred gentleman should think it condescension to notice us. But we poor Jackson Republicans must be content to receive these slurs from our opponents. The "tag, rag, and bobtail" the "scum of the earth" the "filthy mechanics" &c. &c. are epithets with which we have been so long assailed, that they excite but little ire. We aim not at high, well sounding words without meaning, and involving contradictions and falsehoods, but strive to tell honest men, the honest truth in a plain way.

The returns from the Western Elections we expect will be completed in a week or ten days more. From what we have already received we are convinced the prospects of Mr. Clay are much more gloomy than we had before anticipated. In Kentucky, his own State, there seems little doubt there will be but a meagre majority on either side. In that State every exertion has been made to persuade the people that the general government, as now administered, was arrayed against their interests—and no argument has been omitted which could be hoped to have a tendency of elevating Mr. Clay. Now although the returns continue to be more favourable than we had any reason to hope, yet we would not have our readers conclude that the result of this election for the legislature of the State, is an undoubted proof of the final result of the next Presidential contest in that State. The elections for the legislature of the State are frequently influenced by local causes, and very properly so too, and cannot be considered an infallible test of public opinion.

We are very sorry to observe that the papers from the West for our friend of the Easton Gazette have, within the last week entirely miscarried, as it puts his readers considerably in arrears with their information from that interesting portion of our country.—If we had been aware of the circumstances sooner, it would have afforded us much pleasure to give him the information contained in our columns of to day, in regard to the elections in that quarter.

It is respectfully suggested to the Republicans of Talbot county to meet in the several election districts, on SATURDAY, THE 4th OF SEPTEMBER, at the places of holding the Elections, and when so assembled, to select four persons to meet in General Committee, at Easton, on the next Tuesday (the 7th), for the purpose of recommending four persons to the people as Delegates to the General Assembly.

Many Voters.

We have understood that on the last Sabbath a report was circulated on the Camp Ground in the Bay-Side, that wheat had risen in Baltimore during the day preceding from 5 to 10 cents in the bushel, said to be in consequence of news from New-York. We trust it may be true, and that the rise, if it take place, may be of some duration.

From the Baltimore Republican.

The Eastern Argus, (Portland Me.) received last evening, contains the following paragraph: IMPORTANT NEWS.

From a letter which we have just received from Eastport, from a gentleman of respectability, we make the following important extract:—"The parts of the British V. I. Islands are to be opened to vessels of the U. S. after the 1st of September next. This news is received by letters from responsible sources in London, both at St. Andrews and St. Johns. They consider that there is no doubt as to the truth of it."

[To the Editor of the Whig.]

Caroline county, Aug. 22, 1839.

Mr. MILLIKIN:—I have had a peep at the Easton Gazette, and read in it a piece signed a voter in which the Jackson representatives from this county are said to have been put to their trials to answer the question, "why the Democratic Council turned out Thomas Culbreth a Democrat and put in James Murray a Federalist." I am a plain farmer, but think I could have found a good reason for dismissing Tommy Culbreth. Suppose these gentlemen had said that the Governor and Council wished to let Tommy come home and set up Store keeping on the \$5,117 26 he received from Governor Kent and his Council, for examining the Chancery documents. As this sum was paid him in addition to the regular salary of \$1,500 as Clerk of the Council, I suppose but little of it was expended on the support of his family, and therefore was in pocket to start a store on. Now as the people turned the men out who elected Gov. Kent that gave this money, I think Tommy was very properly sent home to Caroline. And certainly as he is able to set up a fine store on the savings of his office in a few years, he has very little cause to complain of bad treatment; and ought to be willing to let another poor man come in and try his fortune at this money making Clerkship. When the Governor and Council shall give Mr. Murray \$5,000 in addition to his regular salary, for examining a few papers, which other men would gladly have examined for one tenth the sum, I say let the people turn them out also, and let Jimmy Murray go to store keeping. There are some other poor men, as honest and as smart as Tommy Culbreth or Jimmy Murray, who will take the office and do the extra duty for the salary of \$1,500 per annum without any extra service money.

If this reach you in time for your next Whig you may publish this letter as an answer to this puzzling question, by

A PLAIN FARMER.

Spain.—Letters, bearing the most recent accounts from Madrid, give good assurance that no idea is at present entertained of sending any expedition to America. Every thing appears to confirm the opinion. The navies of Havana and Cadix have been reduced. The Carle of Havana has been reduced. The Soberano was expected soon, and it was supposed will be treated in the same manner. Our brethren of Mexico, therefore, we think may consider themselves as secure from any attack for some time.

Those who are desirous of knowing the sentiments of Mr. Jefferson on the subject of the expenditure of the public moneys, are referred to the subjoined letter.—If the President had nothing else to justify him in his course, this one letter from the great leader of republicanism and economy would suffice.

To Samuel Kercheval. } Monticello,
Dear Sir— } July 12, 1816.

I am not one among those who fear the people. They, and not the rich, are our dependance for continued freedom. And to preserve their independence, we must not let our rulers load us with PERPETUAL DEBT. We must make our election between Economy and Liberty or PROFUSION and SERVITUDE. If we run into such debts, as that we must be taxed on our meat and in our drink, in our necessities and in our comforts, in our labors and our amusements, for our calls and our creeds, as the people of England are, our people like them must come to labor sixteen hours in the twenty-four, give the earnings of fifteen of them to the General Government for their debts and daily expenses; and the sixteen being insufficient to afford us bread we must live as the English now do on oatmeal and potatoes; this is the tendency of human governments. A departure from principle in one instance becomes a precedent for a second, and that second for a third; and so on, till the bulk of the society is reduced to be mere automata of misery, to have no sensibilities left but for sinning and suffering. Then begins indeed, the *bellum omnium in omnia*, which some philosophers observing to be so general in its nature, have mistaken it for the natural instead of the abusive state of men. And the forebore of this frightful team is PUBLIC DEBT.—TAXATION follows that, and in its train wretchedness and oppression.

TH. JEFFERSON.

The following extracts from some essays written by John Holmes in 1823—should have been added to his recent speech, as a commentary upon political consistency:

"The republicans expect, and they must not be disappointed, that a radical REFORM must be made in the next administration. No doubt those who hold, and who will not be satisfied unless they can continue to hold, THE BEST OFFICES, will accept the sentiment of opposition to the President, but no man is intended.—The close of an administration is no time for a general correction of existing abuses.—Mr. Monroe is not to embitter the little remnant of his political existence by REFORMS which he will be unable to complete, and the BENEFITS OF WHICH he may not live to witness."

"The security of the officer in his place tempts him to prodigality and prodigality tends to corruption. It is ESSENTIAL, therefore, that he should hold his office by a LIMITED PRECARIOUS, and CONDITIONAL tenure, and be DISPLACED AT STATED PERIODS, or promptly dismissed for a failure of duty, or violation of trust. Dependence upon the people preserves the purity of the republic. REMOVALS SHOULD NOT BE RARE OCCURRENCES OR MATTERS OF SECRECY. That a man should continue in office so long as he is no longer useful, or that a federal maxim is *exploit et exerce*. If the office is a burden, others should assist to bear it—if profitable, others should participate in the enjoyment."

Naval Reminiscence.—About a year previous to the declaration of war against Great Britain, the English frigate Macedonian arrived at Norfolk, where her commander, Capt. Carden, and his officers, were treated with the hospitality for which the citizens of that place are distinguished. The frigate United States was then lying there, under the command of Commodore Decatur, between whom and Capt. Carden the customary civilities passed. At a dinner given to Capt. Carden, on board the United States, the comparative merits of the two vessels became the theme of remark, in which Capt. Carden maintained with some warmth the superiority of his own new and beautiful ship.—Decatur, with great delicacy, replied that he should sincerely regret the contingency which would place them in an attitude of mutual hostility, and waved the subject. Little did the gallant Captain of the Macedonian then dream that the short space of a year and a half would prove to his mortification the fallacy of his opinion: but so it was. After the return of the Macedonian to England, and the subsequent declaration of war, she sailed to join the squadron on our coast, and after touching at one of the Western Islands, a vessel was despatched, which not answering the signal of the day, was known to be either a French or an American frigate. The greatest enthusiasm pervaded the whole ship, and Capt. Carden exultingly exclaimed to one of his officers. "If she be a French frigate we will give her 25 minutes—if a Yankee, we will take her in 20 minutes." The engagement commenced, but the Macedonian having the wind, was enabled to choose her own distance, in consequence of which the United States could not bring her to close action, until the lapse of more than an hour.

When the British flag was lowered, the frigate was hailed from the United States, "What ship is that?" The answer came back, "The British Majesty's frigate Macedonian, John S. Carden, commander." On hearing which, Decatur, in a hushed manner, and with a quivering voice, produced by a momentary gush of feeling, directed the officer with the trumpet to ask if Captain Carden was well. He was answered in the affirmative, and in a few minutes Captain Carden was on the deck of the United States, looking anxiously around for the person of his old friend Decatur. The Commodore being dressed in a short roundabout, with an old tarpaulin hat, and his face disguised, and blackened with powder and smoke, it was not until he advanced towards Captain Carden with his hand extended, that the Captain could distinguish him among the multitude of discolored visages that surrounded him. He there learned the capture of the Guerriere and the Frolic, and subsequently remarked to a friend that though he was pained to hear of the tarnished reputation of his Sovereign's flag, he could not but feel an inward satisfaction that his was not the first name upon the sad catalogue. After a tedious detention of several months at New London as a prisoner of war, the gallant officer returned to England, was honorably acquitted of all blame by a Court of Inquiry, and died in about a year afterwards.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

NATHANIEL MACON.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from this gentleman, dated "Buck Spring, 11th July 1839." When we recollect the character of Mr. Macon—how careful he is in forming his opinions of men and measures, how free from all flattery in his disposition, and how pure in his republican principles, we confess it is with much satisfaction that we lay it before our readers.—(N. B. There is no suspicion of forgery here!)

EXTRACT.

"The opinions of an old fashioned man are never of much value; notwithstanding this, I

hesitate not to say, that the administration, so far as I am acquainted with its doings, deserves well of the people; though the views of it have not been met by the Legislature so full as I wished. But I am done with politics."

"GEORGE IV. was born on the 12th August, 1762. In 1795 he was married to his cousin, the Princess Caroline of Brunswick. It was a marriage of convenience and proved an unhappy one. The only issue of their union was the late Prince of Wales, who lived in retirement for ten years, until 1806, when, in consequence of rumours prejudicial to her character, a commission was appointed to investigate them, who declared her innocent of any heavy charges. On the 5th of February, 1811 a bill was passed, appointing the Prince of Wales regent, under certain restrictions, which were to last until the 1st February, 1812, when he became vested with the full powers of Sovereignty. The unfortunate differences between himself and his consort, and the course adopted of excluding her from Court, rendered him for a time unpopular. She left England to reside abroad. The Princess Charlotte died on the 16th November, 1817. On the 29th January, 1820, George the Third died, and his late Majesty was proclaimed King. The name of the princess of Wales was struck out of the Liturgy, but no order was made to supply its place with 'Queen Consort.' She determined to return to England, and the memorable trial was the consequence. On finally taking the question on the motion to insert the Queen's name in the Liturgy, it was lost by a vote of 310 against 209. The Coronation took place on the 19th July, 1821. The Queen died on the 7th of August following. From the time when the excitement raised in her favor subsided, the King has been as popular a sovereign with his subjects as any who ever sat upon the Throne of England, and his sufferings and death have been sincerely deplored by the majority of the nation. Resembling Henry the 6th in the extravagancies of his youth, he has been more fortunate in the length of his reign, and conferred more benefits on his kingdom. He died, as above mentioned, on the 26th June, aged 68 years, and five weeks.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Wednesday morning says:—"A gentleman of this city has received a letter from a relative in France, dated, 27th June, which contains some particulars of the French invading army, near Algiers. It would seem that the French papers have not given an exact account of events as they have occurred. The invaders have experienced much annoyance from the Arabs, and on one occasion were warmly attacked by the children of the desert. The French put them to flight, but unfortunately pursued their victory too far, and had one regiment entirely cut off. On another occasion, in a skirmish at night, two French regiments mistook each other for Arabs, and a most awful carnage ensued; and such has been the destruction of life in the French army, that the commanding general has been compelled to order his men to throw up intrenchments, and patiently await the arrival of reinforcements from France. This loss of time, in that climate, may prove fatal to the remainder of the army."

Extract of a letter to the editor of the New York Daily Advertiser, dated Marseilles, June 30th, 1830.

"The public attention here is entirely engrossed by the Expedition to Algiers. The contest there has been severe, and the French loss has been great—reports say between 3 and 4000 men. But the army has secured its foothold on the soil. This I believe to be one-half the battle; and without the commission of some great blunder, Algiers must fall, though the resistance will be desperate and sanguinary."

I saw the Dey not long since, and had a very interesting conversation with him. He was perfectly informed of the amount and species of force the French were bringing against him, and was resolved to oppose them at all points. He is a lion-hearted old gentleman; and you may rely on it he will make good his assertions; but it will be all in vain. The science of the French must, I should think, crush to pieces all the rude and undisciplined force he can bring into the field; and though Algiers itself may, and probably will, stand a siege, it will be of short duration in my opinion."

We learn with great pleasure that the Rev. C. Stewart whose work on the Sandwich Islands is so generally known and esteemed, is about to prepare a volume for the Public, wherein he will give a full account of the recent most extensive voyage of the ship of war Vincennes, Captain Finck, in which he sailed as Chaplain. The materials for the present work are more ample and curious than those of the former; and Mr. Stewart is every way competent to the task of digesting them into an instructive and entertaining book. The Vincennes, with her very intelligent and popular commander, sailed from Valparaiso, as we saw by his instructions, for the Marquesas, where the natives were found nearly in the same state as they were when Commodore Porter visited them—waging ferocious war with their neighbors.

The Vincennes proceeded to the Island of Otaheite, and thence to the Sandwich Islands. The English missionaries are said to have been comparatively unsuccessful among the Otaheiteans; but the Americans have produced a great and most beneficial revolution in the morals and habits of the people of the Sandwich Islands. Here, Captain Finch found American property to the amount of seven millions of dollars in deposit and about. He received and entertained the King on board of his ship and carried him to such places within his own dominions as he wished to visit. The gentleman savages—(Messieurs les Sauvages)—were attired according to the latest London fashions, and the ladies wore bishop sleeves and other modish articles of dress. To confirm the friendly dispositions of the ruler and his subjects, towards the United States, was a proper policy.

The Vincennes then went to Canton, and in returning home touched at the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena. Captain Finch saw the tempest which Napoleon expired (Plantation House); it is inferior to our common farm houses, and the room where the mighty conqueror breathed his last is now a cow stable, the entrance to which is obstructed by a dung heap. We could wish that the authorities of St. Helena had exerted some magnanimity even as to the dwelling.—Nat. Gaz.

Wells.—Almost every family are more or less troubled by having the water in their wells become, at times, impure and unfit for use, in consequence of decaying & corrupting substances, such as dead cats, rats, toads, snakes, &c. finding their way into them. In many instances excellent wells are rendered good for nothing, and perhaps entirely abandoned in consequence of the water becoming impure from some unknown cause, and many families little able to bear it, are thus subjected to the trouble and expense of obtaining water elsewhere.

Good water is one of the greatest luxuries as well as necessities of life; and the possession

of it, should not be lightly esteemed. For the information therefore, of such of our readers as have not known the fact before, we communicate the following simple mode of discovering everything that lies in a well, and of ascertaining the situation and state of the water as it respects its cleanliness, purity, &c. viz.

Place a common mirror over the well in such a position as to catch, and throw the rays of the sun directly to the bottom of the well which will instantly become illuminated in a manner so brilliant that not only the smallest articles, such as pins, needles, spoons, knives, &c. can be distinctly discerned, but also, that the smallest pebbles and stones at the bottom can be as effectually examined as if they were held in the hand. The sun is in the best situation to be reflected in the above manner, in the morning or afternoon of the day.

This simple experiment has been found to be of great utility, in finding anything that may be lost in a well, as well as in ascertaining the cause of the least impurity in the water. It was communicated to us by a worthy patriot, with a wish that we should give it to the public.—Hampton Whig.

Singular mode of Robbery.—Yesterday afternoon a young girl, aged about 15 or 16 years, and rather cleanly dressed, was brought to the police office, charged with having stolen several pairs of ear-rings from the ears of young children. The act which led to her arrest was taking a pair from the ears of a coloured girl aged about 12 years. The plan said to be pursued by this *charlatane*, is first to entice the children to play with her, to talk to them of dolls, or wooden babies, and finally induce him to part with the ear-rings for the adornment of the promised play-toy. In the case of the coloured girl, the latter got angry for having parted with her rings, and raised an outcry; some persons whose children had been despoiled in a similar manner on learning what the outcry was about, assisted in pursuing the prisoner and finally caught her, she was immediately identified by the coloured girl, but stoutly denied having seen her before, and asserted that she had no ear-rings in her possession, but on being searched a pair were found under her tongue. Three different children who had lost their rings were confronted with her, they were of different ages, from 6 to 10 years; one apparently about 7 years, daughter to a gentleman in the Bowery, recognized the prisoner as the "little lady" who promised to bring her a pretty doll.

Four charges are already made, and it is supposed that these little depredations were committed to a great extent. The prisoner is held over for further examination.

Serious Charge.—A young man named Daniel Proctor was committed to Bridewell yesterday under the following circumstances:—A man named McDuffie, with another person entered into the manufacturing of spruce beer in Canal street a short time since, by the advice of the prisoner, who told them that he was perfectly conversant with the business. He was to receive one-third of the profits for manufacturing the beer, and the other two were to advance the cash necessary for the undertaking, and receive the remainder of the profit. After a short time the complainant McDuffie says that he, and the third partner discovered that Proctor was entirely incompetent for the performance of his part of the contract, and that about the same time he became sick, and consequently unable, even if he was competent. Whilst Daniel Proctor was sick, McDuffie became sole proprietor by an arrangement with the third partner. When the former recovered his health, he expressed his dissatisfaction with this change.

Some days after three barrels of the spruce beer were prepared, and the following day several persons who drank part of it were taken ill, in a very alarming manner; a chemical analysis of the beer followed, by which it was discovered that a very considerable quantity of Oil of Vitrol had been mixed with it. The persons who were made sick by it have all recovered. Proctor has been held to answer to the charge of having maliciously mingled the Oil of Vitrol, with the beer.—N. Y. Cour.

BALTIMORE PRICES.

[From the American of Saturday.]

GRAIN.

Wheat.—In the early part of the week sales of good to prime parcels of red wheat were made at 86 & 92 cents per bushel, according to quality. On Thursday morning a cargo of very handsome red was taken at 91 1/2 cents. Within the last day or two, in consequence of the continued inactivity in the Flour market, the market has experienced a trifling decline, and to-day we quote the range of good to prime red at 85 & 90 cents per bushel. For extra prime parcels one or two cents more per bushel than our highest named rate may be obtained. Sales of white wheat, as in quality, at 92 & 96 cents per bushel. A cargo of machined was sold at 96 cents yesterday.

Corn.—Up to yesterday the price of both white and yellow Corn was 46 cents per bushel, and for occasional parcels as high as 47 cents. The limited supplies which reached the market were readily taken at that price. There being consequently but little on hand this morning, to meet the orders which were received for the article, a rise in price took place, and sales of two cargoes of white were made at 47 & 48 cents per bushel. Of yellow there is none in market—last sales were at 46 cents, but it would now readily command 48 cents.

Rye.—Sales throughout the week at 45 & 46 cents per bushel.

Oats have declined a trifle, and we now quote at 22 & 24 cents per bushel.

Wheat, white,	90 96
"best red,	85 92
"ord. to good, (Md.)	75 85
Corn, white,	47 48
"yellow,	44 48
Rye,	45 46
Oats,	22 24
Beans,	90 01
Peas, Black eye,	50 60
Clover Seed, (store pr.)	43 14
Timothy do,	2 50
Flaxseed, rough, (store pr.)	41

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Abraham Jump, Doct. WILLIAM N. BOWRELL of Kent county, Delaware, to Mrs. LOUISA N. COOPER, of Kent, Delaware.

On Thursday the 19th inst. by the Rev. Atwell Chance, SHADRACH LEMEN, Esq. to Mrs. NANCY FOUNTAIN, all of Caroline county.

DIED.

On Sunday morning last, at the residence of Mr. Robert V. Brent, near the City of Washington, GEORGE GRAHAM, Esq. Commissioner of the General Land Office.

In this county, on Thursday last, Mr. WILLIAM CATRAVE. He was the painful duty to perform of announcing the decease of our venerable fellow citizen, General FUTURE SEAR, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary Army. General Sear was a native of the State of Maryland, in whose gallant line it was that his bravery

was signalized during the whole of its severe service in the South, particularly in the battle of Eutaw. During the late war he again served his country in the field, and also for several years represented his native State in Congress. During the last twelve years of his life, he resided in this city, where he expired on Saturday evening, the 14th inst. after a short illness. He was, we believe, almost the last relic of the Revolutionary warriors in our immediate community.—Nat. Intd.

DR. CLARK'S PATENT THRASHING MACHINE.

ANY persons wishing to purchase Individual rights, or for Districts or Counties, of Dr. Clark's Patent Thrashing Machine, may do so by addressing

L. COOLEY, Philadelphia.

aug. 24 3w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at public auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of September next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, in the forenoon and 6 o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, under and in virtue of a Decree of Talbot county Court, as a Court of Equity, passed at May Term 1836, on the bill of complaint of John Leeds Kerr against Reuben P. Emmons, ALL THAT LAND, FARM OR PLANTATION, the same being part or parts of the Tract of Land called "Marshy Point," situate lying and being in Talbot county on the south side of Thirdhaven Creek, containing one hundred and two acres, and one quarter of an acre of Land, more or less, that was sold and conveyed by Loftus Bowdell to the said Reuben P. Emmons, on the 29th day of November 1823, and afterwards, to wit, on the 27th day of May 1824, mortgaged by the said Emmons to the aforesaid John Leeds Kerr.

This Farm is beautifully situated in a most agreeable neighbourhood, lying immediately on the course of the Steamboat and Packets from Easton Point to Baltimore, and only distant a few miles by water from Easton Point. The arable land is of the best quality and has on it extensive banks of ancient shells, sufficient to manure the whole. Forty-two acres and one eighth of an acre are held by a separate purchase made by Loftus Bowdell from the late George R. Hayward, sixty acres and one eighth of an acre are held undivided with Thomas O. Denny, but the purchaser will have the right to an immediate partition, and may thus have his moiety conveyed with the separate purchase, making a delightful tract of 102 1/2 acres, with an ample portion of wood-land.

The terms of sale are as follow:—A credit of twelve months from the day of sale will be given on one half of the purchase money, and a credit of two years from the day of sale for the balance, the purchaser paying interest from the day of sale and giving bond, with such security as the Trustee shall approve, for the payment of the purchase money and interest.

The purchaser shall be entitled to the proportion of the present year's rent from the day of sale and to the possession of the premises at the end of the year. On the payment of the whole purchase money and interest thereon as aforesaid, the Trustee will by a good deed to be executed and acknowledged according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers and his, her or their heirs, the land or property to him, her or them sold as aforesaid, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the aforesaid John Leeds Kerr or Reuben P. Emmons and those claiming by, from, or under them, with either or any of them.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.

august 24 4w

WANTED.

FOR the next year, (1839) Two Overseers, for the one for the subscriber's Fancy Farm, which being a large establishment will require a manager of the first order—the other for the Stevenson Farm, about two and a half miles from Chestertown—the latter will be required to act as labourer on the farm, the former not. None need apply unless they possess a good knowledge of farming generally, and can produce testimonials of an honest, sober and industrious character. To such fair and liberal wages will be given.

WILLIAM BARROLL.

Chestertown, July 23—
The Centreville Times, Easton Whig, and Elkton Press, will please insert the above four times and forward their accounts to the office of the Chestertown Telegraph.
aug. 24 4w

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber being desirous of collecting the Tax of Talbot county, due for the present year, in the course of this Fall, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable property in the county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every Tuesday, for the reception of the same.—It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him, or his Deputies in their respective districts.

BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.

aug 10

CHAIR FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to manufacture

FANCY AND WIND-SOR CHAIRS

of every description—consisting in part as follows, viz:

Fancy Cane Seats with bronze tops,
Green Wood Seats do. do.
Slack do. do.
Rocking, Swing & Children's do. of all kinds

Sizes and Patterns,
Table and Writing Chairs of all sizes and patterns.

All of which he will sell on the most pleasing terms.

The subscriber is in hopes by assiduously attending to the various branches of his profession, to merit a share of public patronage among his Eastern Shore friends.

THOMAS H. SEWELL,
No. 13, Sharp street Baltimore.

april 15
N. B. Old Chairs repaired and repainted at the shortest notice.

CAMP MEETING.

Oxford Neck, Talbot county.

A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in Mr. Jacob Brownell's woods, Oxford Neck, to commence on FRIDAY NIGHT the 28th day of September.

The above meeting is only 8 miles from Easton and within half a mile of the main road. The water will be supplied from that excellent and celebrated spring on Mr. Kerr's Farm, denominated the Cool Spring.
august 10 4w

EASTON CLASSICAL FEMALE ACADEMY. MR. HART and MISS PENNELL, respectfully inform the public, that their vacation commences this day, and that the duties of their School will be resumed on Monday, the 13th of September. Miss Pennell, whose health is in a great measure restored, hopes to be able to give her interrupted attention to her pupils. To enable them to do ample justice to the younger members of the School, they have engaged the services of a young lady most advantageously known in Easton, who will assist them in the arduous department of the Academy, and thus give the principals a more extended opportunity of rendering themselves useful to those who are older and more advanced. Amidst interruptions arising from causes beyond their control, their school has received a most liberal share of public patronage—grateful for the past, and determined to secure the good will of the public by deserving it—they pledge themselves (in addition to their own untiring exertions)—as soon as the income of the School will permit, to procure such efficient aid as will enable them to afford to the Young Ladies of Talbot county, an education as liberal and accomplished as they can procure elsewhere, at an expense comparatively trifling. Young Ladies desirous to learn Music will be taught in the best manner, by a lady who will remove to Easton on the 1st of October, and will hereafter give instruction to the members of this Academy, who may wish to learn this branch, on the most reasonable terms. The terms of tuition for all the branches taught in the Academy (exclusive of Music) are from 12 to 25 dollars per annum. Parents, residing at a distance, desirous of sending their daughters to this School may hear of situations where they can be boarded on the most reasonable terms, by inquiring of S. Love, Esq. or Messrs. Rhodes, Kennard and Loveday. Mr. Hart avails himself of this opportunity to return his most sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement given to himself and daughter, in their well meant exertions, in communicating knowledge to their pupils, to his friends and neighbours for their hospitable and kind attentions to his family, and particularly to his pupils, for their strict attention to the regulations of the Academy, their devotion to their studies, their ladylike deportment and affectionate intercourse with each other.

august 17

BILL IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT, Sitting as a Court of Chancery. ORDERED by the Court, that the report of James Sangston, Trustee for the sale of certain property in the County of Caroline, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary before the second Monday of October next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published at Easton, in Talbot county, before the said second Monday of October next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$3743 09.

ARA SPENCE, WILLIAM TINGLE. True copy, Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

aug 17 3w

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court, August Term, Anno Domini 1830. ON application of JOHN KEMP, executor of the last will and testament of JOHN KEMP, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this tenth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the estate of John Kemp, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 17th of February next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this tenth day of August A. D. 1830.

JOHN KEMP, executor of John Kemp, dec'd.

august 17 3w

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court, August Term, Anno Domini 1830. ON application of JAMES KEMP, administrator of John Connolly, lately of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this tenth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

august 17 3w

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal Estate of John Connolly, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's Estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 17th of February next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate.—Given under my hand this tenth day of August A. D. 1830.

JAMES CHAPMAN, adm'r. of John Connolly.

PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Neatly and expeditiously executed At the Office of the EASTON SHIRT WHIG, 107 BLANKS FOR SALE as above.

CART WHEEL WRIGHT. EDWARD STUART. RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has supplied himself with an excellent stock of well seasoned TIMBER, and is now prepared to execute orders in the following branches, viz: Cart Wheel Wright, Plough making or Grading of Scythes, at his shop in Easton, near Doc. Nicholas Hammond's. From his experience and a determination to use every exertion to serve the public, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

august 30

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

WM. TOWNSEND, Sheriff.

PRIZE ESSAY. THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL FACULTY OF MARYLAND, at their annual convention held in the city of Baltimore, on the 7th and 8th June, 1830, passed the following resolution, viz: "Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to award a premium of one hundred dollars for such essay as they or a majority of them shall consider worthy thereof. The subject of such essay to be selected by said committee."

In conformity with the benevolent intentions of the Faculty expressed in the aforesaid resolution the committee offer a premium of \$100 for an essay upon the nature and source of the Malaria or noxious Miasma, from which the denizens of the lowlands usually know originate the family of diseases usually known by the denomination of bilious diseases; together with the best means of preventing the formation of Malaria, removing the sources, and obviating their effects upon the human constitution when the cause cannot be removed.

The committee have been induced to call the attention of the profession to this subject, because of its vast importance to society at large. The immense extent to which this fruitful cause of disease operates, has not yet been accurately calculated, nor any probable estimate made of the mortality which it occasions. The public attention has been justly directed to other subjects of general improvement, but we believe no adequate effort has yet been made to awaken and direct the public mind to the prevention of the evils dependent upon Malaria, although it is well known to medical men to be extending its influence, and threatening to depopulate some of the finest sections of this country, as it has already depopulated some of the fairest portions of the old world.

Candidates for the prize are to cause their dissertations to be delivered to the subscriber, in Baltimore, postage paid, on or before the first day of May 1831. Each dissertation to be accompanied by a sealed letter, superscribed with a motto corresponding with that prefixed to the essay. None of the letters, except that to which the motto of the successful essay shall be affixed, will be opened; the others shall be disposed of according to the direction of the proprietors.

HENRY W. BAXLEY, Secretary to the Committee.

JOHN FOUNTAIN and DAVID BROWN, TRADING under the Firm of Fountain & Brown as GROCERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

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

They also receive on Commission, Grain and other articles, and find it to their interest to address or call as above, inasmuch as our acquaintance with the market will enable us to obtain more than the commission above the price the farmer or country merchant would personally present. David Brown has at the above stand (as also at his Pottery, Salisbury street, Old Town) an assortment of STONE WARE, also Coarse and Fine Earthen Ware; together with an assortment of Cans to prevent chimneys from smoking, delivered in any part of the city free of expense or breakage, and if put on board of a vessel, stowed away securely.

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

Fountain and Brown act as Agents for the State of Maryland, for the sale of the following articles, manufactured at the New-York Salamander Works, such as: Fire Cement, Portable Furnaces, Fire Clay, Do Coffee Roasters, Fire Bricks, Do Bake Ovens, Cylinders for Stoves, Tiles for Bakers Ovens, Backs for Grates, Curbs for Garden walks, Perforated Bricks, Copings for Walls, for Stone Pipes, Gutters 7 or 12 inches.

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

Baltimore, may 11

\$50 REWARD. RAN AWAY from the Subscriber on Monday the 31st day of May last a negro man called ANTHONY, he took with him the following articles of clothing, viz: a blue cloth coat, pretty much worn, coarse-barred gimping over jacket, coarse cord pantaloons, light dove colour, blue and yellow vest, with large yellow buttons, two pair of coarse tow linen trousers, and a coarse muslin shirt. Anthony although 21 or 22 years of age, is considerably under a man's size, his complexion is a deep black, a scar from the cut of an axe on his face, the one not recollected, he is a blacksmith by trade, any person who will arrest and secure in either the jail at Centerville or Denton, or will deliver him to the Subscriber near the Hole-in-the-Wall, in Talbot county shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS BULLEN, Guardian for the heirs of John Merrick, dec'd.

FOR SALE OR RENT. THAT commodious and agreeable Messuage, the residence of the late Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr, situate in the centre of Easton. Possession may be had immediately or as soon as some considerable repairs can be finished; and the terms of a sale will be made accommodating, whether offered in cash, upon a reasonable credit, in Stocks or assigned debts.

JOHN LEEDS KERR. Easton, July 20.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT. The Subscriber intending to leave this place, will sell, on advantageous terms the HOUSE AND LOT, on Harrison Street, or which he at present resides. If not sold immediately, the same will be rented and possession given the first day of October next. The premises are in complete repair, with every convenience suitable to a dwelling.

G. W. NABD. July 27

KINGSTON TO RENT. TO Rent for the ensuing year, and possession on the first day of January next, that well known Farm called "Kingston" situated in King's Creek hundred, Talbot county, and immediately on the great Choptank River, together with the buildings, premises and appurtenances to the same belonging. Kingston has long since been established as a depot for more market articles is considered one of the most eligible situations on the river for conducting loading business and a Grocery Store, and has been successively used for the above purposes. An investment of a very moderate Capital, conducted with industry and enterprise, would no doubt yield a handsome profit. The situation is healthy, the soil productive and the buildings in tolerable repair and will be made completely so, in the early part of next spring. Terms made moderate to an approved tenant. Persons desirous of renting are invited to view the premises and apply to the subscriber.

ENNALLS MARTIN, Jr. Dover Bridge, July 20

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

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

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

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

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

July 13

Coach, Gig and Harness Making.

THE Subscriber returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their continued patronage and begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a good assortment of MATERIALS, which will enable him, with the assistance of the BEST WORKMEN, to meet all orders in his line. All new work, warranted for twelve months, and repairs done in the best manner; and at the lowest rates, for CASH. He hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit the increasing favours of a generous public.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS. Easton, may 4

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

Denton, June 22

EDWARD MULLIKIN, HAVING purchased the Printing establishment of John D. Green, Esq. and added considerably to the stock of materials, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB PRINTING with neatness and despatch, on the most reasonable terms, as: Pamphlets, Handbills, Cards, Posting Bills, Horse Bills, Hat and Shoe Bills, Blanks of all kinds &c. &c.

august 3

TALBOT COUNTY TAXES. OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TAX. Easton, July 13th, 1830.

ORDERED by the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, that the following advertisement be inserted once a week for three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette, the Republican Star and General Advertiser, and the Eastern Shore Whig and People's Advocate, printed and published in Easton, and the Baltimore Patriot.

A list of Land and Ground, situate, lying and being in Talbot county, and State of Maryland, liable for and charged with county Taxes for the years 1828 and 1829, together with the several Sums due and unpaid thereon, with the names of the persons chargeable with the same and on which no personal property could be found by the Collector of the said county, liable for or properly chargeable for the payment of the same, as by the return of the said collector appears, to wit:

Persons' Names.	Names and Situation of Land.	Quantity.	Sum due.
Edward Auld's heirs	Lot on Easton Point, lot near do. and a lot on the Landing Road,	2 1/8	85 05
Samuel Adam's heirs	Lot on Harrison Street, Easton,	1 1/6	121 24
Cassy Bush	Lot near the Meeting House, do.	1	1 153
Major Benny's heirs	Lot on Dover St. lot on South end of Washington St. and a lot part Lowdonderry,	5 8	80
Jonathan Balderson's heirs	Lot on Goldsborough Street,	4	821
Sam'l Candole, Baltimore	Lot near the Meeting House, do.	21	1 163
James Earle's heirs	Four lots on Washington St. and a lot near Easton, on Cabinet street, do. on South street, do. on Washington street, do. on South street, do. on Goldsborough street, five half acre lots, on South street, part of Bulkingham lot near Easton, quantity and name unknown, part of Tilghman's Fortune,	5 7 1/2	5 29
Joseph Haskins' heirs	Lot on South end Washington street	1	1 543
Cloudberry Kerby, Jr. heirs	Lot near the Meeting House	1	53
Ezekiel Lednum	Part Bachelor's Range and Bachelor's Addition, Lot corner of Goldsborough and Harrison Streets	260	3 30
Sam'l Kinggold, Kent county	Part of Tilghman's Fortune, on Bay-Side road	84	13 02
Christiana Seth's heirs	Lot near Easton,	4	91
Moses Smith	Lot on Harrison Street, lot on Dover Road adjoining Easton,	10 3 8	2 57
Henry Toomy's heirs	Lot in Easton, supposed to contain	1 8	1 11
Henry and Ann Troth	DISTRICT, No. 2.		
Philip Adams	Lot in St. Michaels,	4	45
James Larimore, Baltimore	Balls Resurvey,	197 1/2	7 46
Solomon Cummins	Part of Oakley,	40	70
Joshua W. Cummins	Tract of land called Renard-Keep-out, resurveyed and called Oakley's addition,	67 1/2	93
Greenbury Griffin	Two lots in St. Michaels,	20	634
Peter Harrison	Tract of land called Content, resurveyed, and part of Chance enlarged	15	40
Thomas Harrison's heirs	Lot in St. Michaels,	40	374
Jeremiah Marshall	Part of Godwin's Addition,	4	1 523
James Pulley	Part of Oakley,	13	1 06
James Purseley's heirs	Lot in St. Michaels,		
John Wrightson's heirs	Eight lots in St. Michaels,		
John Bullen's heirs	DISTRICT, No. 3.		
John B. Bondley	Part Pills Range, part Hutchinson	235	5 69
James Medford	Part Timothy's Lot	139 1/2	6 68
James Walker's heirs	Lot in Oxford	86	614
Richard L. Austin	Part of Jamaica and Walker's Discovery,		
James Austin's heirs	DISTRICT, No. 4.		
Allen Bowie's heirs	Austin's Trial and Mill Hundred	187	2 13
Anthony Booth	Name unknown,	80	1 98
Elizabeth Casson	Part of Noble's Chance and part of other tracts,	170	1 58
Daniel Caulk's heirs	Part of John's Hill part of Bloomsbury and part of Sherwood's Industry,	197	1 72
Henry Down's heirs	Part of Dudley's Chance and part of other tracts,	290	1 80
John Emory, Queen Ann's	Part Parker's Park, part Parrott's Reserve, part John's Hill,	44 1/2	2 67
Seth Faulkner's heirs	Part of Austin and part of other tracts,	67 1/2	8 60
John Ferguson's heirs	Chestnut Ridge, Partnership, Chesnut Bay, Robert's Purchase,	63 1/2	11 78
John Garey's heirs	Neighbours Keep Out,	113 1/2	2 97
Zebulon Gregory	Noble's Meadows,	218	8 04
John McDonald's heirs	Part Strawberry Hill, part Addition, part Burks' Range, part Elizabeth's Enlargement,	2	2 874
Christiana Morgan's heirs	Part Starap Moore, part Cready's lot,	80 1/2	73
Joseph Nicholson's heirs	Part Perkins' Discovery, part Carters Farm,	576 1/2	10 45
Edward Roberts	Part Advantage,	154	1 84
Sarah Robert's heirs	Part of Arcadia,	43	461
John Ridout, Queen Ann's	Farmer's Delight, Springfield and New Design, King's Bridge,	12 1/2	12 63
William Scott's heirs	Planters Increase, part Lloyd's Costin, Rebecca's Gardens,	210	9 48
John Sands	Part Turkey Neck, part Mill land,	210	1 34
John Tillotson's heirs	Part Collon, part Selby and part of other tracts,	34	2 17
Francis, James and Elizabeth Turner	Name unknown,	32 1/2	3 75
Rebecca Wootter's heirs	Part Hampton and part Loveday's Purchase,	370	16 31
	Part Noble's Addition part Planters Delight,	290	7 44
		152	3 34

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That unless the county charges on the lands as aforesaid, proportionable part of advertising and all other legal charges thereon due, shall be paid to SOLOMON MULLIKIN, Esq. the Collector of the Tax for said county, on or before the tenth day of September next or within thirty days after the publication of this notice is completed, the lands so charged as aforesaid or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same, pursuant to the act of Assembly entitled "an act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this State," passed November session, 1797.

JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county. Easton, July 31, 1830.

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

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

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

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

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

Easton and Baltimore Packet. THE SCHOONER WRIGHTSON. Benjamin Horney—Captain.

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

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

LAMBERT W. SPENCER. Easton, may 18

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE. Fellow Citizens: In the discharge of those duties which have devolved upon me as Collector of the county, I flatter myself that the most of you are acquainted with me and my manner of doing business. I now present myself to your consideration as a candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland; should you think proper to honor me with your suffrages, the same attention which I am accustomed to devote to business, shall be applied to your best interest.

Yours &c. SHADRACH LIDEN. Caroline county, August 3 1830

CAROLINE COUNTY. FREDERICK HARRISON, offers his services to his fellow citizens of Caroline county as a Delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland, and respectfully solicits their suffrages.

We are authorized to state that SAMUEL CRAWFORD, Esq. will again serve his fellow citizens of Caroline county, in the House of Delegates, if elected.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Caroline. FELLOW CITIZENS: I beg leave to tender you my services as a representative in the House of Delegates. Should you think proper to elect me, I pledge myself to use my best endeavors to perpetuate our republican institution, and the best interests of my constituents.

Very respectfully, JAMES M. STANTON. Caroline county, August 3 1830.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY. At the instance and solicitation of my friends in the several districts of this county, I am again induced to offer myself as a Candidate for a seat in the next Legislature of Maryland.

Should I be so fortunate as to obtain so much of your confidence as to get a majority of your votes, at the next election, I pledge myself to discharge the duties thereby reposed in me to the best of my ability.

The Public's Obedt Serv't. WM. M. HARDCASTLE. Near Greensborough, July 24th.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY. FELLOW CITIZENS: Through the continued solicitations of my friends in the different districts of this county, and in accordance with my own wishes, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the SHERIFFALTY, at our ensuing October election—Should I be so fortunate as to obtain so much of your confidence as to give a majority of your votes, I should ever feel grateful for the same; and do pledge myself to discharge the duties incumbent on said office to the best of my ability, with fidelity, impartiality and justice. The public's obedient servant, JOSHUA M. FAULKNER. St. Michaels, June 29

SHERIFFALTY. W. M. E. SHANNAHAN solicits the suffrages of the voters of Talbot county, at the ensuing election for the Sheriffalty. may 18

SHERIFFALTY. JESSE SCOTT respectfully presents his thanks to the free and independent voters of Talbot county for the liberal support extended to him on a former occasion; and now solicits their suffrages for the next Sheriffalty. June 29

New Boot and Shoe Store. THE Subscriber takes this occasion of informing his friends and the public, that he has returned from Baltimore with a choice assortment of well made

BOOTS AND SHOES of all descriptions—CONSISTING OF LADIES' AND MISSES' SEAL SKIN, LASTING, AND MOROCCO SHOES & BOOTS—MEN'S AND BOYS' CALF AND SEAL SKIN BOOTS AND SHOES.

Together with a good assortment of materials in his line; which in a few days, he will be enabled to manufacture to the order of his customers in the best manner. The above articles he assures the public have been selected with great care and attention from the latest arrivals, and are equal at least to any that have ever been brought here.—They will be sold at a very moderate profit for cash. The subscriber returns his thanks to his former friends, and customers for the kind patronage which they have heretofore extended to him, and invites them to call and see him at his stand nearly opposite the market house, and next door to Dr. Spencer's Drug Store.

PETER FARR. Easton, Md. August 10 3w

CABINET WARE. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand a most excellent stock of Cabinet Ware, consisting in part of Sideboards, Secretary Desks, BUREAUS, TABLES, STANDS, &c. &c.

he has also a good stock of well seasoned materials, and is prepared to execute any orders with neatness and despatch. JOHN MECONKIN. N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and settle their bills. Easton, June 1

JOHN B. MATHIOT & Co. Fancy Chair Manufacturers, 42 N. GAY STREET, BALTIMORE. INFORM the inhabitants of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that they have constantly on hand a large assortment of the above article—as also COMMON CHAIRS of all patterns, which for durability, neatness of design and execution, are not surpassed in this, or perhaps any other city in the Union. Orders left at the office of this paper will be promptly attended to—and where novelty is required a drawing will be submitted. July 13 6w

TAILORING. RHEUBEN T. BOYD, from Baltimore respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business, in Easton, next door to the Union Tavern, on Washington street, where he is prepared to execute all orders he may receive with neatness and despatch, and in the most fashionable and complete manner. He flatters himself, from his knowledge of the trade, having had ten years experience in Baltimore, and by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage. N. B. Prices moderate and fair to suit the times. Easton, June 1

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. II.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1830.

NO. 52.

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

LOOK ALOFT.
We do not remember any thing which has pro-
duced so pleasing an impression on our mind as the
little story which is said to have been told by the
late Dr. Godman to his friends of the boy who was about
to fall from the rigging, and was saved only by the
mate's impressive exclamation: "Look aloft, you
lubber!" The story and the application were some-
what in the style of Dr. Franklin, and would not
have been unworthy of his fame. The following
version cannot claim the merit of the slightest origi-
nality, but their insertion will amply reward the au-
thor, if they recall the anecdote which prompted them,
or enforce its beautiful morality.

In the tempest of life, when the wave and the gale
Are around and above, if thy footing should fail—
If thine eye should grow dim, and thy vision depart—
"Look aloft!" and be firm, and be fearless of heart.

If the friend, who embraced in prosperity's glow
With a smile for each joy and a tear for each woe,
Should betray thee when sorrow like clouds are arrayed,
"Look aloft!" to the friendship which never shall fade.

Should the visions which hope spreads in light to
thine eyes,
Like the tints of the rainbow, but brighter to fly,
Then grey, and then threats of repentant regret,
"Look aloft!" to the sun that is never to set.

Should they who are dearest, the son of thy heart—
The wife of thy bosom, and the child of thy love,
"Look aloft!" from the darkness and dust of the tomb.

To that soil where "affection is ever in bloom,"
And when death comes, in terror to cast
His fears on the future, his path to the past,
In that moment of darkness, with hope in thy heart,
And a smile in thine eye, "look aloft!" and depart!

THE WEAPON SHAW.—By Sir Walter Scott.

We love the shrill trumpet, we love the drum's ra-
tlee;
They call us to sport and they call us to battle;
And old Scotland shall laugh at the threats of a stranger.

While our comrades in pastime are comrades in
danger.
If there's naught in our house, 'tis our neighbor that
shares it—
If peril approach, 'tis our neighbor that dares it;
And when we lead off to the pipe and the tabor,
The fair hand we press is the hand of a neighbor.

Then close your ranks, comrades, the bands that com-
bine them,
Faith, friendship, and brotherhood, join'd to entwine
And we'll laugh at the threats of each insolent stran-
ger.

While our comrades in sport are our comrades in
danger.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

Oh! think not though the pensive shade
Of grief upon my brow you see,
That I regret to see this shade.

More happy than 'tis mine to be;
For I find joy in my sorrow;
Who greet thee in thy happiness,
It is not that they're far away.

Shall love thee or shall wish thee less.
I cannot, when the heart is sad,
Bid smiles of mockery to play;
As well the wild bird's song be glad

When first the young are torn away;
For one by one are gone and past
The few dear joys I used to know,
'Till even hope has fled at last,
Because she could deceive no more.

Yes! all are gone! yet each of them
Has left a trace of tender care,
Like flowers that leave the withered stem
To show where such sweet flowers were.

And yet amid the pangs of woe,
That thrill through every happy breast,
I find soft touch of joy I know,
It is when I believe this best—

And if there could another link
Of grief be twined around my heart,
'T would be to know that thou couldst think
My love for thee could ever part.

Oh! could thy gentle soul but know
Thy brother's bitter list of care,
Grief that a sister cannot cure,
Would draw from thee a sister's tear.

Then, ere the dregs of dark despair
My cup of bitterness could pour,
'Tid hallow'd drop would mingle there,
And bid the poison milder flow.

27th, 1830. FERAMORZ.

THE EYE.
What is the little lurking spell
That hovers round the eye?
Without a voice, a word can tell
The feelings as they fly.

When tearless—'tis can speak of woe;
When weeping—'tis still the same;
Or in a moment catch the glow
Of thoughts without a name.

Can beam with pity on the poor—
With anger on the proud;
Can tell that it will much endure—
Or flash upon the crowd!

Now brightly raised, or now depressed
With every shade of feeling—
It is the mirror of the breast—
'Tis the thought, the soul revealing!

Oh! tones are false—and words are weak—
The tutored slave at call—
The eye—the eye alone can speak—
Unfettered—tell us all!

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS.

MY GODFATHER'S MANUEVERING.

By Miss Mitford.

I have said that my dear godfather was a
great matchmaker. One of his exploits in this
way, which occurred during my second visit
to him and Mrs. Evelyn, I am now about to
relate. Amongst the many distant cousins to
whom I was introduced in that northern re-
gion, was a young kinswoman of the name of
Lucy Hervey—an orphan heiress of con-
siderable fortune, who lived in the same
town and the same street with my godfather.

Under the protection of a lady who had been
a governess of her childhood, and continued
to be as the friend of her youth. Sooth to
say, their friendship was of that tender and
intimate sort at which the world, the wicked
world, is so naughtily apt to laugh. Miss
Reid and Miss Hervey were names quite as
separable as goose and apple-sauce, or tongue
and chicken. They regularly made their ap-
pearance together, and there would have ap-
peared I know not what of impropriety in
saying either singly; it would have looked
a teasing assunder of the "double cherry,"
selecting which, in their case, even the "scout-

ing parted" would have been held too disjunctive
a phrase, so tender and inseparable was
their union; although, as resemblance went, no
smile could be more inapplicable. Never
were two people more unlike in mind and per-
son. Lucy Hervey was a pretty little woman
of six and twenty; but from a delicate figure,
delicate features, and a most delicate complex-
ion, looked much younger. Perhaps the total
absence of strong expression, the mildness
and simplicity of her countenance, and the
artlessness and docility of her manner, might
conduce to the mistake. She was a sweet
gentle creature, generous and affectionate, and
not wanting in sense; although her entire re-
liance on her friend's judgment, and constant
habit of obedience to her wishes, rendered the
use of it somewhat rare. Miss Reid was a tall
awkward woman, raw-boned, frank, and huge,
just what one fancies a man would be in pet-
ticoats; with a face that, except the beard, (cer-
tainly she had no beard,) might have favoured
the supposition; so brown and bony and stern
and ill-favoured was her unfortunate visage.
In one point she was lucky. There was no
guessing at her age, certainly not within ten
years, nor within twenty. She looked old;
but with that figure, those features, and that
complexion, she must have looked old at eight-
teen. To guess her age was impossible. Her
voice was deep and guttural; her manner
rough and assuming; and her conversation un-
mercifully sensible and oracular—full of wise
saws and modern instances. For the rest, in
spite of her inauspicious exterior, she was a
good sort of disagreeable woman; charitable
and kind in her way; genuinely fond of Lucy
Hervey, whom she petted and scolded and
coaxed and managed just as a nurse manages
a child; and tolerably well liked of all her ac-
quaintance—except Mr. Evelyn, who had been
at war with her for the last nine years, on the
subject of his fair cousin's marriage, and had,
at last, come to regard her pretty much as a
prime-minister may look on an opposition lead-
er as a regular opponent, an obstacle to his
putting down, and a pest to his party.

And so it was, I verily believe
that he had of her as much as his kindly nature
could hate any body. To be sure, it was no
slight grievance to have so fair a subject for
his matrimonial speculations, a kinswoman
too, just under his very eye, and to find all his
plans thwarted by that inexorable government
—more especially, as, without her aid, it was
morally certain that the pretty Lucy would
never have had the heart to say no to any body.
Ever since Miss Hervey was seventeen, my
dear godpapa had been scheming for her
advantage. It was quite melancholy to hear
him count up the husbands she might have
had—beginning with the duke's son, her par-
tner at her first ball—ending with the
young newly-arrived physician, his last pro-
tect: "now," he said, "she might die an old
maid; he had done with her." And he had
actually appeared to be a cessation of all his ma-
rimonial plans in that quarter. Miss Reid
herself laid aside her mistrust of him; and a
truce, if not a peace, was tacitly concluded be-
tween these sturdy antagonists. Mr. Evelyn
seemed to have given up the game—a strange
thing for him to do whilst he had a pawn left!
But so it was. His adversary had the board
all to herself; and was in as good humour as a
winning player generally is. Miss Reid was
never remembered to be amiable. We saw them
almost every day, as the fashion is amongst
neighbours in small towns, and used to ride
and walk together continually—although Lucy,
whose health was delicate, frequently de-
clined accompanying us on our more distant
excursions. Our usual beau, besides the dear
godpapa, was a Mr. Morris, the curate of the
parish—an uncouth, gawky, lengthy man, with
an astounding Westmoreland dialect; and a
most portentous laugh. Really, his had had
written a shock to the nerves—a sort of oral
shower-bath; so sudden and so startling was
the explosion. In loudness, it resembled half
a dozen ordinary laughs "rolled into one"; and
as the gentleman was of a facetious disposition,
and chorused his own good thing, as well as
those of other people with this awful clack-
nation, it was no joking matter. But he was
so excellent a person, so cordial, so jovial, so
simple-hearted, and so contented with a lot
none of the most prosperous, that one could
not help liking him, laugh and all. He was a
widower, with one only son, a Cambridge
scholar, of whom he was deservedly proud.

Edward Morris, besides his academic hon-
ours (which he had been senior wrangler of his
year), was a very fine young man, with an
intelligent countenance, but exceedingly shy,
silent, and abstracted. I could not help think-
ing the poor youth was in love; but his father
and Mr. Evelyn laid the whole blame on the
mathematics. He would sit sometimes for an
hour together, immersed, as they said, in his
calculations, with his eyes fixed on Lucy Her-
vey, as if her sweet face had been the problem
he was solving. But your mathematics are
privileged people; and so apparently my fair
cousin thought; for she took no notice unless
by blushing a shade the deeper. It was worth
while to look at Lucy Hervey, when Edward
Morris was gazing on her in his absent fits;
her cheeks were red as a rose. How these
blushes came to escape the notice of Miss Reid,
I cannot tell—unless she might happen to have
her own certain original paid her, in his
old way, great attention; was her constant
beau in our walking parties; sat by her side
at dinner; and manoeuvred to get her for his
partner at whist. She had the benefit of his
best bon-mots, and his loudest laughs; and she
seemed to me not to dislike that portentous
sound, so much as might have been expected
from a lady of her particularity. I ventured to
hint my observations to Mr. Evelyn; who
chuckled, laid his forefinger against his nose,
rubbed his hands, and called me a simpleton.

Affairs were in this position when one night,
just at going to bed, my godfather, with a
little air of mystery, (no uncommon prepara-
tion to his most trifling plans,) made an appoint-
ment to walk with me before breakfast, as far
as the superintendence of which was one of his
greatest amusements. Early the next morn-
ing, the housemaid, who usually attended me,
made her appearance, and told me that her
master was waiting for me; that I must make
haste, and that he desired I would be smart,
as he expected a party to breakfast at the
farm. This sort of injunction is seldom thrown
away on a damsel of eighteen; accordingly, I
adjusted with all despatch, a new blue silk
petticoat, and sallied forth into the corridor, which
I heard him pacing as impatiently as might be.
There, to my no small consternation, instead
of the usual godfather, I was received with ve-
hement disapproving glances, told that I looked
like an old woman in that dowdy-coloured pet-
ticoat, and conjured to exchange it for a white
gown. Half affronted, I nevertheless obeyed;
changed the petticoat, and donned the white gown,

as ordered; and being greeted this time with a
bright smile and a chuck under the chin, we set
out in high good humour on our expedition. In-
stead, however, of proceeding straight to the
farm, Mr. Evelyn made a slight deviation
from our course, turning down the market-
place, and into the warehouse of a certain
Mrs. Bennet, milliner and mantua-maker, a
dashing over-dressed dame, who presided over
the fashions fourteen miles round, and mar-
shalled a complete full of caps and bonnets at
one side of the shop, whilst her husband, an
obsequious civil, bowing tradesman, dealt out
gloves and stockings at the other. A little
dark parlour behind was common to both—
into this den was I ushered; and Mrs. Bennet,
with many apologies, began, at a signal from
my godfather, to divest me of my superflu-
ous blueness, silk handkerchief, sash, and
wrist-ribands, (for with the constancy which is
born of opposition, I had, in relinquishing my
obnoxious pelisse, clung firmly to the obnox-
ious colour,) replacing them by white satin
ribands and a beautiful white shawl; and, fi-
nally, exchanging my straw bonnet for one of
white silk, with a deep lace veil that piece
of delicate finery which all women delight in.

Whilst I was now admiring the richness of
the genuine Brussels point, and now looking
at myself in a little glass which Mrs. Bennet
was holding to my face, for the better display
of her millinery—the bonnet, to do her justice,
was pretty and becoming—during this en-
grossing contemplation, her smooth, silky husband
crept behind me with the stealthy pace of a
cat, and relying, as it seems, on my pre-oc-
cupation, actually drew my York-tan gloves from
my astonished hands, and substituted a pair of
his own best white kid. This operation being
completed, my godpapa, putting his forefinger
to his lip in token of secrecy, hurried me, with
look of great triumph, from the shop. He
walked at a rapid pace; and, between quick
motion and amazement, I was too much out
of breath to utter a word, till we had passed
the old Gothic castle at the end of the town,
and crossed the long bridge that spans its wide
and winding river. I then raised questions
on my dear old friend, who chuckled and nod-
ded, and vented two or three half laughs, but
vouchsafed nothing tending to a reply. At
length we came to a spot where the road turned
suddenly to the left, (the way to the farm,) and
whilst, right before us, rose a knoll, on which
stood the church, a large heavy, massive build-
ing, almost a cathedral, finely relieved by the
range of woody hills which shut in the land-
scape. A turning gate, with a tall, straight
cypress on either side, led into the church-
yard, and through this gate Mr. Evelyn passed.
The church door was a little ajar, and
through the crevice was seen peeping the long
nose of the old clerk, a Bardsolphian per-
sonage to whom my father, who loved to
oblige people in their own way, sometimes de-
livered the questionable service of clearing off
his score at the Greyhound. His red nose and
a skirt of his shabby black coat peeped through
the porch; whilst behind one of the buttresses,
glittered, for an instant, the white drapery
of a female figure; I did not need these indica-
tions to convince me that a wedding was the
object in view—that had been certain from
the first clapping of my blue ribands; but
was still at a loss as to the party, and quite
relieved by Mr. Evelyn's question—
"Pray, my dear, were you ever a bride's maid?"

—Since, in the extremity of perplexity, I had
had something like an apprehension that the
unknown beauty might appear at the call of this
wildly mannered and I was destined to play the
mighty of bride myself. Comforted to find that
I was only to exact the confidante, I had no
leisure to be exceedingly curious as to my prin-
cipal donna. My curiosity was speedily gratified.

On entering the church we had found only a
neighbouring clergyman, not Mr. Morris, at
the altar; and, looking round at the opening of
another door, I perceived the worthy curate in
a petty clerical suit, bristling with newness,
leading Miss Reid, beflowered and bescarfed,
and bevelled and beplumed, and all in flutter
of bridal finery, in great state, up the aisle.
Mr. Evelyn advanced to meet them, took the
lady's fair hand from Mr. Morris, and led her
along with all the grace and ease of a
fall into the procession at the proper place; the
amiable man was newly married, and I thought
my office over. I was never more mistaken in
my life. In the midst of the customary con-
fusion of kissing and wishing joy, and writing
and signing registers and certificates, which
forms so important and disagreeable a part of that
disagreeable and important ceremony—Mr.
Evelyn had vanished; and just as the bride
was inquiring for him, with the intention of
leaving the church, re-appeared through the
very same side-door which had admitted the
first happy couple, leading Lucy Hervey, and
followed by Edward Morris. The father evi-
dently expected them; the new stepmother was
amazedly did not. Never did a thief taken in the
manner, seem more astonished than that sage
gouvernante! Lucy, on her part, blushed and
hung back, and looked shy and prettier than
ever; the old clerk grinned; the clergyman,
who had shown some symptoms of astonish-
ment at this wedding, now smiled to Mr.
Evelyn, as if this accounted and made amends
for it; whilst the dear god-papa himself chuck-
led and nodded, and rubbed his hands, and
chuckled both bride and bride's maid under the
chain, and seemed ready to cut capers for joy.
Again the book was opened at the page of des-
tiny; again I held the milk-white glove, and
after nine years of unsuccessful manoeuvring,
my cousin Lucy was married. It was, un-
doubtedly, the most triumphant event of the
good old man's life; and I don't believe that
either couple ever saw cause to regret the dex-
terity in the art of match-making which pro-
duced their double union. They have been as
happy as people usually are in this work-a-
day world, especially the young mathematician,
and his pretty wife, and their wedding day
is still remembered in W. for besides his mu-
sic to sing, ringer, sexton, and clerk,
Mr. Evelyn roasted two sheep on the occasion,
gave away ten bride cakes, and made the whole
town tipsy.

[From the American Monthly Magazine.]
BARON VON RAFFLEOFF.
I should like Lebanon better, if the Hudson
had thought proper to roll through its broad
valley, and if mine host of the inn had not
lodged me in the bath house. One gets tired
of pacing those rectangular piazzas, and gaz-
ing on the foliage of the great hills, heaving
their everlasting green summits up to the sky,
as if they were of one color in nature. The
only decorative hour I spent there was in learn-
ing to make hair rings of the old gaberlunzie
who drives that trade at the well.

Saratoga is more tolerable, because it does
not pretend to scenery, and therefore you do
not fret yourself about it; because, if you are
not disposed to stifle in the Bachelor's wing at

Congress Hall, you may lodge like a luxurious
hermit at the Pavilion; because the four Ho-
tels draw each their own kind of company, and
you may choose between them; because the
Lake is within an unbroken trot; and because
Mr. Drake is the prince of Hotel keepers, and
makes rare juleps. I do not like to live on a
sand bank, however, and the stage runners
have a pestilent habit of thrusting their cards
at you, if you but button your coat or shake
hands with a friend on the Piazza. Besides,
I never drink water, and a man is nothing at
Saratoga who cannot blot seven tumblers be-
fore breakfast.

But Ballston—quiet, exclusive, insouciant
"Sans Souci"—with its cool halls and its aside
parlors—its pretty village and its bubbling
wells—its nice rooms and its learned bar-keep-
er—"in saccharine" he would say, as he ad-
ded the last lump to the arrack punches; glo-
rious Ballston! quiet as the caverns of Tropho-
nus, and yet as social as pic-nic by a stream-
how little are you prized by the many, and
how lovingly are you haunted by the few!

A summer or two since, I was set down by
Messrs. "Hice and Baker" (fresh cattle and
new coaches all the way—the driver perilled
his salvation on it) under the broad elms of the
Sans Souci. A bath and a brief toilet left me
just time, before dinner, to hussack my pale
Sherry and send up my card to my *fidus pla-*
ton, Tom Lascelles, who had preceded me by
a day or two. However is an invidious animal,
and under cover of Lascelles, who had given
me a seat between himself and a deaf fellow-
traveller, I played my fork through the succulent
courses in silence. We were at last fairly down
to the mahogany, and I commenced my obser-
vations. There were some three hundred well
dressed people at the tables, most of them, of
course, like the razor-grinder with "no story
to tell," and all too busy, (the old with their
wine and politics, and the young with their
fine-diamonds and flirtation) to mind a brace
of modest bachelors, though they levelled their
glances at them never so inquisitively.

I took the pleasantest hour in the twenty-
four in the one which follows the removal of the
cloth from the dinner table. It is particularly
true at a watering place. You must, of course,
have an agreeable woman on one side, a friend
to listen to your "asides" on the other, no du-
enna within earshot, and no popular dish near
enough to trouble you—but these are circum-
stances within the compass of good general-
ship, and it is your own fault if you are not so
situated. I say, the first hour after the cloth
is removed, because, though you sit longer, the
ladies do not, and a gentleman party without
them (unless they are choice spirits and a little
less promiscuous than society is apt to be at
the Springs) is one of those horrors from which
Heaven send us a good deliverance! Before
that period there is no pleasure beyond that of
eating, no civilized person converses during
the meal. But with the cloth, all materi-
ality passes away. The rich odors of the
wines pervade the hall, the senses are all at
repose, the mind is tranquil and fruitful, and a
sentiment of conscious grace and self-satisfac-
tion is felt by every one who is capable of such
feeling. If you would deepen the color of a
new acquaintance, you will be more felici-
tous. If you would conciliate the Hesperian
Dragon, (Anglic, your mistress's Aunt) if you
would conquer an aversion, if you would im-
prove, or theorize, or do any desperate thing—
this is *la bonne heure*—the Gods are propiti-
ous.

My inquiries were very general, and Tom
answered them with great particularity. The
characters of my story, however, are the only
ones of the three hundred who would at all
interest the reader.

A pale, singular looking girl, with high cheek
bones, and prominent blue eyes, struck me
particularly. She sat leaning upon the table,
and watching the fate of a written alibi, and
which the fellow next her, in whiskers, had just
dropped into her glass. Her mouth had that
expression of slight scorn about it which is so
captivating in a woman, and her dress and the
arrangement of her hair, without being negli-
gent, had a graceful carelessness of style in-
finitely becoming. I think for an ugly woman,
as she certainly would be called, she excited my
curiosity more than any one I had ever met.

An elderly man, with a foreign air, sat just
opposite us, talking to no one, and having no-
thing in his grave features which could be con-
strued as an encouragement to conversation—
His nose was long and slightly purpled, and he
drank his claret from a large, singularly for-
med glass of his own, in quantities which would
have accounted for even a deeper tinge. I had
met him before at different watering places,
but never had learned more of his history than
was comprised in the "Lord C" entered by
his servant upon the book. His habits were
singular, but unobtrusive, and though he was
naturally the subject of much curiosity, his
grave and respectable demeanor, always re-
pressed impertinence. For several years he had
appeared at Sans Souci regularly on the first
of July, and disappeared regularly on the 30th,
and had worn always a broad rimmed hat with
a round air-hole in the crown, and promena-
dole in fair weather and foul, his habitual num-
ber of hours upon the piazza. The greatest
mystery about him, however, was his familiar
acquaintance with all the diplomatic charac-
ters and distinguished foreigners who arrived,
and the uniform silence they preserved with
respect to his rank and character. Notwith-
standing his severe gravity, I had liked him
from the first time we had met, and thought I
could detect beneath his repulsive manners, a
natural and suppressed kindness of disposition.
By slight courtesies I had, the year before, so
far won upon him, that on alternate days we
exchanged the compliment of taking wine to-
gether, and on meeting me now again, he ac-
knowledgeed the acquaintance by a slight bow
and something which was meant for a smile.

We left the table early, and as I passed out
I observed a young man standing outside the
window, and looking earnestly through a cre-
vice of the blind, in the direction of the inter-
esting German. He was a pedlar, Tom in-
formed me, who, from a practice of getting up
a raffle every morning for his jewelry, and a
certain amusing dignity, he sometimes as-
sumed, was called Baron von Raffleoff. He
had entertained them since his arrival by sing-
ing troubadour songs to his guitar, which he
did with great skill and sweetness, and by the
passionate manner in which, sometimes, in a
fit of enthusiasm, he addressed his songs to
the fair Meeta, who was his most attentive lis-
tener.

In a day or two, we had made the acquaint-
ance of all the visitors who were worth know-
ing, and fell into the usual routine of occupa-
tion and amusement. Breakfast at nine, a
drive to Saratoga, or the Lake in the morning,
and perhaps a pic-nic dinner at Barby's, a
dance at evening, or a ramble by moonlight to
the wells, made up, with the usual agree-
ments of such places, the day's history. Added to
this, Lascelles, who was a wit of the first water
and a scribbler of any velocity, published, with the
assistance of those who were disposed, a daily
manuscript Gazette of half a sheet, in which
the bores were quizzed, the assuming epigra-
matized, and incidents, arrivals and departures,
formally recorded. It was by no means the
least amusing circumstance of the day, and I
commend the experiment to all bachelor an-
nals who would avoid the foul fiend and get
fame for bad verses.

Among so many belles, there were some of
course, who were beautiful, and some who
were agreeable but not beautiful, and I have
in my eye (my mind's eye) at this moment,
a leaden woe would "fire another Troy,"
and a figure and step, with the voice they
moved to, and the laughing figure they bore
that would stay any gentleman angel from
Paradise. But Meeta—my own interesting,
though not beautiful Meeta—with all the deep
hearted enthusiasm of her nation sleeping in her
melancholy eyes, and a voice that would fill
with feeling like a reed, or murmur if she was
happy in the clouded cadences of water—strange
visionary, glorious Meeta—I preferred her then,
as now in my reminiscences I prefer her, ini-
tially to them all. I scorn to deny, however,
that sometimes in the dance, her tall propor-
tions contrasted awkwardly with the gliding
graces of the lighter-framed Hour about her,
and I have detected a skulking sullivan in my
cheek when some critical glass from the "wall
flower" was bent superciliously upon her an-
gular golden—then a tone, or a look, or better
still, a golden thought whispered in my ear,
has revived my admiration, and enveloped her
rude figure with the lightness and floating grace
of a Hebe. There was something so new and
startling about her—she had such a way of
sending the fire into her immense "lamping"
eyes and her way of thinking was so gloriously
fresh and peculiar, that talking with her was
a constant surprise. The king in the story
need never have offered gold for a new sensa-
tion with such a woman in his kingdom.

I had been at Ballston a week, and had be-
come exceedingly interested in Meeta. We rode
and rambled together, she taught me German,
and I taught her billiards, we discoursed and
satirized and sentimentalized, talked of every-
thing dreamed of in philosophy—but strange-
ly enough, whatever the theme with which we
began, we were sure to fall at last into specu-
lations upon the pedlar and his accomplish-
ments. The interest, to my surprise, too, seem-
ed to be mutual, for we encountered him at
every turn in the road, and I met his eyes fixed
upon me from some window or door—danc-
ing or promenading—whenever and wherever
I was in company with my fair friend. Even
at Barby's, when we had paddled off in a
canoe to float away a hot afternoon under the
cool shelter of the wood upon the western side
of the little lake, the pedlar's voice, singing one
of his richest ballads, came out over the water,
and presently his figure appeared among the
trees, and he stood thinking himself unseen,
and watched us till we went ashore. I was a
little captivated with the romance of the cir-
cumstance, and as we drove loitering by home
at sunset, I indulged myself with a famous cast-
le in the air, apparently much to my own
amusement than that of my fair companion,
who leaned over the side of the tubery, ab-
sorbed in her own thoughts, and scarce pay-
ing me the attention even of an encouraging mo-
nosyllable.

There was no dance that evening, and the
pedlar, as usual, when there was nothing else
to be done, was called in to sing. Meeta had
been walking up and down the long hall upon
my arm, and as she seated herself upon the so-
fa, he took his station opposite, where the light
of the chandelier fell full upon his face, and
struck at once into one of his most passionate
forms. The excitement of it seemed to trans-
form him. His head rose gradually from its
usual drooping position, his lips curved into
an expression of mingled scorn and tenderness,
and at passages of his verse he struck his foot
violently on the floor, and threw his hand over
the strings with an energy that I supposed com-
mon only to the excitable frame of the impro-
visatore. He stood a moment when the song
was closed, and then, without bowing to the
company, or assuming his general modest de-
monstrance, usual, he threw his guitar with a
laughing gesture over his arm, and strode out
of the room.

There was a general silence for a minute,
and every eye was fixed on the door through
which he had passed. Pride, in one of an in-
ferior station, however, is not a quality likely
to meet with much favor in such an atmos-
phere, and the severe remarks made in our
hearing upon his conduct were fast bringing a
cloud over the changeable features of Meeta,
when I broke in upon her reflections with some
expression at his fine pride, which seemed to
give her a satisfaction scarcely warranted, as
I thought, by the importance of the subject.
There is a convenient vanity in our nature,
which disposes readily of those doubtful ques-
tions, and soon forgetting my wonder, I grew eloquent
upon an impromptu theory of the effect of mu-
sical talent in ennobling the character, and
when we parted for the night, I went to my
room with a feeling of self complacency much
more elevated than usual.

I found Tom seated at my table with his
claret and sandwiches, laughing, in the full
tide of composition, over a new-born epigram.
—It was two hours to midnight, and I sat down
and commenced a sonnet to Meeta, for the
morning's gazette. I hammered upon it, *cras-*
sa Minerva, till near twelve, and was just vex-
ing out the last limping Alexandrine, when a rap-
id and spirited air upon a guitar from the
court mouth arrested my attention. The next
moment a blind creaked upon its hinge,
and looking out I saw a handkerchief shaken
through the opening, and heard the sweetest
of the German diminutives of endearment which
I had learned the day before, addressed to the
musician. An earnest conversation followed,
and at last, after a few words in a more pas-
sionate tone from the gentleman, the lady dis-
appeared, as I presumed, to join him below.
Lascelles was too busily occupied to attend
to what he supposed was only an ordinary
serenade, and leaving the room without ques-
tion, I gained the outer door just in time to
catch a glimpse of a white dress passing out
before me. The length of the winding stair-
case had given me time to reflect, and I stood
a minute with my hand on the lock, doubt-
ing, even if my suspicions were correct, the
honor and propriety of intruding. Jealousy
and wounded vanity, however, soon over-
came all scruples, and stepping out upon the
colonnade, I saw before me, in the broad moon-
light—Meeta and the pedlar!

It seemed to me as if the night had grown
suddenly sultry. I wondered how I could have
been so cool the last two hours. My sonnet per-
haps (them!)—laugh the sonnet! I was glad I

had not finished it my sonnet must have ab-
sorbed my attention. Well—what should I
do?—knock down the pedlar—or go to bed—
or give Meeta a specimen of heroics? I was
turning up my wristband with an indefinite
termination for something, I did not know what
—when a heavy hand without any warning of
approach, was laid upon my shoulder.

"You had better not," said Lord C—
as I turned suddenly round, and met his steady
eye, which, even in the deep shadow of his
broad hat, had an expression perfectly legible.
"And why not, Sir?" I replied, preparing to
follow the lovers, "is he not a puppy of a ped-
lar, and—"

"No, Sir!" (how very positive a voice sounds
by moonlight!) "No, Sir,"—he is not a ped-
lar, and if I do not mistake him, he is no pup-
py. But if you must follow them, with your
leave I'll bear you company." And slipping
his arm very coolly through mine, he walked
me off in the direction they had taken.
—And pray, Sir," said I, when we were fairly
in the shadows upon the dark side of the
street, "what interest have you in this roman-
ce?"

"None—except the desire to see two very
true lovers happy. I was struck with the ap-
pearance of the pedlar on his first arrival, and
his various accomplishments soon convinced me
that he was masquerading. I observed his
attention to the movements of your fair friend,
and in one of my unseasonable rambles, over-
heard a conversation in German like the one
which first started you to night. I found an
opportunity the next day to take him apart,
and he told me what I now think proper to tell
you, that he was a forbidden lover of Meeta's
from the Rhine—a gentleman German student
who has had the romance to follow his mis-
tress to this country; and after a year's wan-
derings as a pedlar, has found her accidentally
here. She is travelling with her uncle, who
does not know him personally, and to night, if
you do



BY AUTHORITY.

TREATY WITH PRUSSIA.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, between the United States of America, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, was concluded and signed by their Plenipotentiaries, at Washington, on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, which Treaty, being in the English and French languages, is word for word, as follows:

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States of America, and his Majesty the King of Prussia.

The United States of America, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, equally animated with the desire of maintaining the relations of good understanding, which have hitherto happily subsisted between their respective States, of extending, also, and consolidating the commercial intercourse between them; and convinced that this object cannot be better accomplished, than by adopting the system of an entire freedom of navigation, and a perfect reciprocity, based upon principles of equity equally beneficial to both countries, and applicable in time of peace, as well as in time of war, have, in consequence, agreed to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of navigation and commerce, for which purpose the President of the United States has conferred full powers on Henry Clay, his Secretary of State, and his Majesty the King of Prussia has conferred like powers on the Sieur Ludwig Niederstetter, Charge d'Affaires of his said Majesty near the United States; and the said Plenipotentiaries having exchanged their said full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.
There shall be between the territories of the high contracting parties, a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation. The inhabitants of their respective States shall, mutually, have liberty to enter the ports, places, and rivers of the territories of each party, wherever foreign commerce is permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories, in order to attend to their affairs, and they shall enjoy, to that effect, the same security and protection as natives of the country in which they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing.

ARTICLE II.
Prussian vessels arriving either laden or in ballast, in the ports of the United States of America; and, reciprocally, vessels of the United States arriving either laden or in ballast, in the ports of the kingdom of Prussia, shall be treated, on their entrance, during their stay, and at their departure, upon the same footing as national vessels, coming from the same place, with respect to the duties of tonnage, light-houses, pilotage, salvage, and port charges, as well as to the fees and perquisites of public officers, and all other duties and charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit, of the government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment whatsoever.

ARTICLE III.
All kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil or of the industry of the United States of America, or of any other country, which may be lawfully imported into the ports of the kingdom of Prussia, in Prussian vessels, may, also, be so imported in vessels of the United States of America, without paying other or higher duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit, of the government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or produce had been imported in vessels of the United States of America.

ARTICLE IV.
To prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding, it is hereby declared that the stipulations contained in the two preceding articles, are, to their full extent, applicable to Prussian vessels, and their cargoes, arriving in the ports of the United States of America; and, reciprocally, to vessels of the said States and their cargoes, arriving in the ports of the kingdom of Prussia, whether the said vessels clear directly from the ports of the country to which they respectively belong, or from the ports of any other foreign country.

ARTICLE V.
No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States, of any article, the produce or manufacture of Prussia; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the kingdom of Prussia, of any article, the produce or manufacture of the United States, than are, shall be, payable on the like article, being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the importation or exportation of any article, the produce or manufacture of the United States, or of Prussia, to, or from, the ports of the United States, or to, or from, the ports of Prussia, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE VI.
All kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil or of the industry of the United States of America, or of any other country, which may be lawfully exported from the ports of the said United States, may, also, be exported therefrom in Prussian vessels, without paying other or higher duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit, of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or produce had been exported in vessels of the United States of America.

An exact reciprocity shall be observed in the ports of the kingdom of Prussia, so that all kind of merchandise and articles of commerce, either the produce of the soil or of the industry of the said kingdom, or of any other country, shall be lawfully exported from Prussia.

and judges of the land wherein the said goods are. And where, on the death of any person holding real estate, within the territories of the one party, such real estate shall, by the laws of the land, descend on a citizen or subject of the other, he or she shall be allowed a reasonable time to sell the same and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation, and except from all duties of defraction, on the part of the Government of the respective states. But this article shall not derogate, in any manner, from the force of the laws already published, or hereafter to be published by his Majesty the King of Prussia to prevent the emigration of his subjects.

ARTICLE VII.
The preceding articles are not applicable to the coastwise navigation of the two countries, which is, respectively, reserved, by each of the high contracting parties, exclusively, to itself.

ARTICLE VIII.
No priority or preference shall be given, directly or indirectly, by either of the contracting parties, nor by any company, corporation, or agent, acting on their behalf, or under their authority, in the purchase of any article of commerce, lawfully imported, on account of, or in reference to, the character of the vessel, whether it be of the one party, or of the other, in which such article was imported; it being the true intent and meaning of the contracting parties, that no distinction or difference whatever, shall be made in this respect.

ARTICLE IX.
If either party shall, hereafter, grant to any other nation, any particular favor in navigation or commerce, it shall, immediately, become common to the other party, freely, where it is freely granted to such other nation, or on yielding the same compensation, when the grant is conditional.

ARTICLE X.
The two contracting parties have granted to each other the liberty of having, each in the ports of the other, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Agents, and Commissioners of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers, as those of the most favored nations. But if any such Consul shall exercise commerce, they shall be submitted, to the same laws and usages to which the private individuals of their nation are submitted, in the same place.

The Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Commercial Agents shall have the right, as such, to sit as judges and arbitrators in such differences as may arise between the captains or crews of the vessels belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, without the interference of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crews, or of the captain, should disturb the order or tranquility of the country; or the said Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Commercial Agents should require their assistance to cause their decisions to be carried into effect or supported. It is, however, understood, that this species of judgment or arbitration shall not deprive the contending parties of the right they have to resort, on their return, to the judicial authority of their country.

ARTICLE XI.
The said Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and commercial agents, are authorized to require the assistance of the local authorities, for the search, arrest, and imprisonment of the deserters from the ships of war and merchant vessels of their country. For this purpose they shall apply to the competent tribunals, judges, and officers, and shall in writing, demand said deserters, proving, by the exhibition of the registers of the vessels, the rolls of the crews, or by other official documents that such individuals formed part of the crews; and, on this reclamation being thus substantiated, the surrender shall not be refused. Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the said Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Commercial Agents, and may be confined in the public prisons, at the request and cost of those who shall claim them, in order to be sent to the vessels to which they belonged, or to others of the same country. But if not sent back within the thirty days, from the day of their arrest they shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again arrested for the same cause. However, if the deserter should be found to have committed any crime or offense his surrender may be delayed until the tribunal before which his case shall be depending shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

ARTICLE XII.
The twelfth article of the treaty of amity and commerce, concluded between the parties in 1795, and the articles from the thirteenth to the twenty-fourth inclusive, of that which was concluded at Berlin, in 1799, with the exception of the last paragraph in the nineteenth article, relating to the treaties with Great Britain, are, hereby, revived with the same force and virtue, as if they made part of the context of the present treaty; it being, however, understood that the stipulations contained in the articles thus revived, shall be always considered as, in no manner, affecting the treaties or conventions concluded by either party with other powers, during the interval between the expiration of the said treaty of 1799, and the commencement of the operation of the present treaty.

The parties being still desirous, in conformity with their intention declared in the twelfth articles of the said treaty of 1799, to establish between themselves, or in concert with other maritime powers, further provisions to ensure just protection and freedom to neutral navigation and commerce, and which may, at the same time, advance the cause of civilization and humanity, engage again to treat on this subject, at some future and convenient period.

ARTICLE XIII.
Considering the remoteness of the respective countries of the two high contracting parties, and the uncertainty resulting therefrom, with respect to the various events which may take place, it is agreed that a merchant vessel belonging to either of them, which may be bound to a port supposed, at the time of its departure to be blockaded, shall not, however, be captured or condemned, for having attempted, a first time to enter said port, unless it can be proved that said vessel could, and ought to, have learned, during its voyage, that the blockade of the place in question still continued. But all vessels which, after having been warned off once, shall during the same voyage, attempt a second time to enter the same blockaded port, during the continuance of the said blockade, shall then subject themselves to be detained and condemned.

ARTICLE XIV.
The citizens or subjects of each party shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by testament, donation, or otherwise, and their representatives, being citizens or subjects of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods, whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves, or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same, at their will, paying such duties only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the said goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases. And in case of the absence of the said goods, as would be taken of a native, in like case, until the lawful owner may take measures for receiving them. And if question should arise among several claimants, to which of them said goods belong, the same shall be decided finally by the laws

attended to. A few North Devon cattle for sale of a very superior quality, for fifty dollars each. JOHN BARNEY.

A farmer in Connecticut, who has occupied the same farm, on lease, for about thirty years past, was lately complaining that he had been unable to lay up nothing from his thirty years' labor. A neighboring storekeeper offered to explain him the reason, and proceeded as follows: "During the thirty years that you have been on that farm I have been trading in this store; and the distilled spirits I have sold you, with the interest of the money, would have made you the owner of the farm you hire." On examination of the books of the storekeeper, his assertion was found correct. The farm was worth about five thousand dollars.

Nat. Gaz.

One of the greatest delusions which belongs to the "American System," is that so widely entertained amongst the people of the western country, that their interests are promoted by a policy of which the tendency is to prevent emigration from the Atlantic States. The States of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and the Territories of Michigan and Arkansas, have within their limits more than a hundred millions of acres of uncultivated lands, which can only possess a value by an increase of population. Their true policy, therefore, undoubtedly is, to encourage emigration from the Eastern States, and it has only been with in a few years that they have been blind to this palpable truth. In the ordinary course of things, the western country would be the natural retreat for the surplus population of the eastern and middle States; and of the million of souls who have taken up their abode in Ohio, within forty years, the great body are from those sections of country. It is this emigration which has caused her forests to disappear, her uncultivated wildernesses to be inhabited, & her whole surface to be covered with farms and thriving villages. What, then, should have induced her population to favor the adoption of a system the tendency of which is evidently to check the streams of emigration? If manufactures are to be raised up, according to the theory of the American System, philosophers, to prevent people from leaving farmers, it is very manifest that the effect of such a measure will be to retain in the districts best adapted for manufactures, the population which would otherwise have emigrated. And where are those districts? Clearly in New England and the middle States, where the population is dense, and capital abundant, and where laborers can be more advantageously procured than they can possibly be in a new country, where land can be purchased in fee simple at one dollar and a quarter per acre, and where a very little start in the world will enable every man to be his own master and the owner of a farm. Amongst the advocates of the American System along the seaboard, there is a perpetual cry that agriculture is overdone, that no more people can get their living by agriculture than those already engaged in it. Was ever such sheer nonsense heard in any country but this? What, are we to be told, that because a farmer who cultivates poor land in Philadelphia cannot grow rich in a few years, that therefore one who emigrates to Ohio, buys eighty acres of land for one hundred dollars, and in one year's time is as independent for his food, necessary clothing, fuel, and lodging, as the rich man who has a large estate, and whose living as well as one who is content to be contented in a cotton or woolen factory? Compare the situation of the two individuals. Look at the robust, hardy, yeoman of the West, seated on his farm of eighty acres with his bread, grain, vegetables, and fruit, which his labor readily produces—with his family warmly clad with cloth woven out of yarn spun in his own house by his wife and daughters; and seated before a fire, smoking to roast an ox, and shelling corn from the winnowing of a cotter, built by his own labor and that of his hospitable neighbors. See him, healthful and sprightly, go through his daily work, master of his own actions, accountable for the steady employment of his time to no earthly superior, and enjoying himself after the fatigues of the day are over, with reading the news, or studying the politics in which he or his sons may become conspicuous actors. Then turn your eyes to the workshop, and behold the emaciated, slender form of the weaver, seated at his loom, with the most scanty fare, produced at the cost of his unquitting toil. Behold his family, slenderly clad, and perhaps occupied in the same or a similar prison with himself—breathing stagnant air, the fibres of cotton, and the exhalations of oil, and of drying drugs; and all huddled at night around a dark chunk or two, in a crowded room of a tenement of which he can with difficulty pay the rent. See him, heavy and sorrowful, followed by his young children, not call their own, bending their course to the factory, where, day after day, week after week, month after month, year after year, their eyes behold nothing but the whirling of spindles and the noise of machinery, or the repressing voice of a task-master, hired to see that not a second is lost by conversation or rest. See him, unacquainted with the news, or the politics of the day, and so dependent upon his employers for his daily bread that he cannot refuse to vote the ticket which they may put in his hand, or his posterity can ever take a part in public affairs, or be other than spinners and weavers, living from hand to mouth. Compare the situations of these two individuals, we say, and then answer whether a system which is calculated to turn into slaves those who might be freemen, to retain in ignorance & poverty those who might become enlightened and prosperous, to impair the morals and health of those who might remain chaste and healthful, is not as anti-republican as it is mischievous and wicked?

ARTICLE XV.
The present treaty shall continue in force for twelve years, counting from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and if twelve months before the expiration of that period, neither of the high contracting parties shall have announced, by an official notification to the other its intention to arrest the operation of said treaty, it shall remain binding for one year beyond that time, and so on, until the expiration of the twelve months on which will follow a similar notification, whatever the time at which it may take place.

ARTICLE XVI.
This treaty shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by his Majesty the King of Prussia, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Washington, within nine months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the said articles, both in the French and English languages; and they have thereto affixed their seals declaring, nevertheless, that the signing in both languages shall not be brought into precedent, nor in any way operate to the prejudice of either party. Done in triplicate at the city of Washington, on the first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight; and the fifty second of the Independence of the United States of America.

Signed,
H. CLAY,
LUDWIG NIEDERSTETTER.

And whereas the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were, this day, duly exchanged, at Washington, by James A. Hamilton, acting Secretary of State of the United States, and the Sieur Ludwig Niederstetter, Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty, the King of Prussia, on the part of his said Majesty.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.
Done at the City of Washington, this fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty third.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President:
JAMES A. HAMILTON,
Acting Secretary of State.

We regret to learn by the New Orleans of the 7th, that the yellow fever had appeared in that city. There had been two or three cases, but the editors of the *Bay* say that they deem it their duty to give notice of the fact for the benefit of those who are not acclimated.

AGRICULTURAL.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The great improvements effected in agriculture within a few years are discernible by the most indifferent observer; and, although too many of our farmers still continue in the old beaten track, these improvements are still going on, in something like geometrical progression. It is a fact, that every farmer who adopts an improved system, by example causes his neighbors to do the same. There is in Virginia immense bodies of worn out land—worn out by what is aptly called the "old Virginia system," that is, the continual taking off of crops and returning nothing to the soil, not even allowing it time to breathe and draw a little nourishment from the atmosphere and its natural resources—it might be justly styled the exhausting system. As fast as the soil be exhausted, the farmer's management, new land was cleared, worked, worn out, and sold out of doors, as before, until the planter found himself beggared with the fee simple of a thousand acres in his pocket. But the spirit of improvement is abroad upon the earth, and we are glad to observe its influence exerted as benignly upon the interests of agriculture, as upon any other department of industry; and that our agricultural friends of Virginia are renovating their lands and improving their own condition under it.

BAKELWELL SHEEP, &c.—Frequent inquiries after Bakewell sheep have been made, to which the following will serve as the best answer we can give. We have understood from a high state of perfection, by the agency of those very superior specimens imported by Mr. Champion. Those who wish to have the genuine Dushley blood, can have no better, at home or abroad than Mr. Barney can supply. Philadelphia, Aug. 17, 1830.

J. S. SEWSTER, Esq.

Dear Sir,—Your favour of the 10th inst. I received respecting Bakewell sheep; it is with astonishment I think of the backwardness of sheep owners in procuring the Bakewell sheep, when they can be had for so small a sum with little or no risk, or trouble; since I procured three of you, imported from Mr. Champion; which I paid you three hundred dollars for, my flock has very much improved, and is allowed by competent judges to be equal to most flocks of the same breed in England. I have said and repeat it again, for twenty-five years past they have been the most profitable stock I have turned my attention to. I have at this time on my farm, sheep which are allowed to weigh 40 lbs. per quarter, 43 weathers, one and two years old past, which it is said will average in weight 35 to 30 lbs. per quarter, which I expect will go to New-York, having been offered twelve dollars per head for them by a respectable butcher of that city; cost of delivery 50 cents per head; their wool is in great demand at about 40 cents per lb. I have for sale one three years old ram and one four years old do. These two are very superior, having been put by my ewes two seasons; price for them 50 dollars each, four one year old rams, also very fine, 30 dollars each, sent on to Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New-York; ewes 10 dollars each. Letters, post paid, directly to me, Philadelphia, will be punctually attended to.

upon the citizens for the relief of the indigent. Every man, woman, and child, capable and willing to work, can find employment and subsistence. This we speak from personal observation. We speak from two journeys through Ohio, during the years 1831 and 1832; and were it not for the temptations held out by the hopes of the tariff system—which has thus far wholly failed as a means of increasing employment for the poor—may still bring about the event, which, like an *ignis fatuus*, has avoided the grasp of its pursuers, emigration would be continued with redoubled vigor; and the philanthropist and true patriot, who desires only the happiness of the great American people, and the West, would have the satisfaction to see his fellow citizens enjoying that abundance and independence which are so essential to the preservation of the prosperity and liberties of the people.—Banner of the Constitution.

FROM EUROPE.

The ship *Herald* has arrived at Baltimore bringing accounts from Liverpool to the 10th July. Captain Graham states that the weather had been wet and unfavourable for the growing harvest, for some days previous to his sailing; and that he experienced the same kind of weather for ten days after he left Liverpool. American flour in bond was worth from 5s 1/2 to 3s 1/2 at Liverpool on the evening of the 10th July.

The Cotton market, it will be seen, continued to improve.

Some increase in the price of grain had been experienced.

A letter from Constantinople states that the exchange of the treaty of amity and commerce, concluded with the United States of North America, took place on the 30th May.

A dreadful fire took place at Constantinople on the 30th of May, which destroyed nearly 400 houses.

Letters from Victoria, of the 28th of June, state that the Spanish Government continue to reinforce the army stationed in the Basque Provinces.

The French Hospital of Sidi Ferruch received before the 24th ult. 523 wounded and 75 fever cases.

A London paper of July 4 says—"We are sorry to find that accounts have been received by government of another Spanish expedition, supposed to be destined against Mexico, having touched at the Cape de Verde islands, and also, that the Mexican Minister here has received advice, showing that the Spanish Government, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the British Cabinet, are continually sending out to the Havana small detachments of troops, who are to be formed in a body there for the purpose of profiting by the first opportunity, to make a descent on the Mexican coast, where, however, the Mexicans are fully prepared to receive them."

The British Revenue has again proved deficient.—The quarter ending the 5th of July exhibits a decrease of £176,324, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. The customs have improved, but in the excise there is a sad diminution of £357,683. Compared with the quarter ending the 5th of April, there is an increase; and so far gives evidence of a greater consumption of excisable articles. The income of 1839 was £47,408,717; of 1838, £46,717,787, leaving a deficiency of £690,930. Strange to say that the revenue of Ireland, now so much distressed, has improved in the year about £70,000.

The last German papers received in London state that the price of corn had risen considerably in the markets of that country, in consequence of the bad accounts from the Netherlands.

Information had been received in London, of the final adjustment of the differences with China, and of the resumption of the trade in that country.

All the members of the foreign Corps Diplomatique who had been accredited to the late King, were presented to King William on the 3d July.

The dissolution of Parliament was expected to take place on the 14th, but would not be prolonged, in any event, beyond the 19th July. The funeral of George IV. was to take place on the 15th. The Coronation of William IV. is to take place in October next.

In the British House of Commons, on the 6th July, a long and interesting debate occurred on a motion made by Mr. Grant to appoint a Regency. It was finally negatived by a vote of 93 to 247. The proceedings of Parliament appear to be of a local character exclusively.

The Marchioness Wellesley had been appointed *First Lady of the Bedchamber* of the new Queen.

FRANCE AND ALGERIES.—The latest accounts from the seat of war are contained in the London Globe of July 9, evening. They are as follows:

LONDON, July 9, evening.

The French Papers of Wednesday (July 6) contain the detailed accounts of the operations of the French Army, up to the 28th June inclusive, and a telegraphic dispatch from Sidi Ferruch, dated the 30th, giving an account of operations on the 29th. These accounts contain no allusion to the loss of a convoy mentioned yesterday; but, apparently to quiet the uneasiness respecting the communications of the army, a dispatch of BOURMONT's, dated so far back as the 23d, is published by the *Moniteur*, which mentions that a very good road had been opened by General VALAZE, avoiding steep declivities, and almost equal to those of Europe. In another dispatch, which contains the most unusual description of an attack intended to be made on the 29th (which attack appears by the telegraphic dispatch to have been successfully made), BOURMONT informs us that the division of Lovred was disposed in echelon on the line of communication between the army and Sidi Ferruch. The dispatch of DUREN shows that the fleet can scarcely continue in the bay.

(From the Journal Des Debats.)

There are now 276 Deputies whose elections are known. Of the Opposition, 170; Ministry, 99; voters for the amendment of Lorge, 6; unknown, 1;—123 of the 221 are already re-elected; 103 have failed.

The Sultan, it is said, has manifested bad faith in his transactions with Russia. The Czar's troops had scarcely quitted Adrianople, when he refused to fulfill some of the conditions of the treaty; at least his agents have driven the Russian authorities from the ceded territories. Accounts from the Danube to the beginning of May speak of provocation to the new war. The Turk, we should think, will hardly be prepared for this, as the revolt of the Albanians seems to give him sufficient occupation.

Reported Fall of Algiers.—Capt. Beecher, in the brig *Industry*, arrived at New Haven on Saturday, in thirteen days from St. Bartholomew. He states that a Swedish ship had arrived there in a short passage from Gibraltar, with the following important news, viz.—Algiers was taken by the French on the 4th of July, by assault. The loss of the French in

killed was 3,500—Algerines, 5,000. The French were repulsed on the first attack. Capt. B. says that this intelligence is but thirty-eight days from Gibraltar.

The above accounts, probably, are as late as the 13th of July. The French, arrived at New York on Monday, sailed from Bordeaux on the 11th of July, at which time nothing of a decisive character was known as to the success of the French expedition against Algiers, except that 20,000 more troops were sent for.

FROM MADEIRA.—The following is from the Norfolk papers. We are much mistaken if the United States have not several accounts to set off with the Portuguese Government.

Capt. Shuster of the *schr. La Fayette*, arrived yesterday from Madeira, has favored us with the following particulars:—

"The *schr. Lydia*, of Portland, Capt. Hammond, arrived at Funchal, on the 3d of July, from Santa Cruz, Island of Teneriffe, and was to sail for the same place in a few days. Capt. Hammond requested that the following statement should be published in the papers:—

"That he sailed in the schooner *Lydia*, from the Island of St. Michaels, on the 4th of June, and that on the 26th or 27th of May previous, the brig *Planter*, of Edgartown, (Mass.) Capt. Fear, was captured by the Portuguese frigate *Diana*, 85 miles from Terceira, with 350 barrels of sperm oil on board, and carried into St. Michaels, though bound home with her cargo, and was expected to be sent to Lisbon, as any vessel that happens to fall in sight of the Island of Terceira, is liable to be captured; and that it would be advisable that some American cruiser should be on that station to protect the vessels of that flag who may innocently fall in the vicinity of that Island."

MEXICO.—The Editors of the New Orleans Bee, of the 17th inst. have received regular files of Vera Cruz papers up to the 25th ult.

"They contain no interesting news. The troops who are raised in favor of Guerrero in the vicinity of Acapulco, on the south sea, on which point the government had sent troops. Notwithstanding the accounts of the Mexican papers (which are all devoted to the cause of Bustamante) we think that Guerrero's partisans are successful. Two battles, gained by them, have been announced in the newspapers of Mexico.—Several prisoners taken by the latter have been put to death. In the mean time, the same conduct was followed by the army devoted to the government."

COLOMBIA.—We learn from accounts published in the *"Mercurio"* of Saturday, up to the date of July 9th from Valencia, that every thing was quiet and prosperous in the country. The Chief of the State had addressed a Message to Congress, in which he directed their attention principally to the following points:—The reduction of the number of officers and the size of the army; to provide for the retirement of such chiefs and officers as may be left out, one-third pay; to suppress the marine commandancy of Puerto Cabezas; to provide for the public sale of the large national ships, and by the proceeds to sink the floating debt; to suppress all unnecessary offices in the treasury department; and to suspend the payment of pensions.

The population of Venezuela is stated at 674,471 souls.

Guaranas has repealed the act passed there by the troops on the 7th of June.

Salem trial.—Knapp found guilty.—The Boston Courier of Saturday states that the jury, impaneled on the new trial of *J. F. Knapp*, returned a verdict on Friday, at one o'clock, and at twenty minutes past six they returned a verdict of guilty.

Sentence of John Francis Knapp.—The wretched young man received his sentence at Salem on Saturday. At 9 A. M. he was placed at the bar. The crowd was as great as any former time of the trial. He remained throughout the solemn ceremony as unconcerned and unmoved as ever. When asked by Judge Putnam, if he hadught to say why sentence of death should not now be pronounced upon him, he replied with great energy and firmness:—

"I have only to say, that I am innocent of the charge and I now declare to the world that I shall be innocent of the crime, for which I am to suffer."

Judge Putnam then proceeded to pronounce the dreadful sentence of the Law.

The time of execution will be fixed by the Governor.

Shipwreck.—The *schr. Wade*, Howland arrived at this port yesterday, having on board the passengers and crew of the *Br. New Prospect*, Miller, from Kingston, (Jamaica) bound to London, abandoned at sea.

Since the above was written the brig *Wade*, with the passengers and crew of the *Br. John Shand*, Pearson, which the picked up at sea in the long boat yesterday.

Charlotte Patriot, Aug. 12.

From the *Pennsylvan Gazette*, July 31.

The U. S. ship *Eric*, Capt. Ross, dropped down to the Navy Yard on Thursday last, and will proceed to sea to-day or to-morrow.

The U. S. schooner *Grampus*, Lieut. Com. Mayo, arrived at this port on Sunday last, from a cruise. The *G.* has been absent five months and one week, and of that time 128 days was at sea. The officers and crew are all well.

Breach of Promise of Marriage.—The Air Citizen gives the result of an action of the kind, which was tried in the Hartford Court at its late sitting in that place:—The action (says the Citizen) was brought by Miss Ann Wade against Mr. Charles R. Gockey, for breach of promise of marriage. The defendant removed at the instance of the defendant, to the county. It came up for trial on Tuesday, and occupied the court until a late hour at night when the case was submitted to the Jury. On Wednesday morning that body returned a verdict of \$5,000 damages for the plaintiff.

Indian Hostilities.—The Green County (Pa.) Gazette of the 14th ult. says that at the Fall meeting in the Choctaw Nation, about 15 miles from Erie, a serious disturbance took place, which threatened much bloodshed, between two parties of Indians under the influence of Muskatubba and Laffore.

The Choctaws are divided into two districts, the upper district is under the control of Muskatubba, and the lower district is under that of Muskatubba. The Choctaw Nation, is supposed to amount at this time to 25,000 souls. The territory claimed by them, is fully the third of the limits of the State of Mississippi, and they have in this State a tract of land which is about seventy miles long and twenty miles wide.

We learn that Dr. N. R. SMITH, Professor of Surgery in the University of Maryland, recently invented an instrument for performing the operation of Lithotomy, or removal of stone from the bladder. It will enable the operator, we understand, to accomplish the operation in half the ordinary time, with more safety and less pain to the patient than with the common instrument.

EAST.

TUESDAY MORN.

DISTRICT.

The Jackson Review will bear in mind the several election districts, holding the elections, on the 4th September, for four persons from each electoral Committee at East (Tuesday the 7th) to the General Assembly.

THE POST.

The undersigned Post Master at Easton, to the public the announcements received from the East; and as the subscribers in every part of the State, of the Department of the Department, if possible, not to be which has been conferred, of course, perceive discriminate credit which at this office must be to this determination of offence will be taken to a moment reflect upon the station.

EDWARD

Extract from the Post

"Postmasters being to give credit for postage never be admitted as a to make punctual payment."

To the patrons of the P

Whilst in the discharge of this place, without prejudice to you, to be in this paper, to be the duties of the in appointed to succeed

Our "feeble attempt," to term it, to maintain assumed in opposition of men styling themselves republicans, it appears a compliment in the writer of the Gazette, that paper. For this reason we are alone the topics at which a audite author proposed and dispassionate view of presenting the of the Gazette, &c. Now although seems to intimate concerned he has no in his opinion we have seen that his "can" is pretty vulgar and vulgar investigation, and all manner concerned with, however, intend to champion, with weapons customed—his vile epithets are cast will in no case lives.

The picture which draw of a gentleman, authority, and who the authority of the too unfaithful, even and prejudiced eye, to frequently he has to hold, in order to the of the person his

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EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, August 31, 1830.

DISTRICT MEETINGS.

The JACKSON REPUBLICANS of Talbot county will bear in mind that they are to meet in the several election districts, at the place of holding the elections, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 4th September, for the purpose of choosing four persons from each district to meet in General Committee at Easton on this day week (Tuesday the 7th) to nominate Delegates to the General Assembly.

THE POST OFFICE.

The undersigned having been appointed Post Master at Easton, begs leave to present to the public the annexed extract from the instructions received from the Post master General; and as the subscriber is desirous of conforming in every particular to the rules and regulations of the Department, and is determined if possible, not to be a loser by the honor which has been conferred on him, the public will, of course, perceive that the system of indiscriminate credit which has hitherto obtained at this office must be abolished. In coming to this determination the subscriber is sure no offence will be taken by any one who will for a moment reflect upon the responsibilities of the station.

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

Extract from the Post Master General's instructions.

"Postmasters being unauthorized in ANY CASE to give credit for postage, 'want of funds,' can never be admitted as a valid excuse for a failure to make punctual payments."

To the patrons of the Post-Office at Easton, Md.

Whilst in the discharge of my duties as Post Master at this place, I have endeavored to do without prejudice or partiality, and I have reason to hope to your satisfaction. It will be seen by this paper, however, that I have neglected the duties of that office, and Mr. Mullikin appointed to succeed me.

JOHN D. GREEN.

Our "feeble attempt," as the Gazette is pleased to term it, to maintain the position we had assumed in opposition to the Resolutions of a party styling themselves the National Republicans, it appears has received an unqualified compliment in being noticed by the writer of the Gazette, in the last number of that paper. For this extraordinary commendation we are alone indebted, it appears, to the topics at which we glanced, which this candid author proposes to submit to a "candid and dispassionate investigation, with a view of presenting them fairly to the public eye, &c."—Now although this writer in the next seems to intimate that so far as we are concerned he has no intention of noticing us, in his opinion we do not merit it, yet it will be seen that his "candid and dispassionate investigation" is "pretty liberally interlarded with low and vulgar invective against the Whig establishment, and all whom he supposes in any manner concerned with it. As we do not, however, intend to enter the lists with this champion, with weapons to which we are not accustomed—his vile insinuations, low and inelegant epithets are cast back upon him as terms which will in no case be appropriated to ourselves.

The picture which this writer has attempted to draw of a gentleman of high standing in this community, and who he affects to believe is the author of the editorial articles of the Whig, too unfaithful, even to the writer's envious and prejudiced eye, to be recognised, and consequently he has to allude to the elevated station he holds, in order to give the public some idea of the person he has selected as his antagonist.—If, by the way, we could believe the writer sincere in the faith he affects in regard to the authorship of our remarks, we should certainly feel flattered in being taken for a gentleman who, after a canvass of only about three weeks, attained a station, by the votes of the people, which this writer with all his high notions of power—his weekly scribbling for the Gazette—his speech-making in Talbot, Queen-Anne's and Caroline—in town and country—in fields and woods—and at cross-roads; and in fine, wherever he could collect ten men to listen to his exquisite declamation, has never yet been able to attain in a similar manner. The accident which this writer alludes to in another part of his "candid investigation" as the cause of the elevation of our representative, we utterly deny—for, although the "writer" has a little at variance with our representative's opponent at that period, we cannot admit the influence of the circumstance, at least to the extent he so modestly assumes.—Returning to the paragraph under consideration, we would say, that, whatever of "inflated vanity," "egregious self-importance," and confusion of ideas," he has been able, by his extraordinary discernment, to discover in our representative—whatever of "intellectual weakness" this gentleman may have displayed, (as this writer supposes,) on the "theatre for the display of intellectual power"—this one thing we regard to find, the writer with his microscopic organs has not been able to see a recorded vote of our representative which is calculated to sink him in the estimation of his constituents, or of the world. We are sorry we cannot say as much for the writer of the Gazette. Of his capacity however, the people whom he represents are the best judges; with them we shall leave him.

The consistency of General Jackson's conduct with his advice to Mr. Monroe, we believe we have satisfactorily established, whatever may be the opinion of this writer to the contrary. The admission he acquiesces in making, we say. The circumstances under which Mr.

Monroe and President Jackson were placed are too distinct to admit of a parallel.

Whatever station Watkins, Nourse, Fillebrown, Miles King, and the confraternity of worthies of that class, may hold in the estimation of the community in which they live, or in that of the writer of the Gazette, we confess it is one to which we by no means aspire.

The writer omitted to notice our objections to the third and fourth resolutions, he says, on account of the "silly manner" in which we treated them. We had ascribed the omission to a more praise-worthy principle; but he will not allow that delicacy on his part had this effect.

As we have not room to follow him through his lengthened arguments to prove that there is as much danger of corruption in selecting members of Congress for office who had not made the Presidents such, as in appointing those who had thus been instrumental, we would merely remark that his arguments would not stand the investigation of the most superficial mind. If his position had been correct, can it be supposed that the opposition would not see this have brought an accusation against the President similar to that urged against Mr. Adams? The writer thinks that the exercise of this privilege only "assumes a fearful attitude when it is proclaimed to be the policy of the President to 'reward his friends' alone." Here we must also differ with the writer—for, we think the more "fearful attitude" is to be found in the *retraction* of friends.

In order that we may not "split" on what may be termed "just" grounds for removing a public officer, we would say, that in our opinion a just ground exists when an officer has been unfaithful—has rendered himself obnoxious by slandering private character—one whom Mr. Jefferson terms a "brawler"—or one who uses his official station to counteract or bias the public will. Adopting these as just grounds, we aver that in Baltimore, to which city the writer has referred us, we do not know, nor have we heard of an instance of unjust removal.

If by the "unwarranted" the writer wishes to be understood, the cabinet, we deny that "troubles" do exist.—Duff Green has no more to do with the cabinet than the "writer" will ever have to do with one.

In reply to the paragraph which the writer has given on the result of Ministers, we take occasion to introduce one or two extracts from the able speech of Mr. Livingston, whose views are not to be controverted by the "editorial writer" of the Gazette.—

"What are these prospects? Five Ministers Plenipotentiary, at one fell swoop?—Incarcerated? banished? decapitated? No, Sir! Invited to return to their country, to their friends! Let us see, Sir, who the sufferers, whose fate excites so much commiseration?"

"First, Sir, our late Minister to France, I can, fortunately, lessen the gentleman's distress on his account, at least for having had the happiness to enjoy the society of his State, who so thoroughly understood the important question submitted to the decision of the Court to which he has gone; a question so vitally interesting to their constituents."

"Our Minister to Spain had been there for five years, he was useful and devoted to his duty; he had been able to effect nothing, and the important claims of our citizens remained unsettled; it was not extraordinary, therefore, in any view, (giving full justice to that gentleman's assiduity and ability) that the efficacy of a new mission should be tried."

"There remain our Ministers to England and Colombia, and their cases seem particularly to have excited the sympathy of the Senator from Delaware. He pathetically exclaims, 'What General Harrison done! What his State, who so thoroughly understood the important question submitted to the decision of the Court to which he has gone; a question so vitally interesting to their constituents.'"

"I do not consider their recall as a punishment. As far as the individuals are concerned, I presume they do not think it any great hardship; each of them, for years' service, has received eighteen thousand dollars; and one of them has returned from a country which is, from all accounts, no very agreeable residence in its present unsettled state. I esteem both of these gentlemen, with the former, to have an acquaintance of a very old date, and although I think highly of his character, and as highly of his military services as the Senator can, yet I scarcely expected from that quarter to hear these last insisted on as a qualification for diplomatic duties. But because I have this opinion, and to join in the lamentations that are uttered over their recall, as if the act were an offence and the consequences of it a public calamity? The President, for aught I know, may have as high an opinion of them as the Senator has, and yet he may very properly have chosen others to replace them; and if we may judge from what we hear, his choice has not been injudicious or unsuccessful. Sir, I disavow any invidious comparisons, but it cannot escape observation, that, in one of these missions, so loudly reproached, Mr. Moore has already completed an arrangement for compensation to our fellow citizens, which his predecessor was unable to obtain; and, in the other, under Mr. McLane, a gentleman well known to all of us, and highly esteemed wherever he has been, we have the most important negotiations which he was charged, and which he so long and laboriously, were, from the moment of his arrival, revived. They were begun and have been continued with his characteristic activity, talent, and perseverance; they may fall, for there are some errors which it is most difficult to repair. But, whatever be the event, neither the honor of the country, nor the reputation of its minister, will have suffered by the change. But, Mr. President, I feel as if I had been led astray by the example of the gentleman, to whose argument I am replying, and were treading on unconstitutional ground. Both of us, Sir, have a right, as individuals, to form an opinion, and freely to express it, in such terms as our sense of propriety will permit, on appointments, removals or any other measures of Government. As Senators, we have a duty to perform in relation to appointments; but, in our legislative capacity, I am at a loss to discover what duty requires, or what right permits us to pass upon the propriety of such a measure as the Constitution has vested exclusively in the Executive branch; and that, without knowing the reasons or circumstances which induced them. Whether we accuse or defend, it must be in the dark; to know whether a Minister has been properly recalled or appointed, we must know the precise facts which the Executive has done. We do not know it. We must know what were the instructions of the recalled Minister, and whether he had obeyed them. We do not know it. We must know the correspondence and know the whole progress of the pending negotiation. These we have not pursued, and this we do not know. We must know the difficulties which prevented his success, and whether his successor may be better enabled to overcome them; and of this too, we are ignorant, and must be ignorant, and ought to be so, until the Constitution is changed, and the Executive power is taken from the President and placed in our hands; for without totally subverting it, we cannot arrogate to ourselves the rights claimed in this argument."

"So much for the despotism, and oppression, and illegality, alleged in our foreign relations."

As the writer has claimed to be the judge of the time when he will make his disclosure, we of course cannot urge him. When Mr. Clay complies with his pledge to the public, the writer may possibly think on his threat.

Mr. Pleasant may deny the charge of calling the mechanics "filthy mechanics" or "obnoxious mechanics;" but Samuel Bell, a senator from New Hampshire, and one of the champions of the same cause in which the writer of the Gazette is engaged, cannot deny that he very recently termed the people who support the administration, "the scum of society."

Whatever may be the epithets bestowed upon the Jackson Republicans by their opponents, we know that the opinion entertained by the writer of the Gazette and his party of the people, is not one very creditable.

In our desire "to tell honest men the plain truth in a plain way" the writer thinks we have missed the mark; and from what he has seen of our efforts, thinks he has "poor encouragement to hope that truth will have any charms" for us.—We had hoped, that we had made an impression on the writer's mind, different from the one we have so cordially entertained for him—but as we have failed, we shall not grieve—nor shall we attempt to change his opinion. According to our recaptured views, we appear to be "par nobis fratrum."

The usual writer of the Gazette will perceive that we have held him sponsor to this inimitable production, though we are fully aware he was under the necessity of calling to his aid in this task the talents of another gentleman who, although pretty well known to us, as one of genuine self-importance and swagging vanity, we decline at the present drawing a portrait of. Of him, when we do speak, our words shall be few, and as Earl Chatham said to Lord Mansfield, these few shall be dangerous.

We have been requested by Mr. Spencer to give place to the following Card:—

On my arrival from Baltimore late this afternoon (Monday), my attention was called to an article in Saturday's Gazette, in which I am placed before the public as the author of certain Editorial remarks in the Whig of the last and preceding week. To ascribe to me the authorship of the Editorial articles of that paper is as unjust to the Editor, as it is false in relation to myself. I must therefore decline being considered responsible for them. The low and vulgar attack on me in that article—the pitiful effusion of spleen and envy, cannot receive from me the smallest notice, coming as it does without the sanction of a name: as I presume the Editor of the Gazette hardly wishes to be considered as using such language as any gentleman without a previous misunderstanding.

RICHARD SPENCER.

Easton, Aug. 30th, 1830.

The "editorial writer" of the Gazette thinks he will catch us,—and that we shall make an effort to elevate him by making his name a little more conspicuous. But we are not to be taken in this way. He may call the Jackson Republicans of this county "Loydites" if he pleases, but in our sincere opinion there are none in that party of sufficient weight of character to give a name to any faction whatever.

The most authentic returns of the Kentucky election are given in our columns to-day.—They are by no means too "veracious for our palate," but we fear they are entirely so for our friend of the Gazette.—If he had not been waiting for some one to manufacture a statement suited to his palate it is probable he would not have left his readers so entirely in the dark last week as to call forth our sympathy for them.

The observations of the Gazette in regard to the transportation of his papers in the mail, we shall not notice, further than to remark, that any arithmetical calculations he may have, too abstruse for his mind, had better be referred to a mathematician of his own party. One of considerable renown might be found on this shore.

STORM AT THE SOUTH.

The storm which we experienced here last night from Sunday the 15th to Tuesday the 17th inst. extended with great violence all along the Southern sea-coast. The papers from Charleston and Savannah are filled with accounts of the damage done to shipping and other property. The crops of cotton it was feared would be injured. Much rice too, it was thought, must be destroyed, as it was then the harvest of that grain.

FROM THE AMERICAN SENTINEL.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—A good deal of speculation and disputation and contradiction appears in the newspapers as to who has gained or lost the majority the present year. It is at least evidence the contest has been close and that is sufficient to satisfy all persons well acquainted in Kentucky, that the vote of the state is for Gen. Jackson; for it is well known, that Gen. Jackson is 8 or 10,000 stronger than his political friends—by this I mean, go into each and every county in the state, and select the most popular Jackson man in each for the legislature; let then Jackson be run for President, and he will receive 8 or 10,000 votes more than the whole of them. It will only be necessary to refer to the votes given in 1829 to prove this. The editor of the Argus at Frankfort, and Advertiser, Louisville, have the votes given in August and November of that year, which if published will be satisfactory proof. The fact is, Jackson is stronger than his friends, and Clay not as strong as his. Any citizen of Kentucky knows why it is so.

A KENTUCKIAN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

A gentleman arrived yesterday afternoon from Baltimore, has furnished us with the city papers of that morning, and a proof slip containing the latest intelligence from Europe. We subjoin the only items our room and the lateness of the hour will permit.

FALL OF ALGIERS.

Official despatches have been received at Paris dated the 6th July detailing the particulars of the capture of Algiers by the French on the 4th of that month. By the articles of capitulation all the forts of the city and port were delivered up to the French, who stipulate to respect the liberty and private property of the Dey, and other citizens—to permit the exercise of the Mahomedan religion—and to respect the female reputation.

The prices of grain continued to advance a little in England. The same may be said of cotton.

[From the Baltimore Republican.]

IMPORTANT.

THE WEST INDIA TRADE.

A slip received from the office of the Philadelphia Gazette, dated, Saturday 11th A. M. gives the following important announcement, which comes in a shape so authentic, as to leave little doubt of its correctness.

"Several letters have been received in town of a tenor similar to the following. The intelligence is credited here, & we believe we may venture to congratulate our farmers on the prospect of an additional demand for their produce, and our merchants on the prospect of widening their scope of commercial enterprise.

Extract—New-York, 2 o'clock.

Private letters by the Caledonia have just reached the city, to a highly respectable house, announcing the opening of the West India Ports to the American flag.

Half past 2 o'clock—I open this to confirm the above.

THE GRAIN MARKET.

We failed to receive our Baltimore American of Saturday.—We are consequently without the regular quotations of the Baltimore market—though we learn the prices of grain have improved. We subjoin the price of grain in Philadelphia on the 29th.

GRAIN.—Wheat has come forward freely, and sales of good red have been made at 105 a 106 cts. principally at 105, with a tendency to improve towards the close of the week. We advance our quotations, for Corn 1 cent per bushel in general: the supply on sale has been moderate, and it has gone off freely. Rye and Oats remain as last week.

From the last information we have from Baltimore grain was on the rise—best white wheat was worth on Saturday 1.12 to 1.15, red from 1.00 to 1.05. Corn sold for 55 cts. The news of the opening of the W. India ports together with an increased demand in Europe, arising as is said from scarcity, gave a little spur to the flour market on Saturday evening last; we presume there has been a corresponding rise in wheat.

WESTERN ELECTIONS.

MISSOURI.—We have received a portion of the returns of the election in this State. In spite of the art with which the Clay party have managed—dropping the presidential question, and smuggling in the candidates under false names, the administration has a LARGE MAJORITY in the Legislature, thus securing the defeat of Barton. The whole number in the Legislature is 67, of which 40 or nearly two-thirds are already ascertained to be decided friends of Gen. Jackson. Had the question been tried directly between Jackson and Clay, the majority would have been much larger.

LOUISIANA.—In this state we learn that the Clay party, as such, made no opposition. Both candidates for the office of Governor, are for Jackson. Judge Reynolds is elected by about 5000 votes.

INDIANA.—The accounts are contradictory. We have seen nothing decisive on either side.

LOUISIANA.—The final returns of the Legislature in this State, give a large majority for Jackson. We shall, therefore, have a Jackson Senator in the place of Johnson.

OHIO.—Our friends in Ohio are very sanguine of success in the approaching election. The Cincinnati American having affirmed that the vote was decidedly unpopular in that State, the Columbus Bulletin replies thus—

"We meet that negative as unqualifiedly, as the vote is popular here. The people say they approve it, and they will continue to say so, so long as the grinding sword of taxation, TAXATION, TAXATION, for a Kentucky road, shall be sounded in their ears."

In ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI no stir has been made by the opposition. Jacksonism is too strong to be touched there; yet, judging by the Clay triumphs at Kent and Kentucky and Missouri, we should not be surprised one day (if some Clayite should by accident get into office there), to hear a tremendous shout in this neighborhood, of "great excitement" in Alabama, and "great reactions" in Mississippi.

KENTUCKY.—The following is a complete list of the Legislature of Kentucky and of the political character upon which they were elected. We copy it from the *Frankfort Argus*, the editor of which, says that he has information "authoritative" him to declare that ALL OF THEM who are claimed by the Clay men from the Jackson ranks "EXPRESSLY PLEDGED THEMSELVES" to their constituents "to give their support to the administration of General Jackson and especially in the election of a Senator to the Congress of the United States." He calls upon them to correct this statement, if erroneous; but says that, the "sources of his information are of such a character, that he has not the slightest apprehension, that the statement which he makes will be controverted" by them. We have classed the members of the Legislature according to their political character.

Complete list of members elect of the General Assembly of Kentucky.

FOR JACKSON.—John Breathitt, Lieut. Governor and Speaker of the Senate; Benjamin Selby, R. D. Maupin, W. Wood, Dr. Casey, J. Campbell, J. Allen, J. C. Ray, E. A. Reed, J. B. Thompson, J. Hughes, J. Rodman, J. Griffin, L. Stephens, R. S. Dougherty, C. Wingate, J. O. Bayne, J. A. Parks, D. K. Harris, Garret Wall, James Dejean, &c. FOR CLAY.—W. C. Payne, J. B. Bibb,

W. Cunningham, H. Sumners, W. Green, W. G. Boyd, John Faulkner, H. Orsley, R. George, B. Hardin, R. Taylor, W. Conner, W. P. Heming, L. L. Williams, W. McMillan, G. J. Brown, R. Wickliffe, J. H. Thornton—18.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FOR JACKSON.—John Speed Smith, Southey Whittington, Courtney R. Lewis, James Patterson, Theophilus Chowning, R. T. Burns, W. P. Fowler, Phelps, Dillis Dyer, William Russell, Anack Dawson, Stillwell Heady, George Gorton Richard Spalding, George Grundy, Chiles, B. H. Hobbs, William Cassidy, Isaac Mize, T. G. Hall, W. J. Williams, John L. Murray, Samuel May, Grigsby, George Robert, John B. Helm, Col. Copeland, James H. Wortham, Andrew Sisk, L. Norvell, Henderson, John A. Tomlinson, Robert B. M'Affee, Elias Tompkins, James W. Barret, William M. Marshall, James G. Hardy, John B. Preston, Brown, Enfield L. Johnson, Andrew Johnson, David White, Jr. James C. Sprigg, James Guthrie, Samuel Churchill, Henry Robb, Benj. Allen, John Field, John Stotts, James Baker, T. Haynes, Thomas James, Thompson Ward, A. Dickson, and John S. Barlow—55.

FOR CLAY.—W. M'Narry, John Colclazer, John Calhoun, John Yanis, Tyree Hall, Jr., J. W. Jackson, Geo. Budd, Heath, James T. Meredith, Henry Shanks, R. B. New, Jeremiah Strother, Asa Vallandigham, Charles Colyer, Hunton, Dr. Ray, B. F. Thomas, James Hayes, Presley Moreland, Eph. M'Kew, Dr. Stanton Pierce, Smith, Sherrod Williams, William Anderson, Stapleton Crutchfield, D. S. Patton, James True, Jr. John Curi, E. J. Wilson, Squire Turner, Jas. Love, Clifton Rodes, Chilton Allan, John G. Stewart, William Hickman, G. W. Williams, D. Gass, J. Chambers, James K. Marshall, A. Patrick, Andrew S. White, Gaines, and Percival Butler—49.

J. J. Crittenden was returned from Franklin, but his election is to be contested, and in Davis there is a tie.

JACKSON MAJORITY, on joint ballot, 14.

THE INDIANS.

FRANKLIN, (Tenn.) Aug. 11, 1830. At about 12 o'clock, to day, the President of the United States, accompanied by General Coffee, arrived at the residence of the Hon. J. H. Eaton, in this place. It is understood he will return home in a few days, and be here again on the 20th, to meet the Chickasaw Delegation, which, by the following letter, it seems, will be here at that time:

Chickasaw Council House, Aug. 5.

Honorable JOHN H. EATON:

DEAR SIR: I am authorized by the National Council of the Chickasaws, to say, they will meet the President on the 20th, by a Delegation of Chiefs and principal warriors, clothed with power to exchange lands, &c.

I am, respectfully, your servant.

F. FOSTER.

It is thought the other tribes invited will also be here shortly, but nothing has yet been heard from them. Franklin will exhibit the novel spectacle of at least one hundred Indians in its limits at one time.—Balance.

MARRIED.

At Rockbridge on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. G. G. Cookman, Mr. Solomon McManis, Jr. to Miss Susan Reed, all of this county.

On Sunday last by the Rev. John Henry, Mr. J. D. Denson, to Miss CATHERINE PLUMMER, all of this county.

By the same, on Sunday last, Mr. WILLIAM JONES, to Miss ELIZABETH LEE, all of this county.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

YELLOU CITIZENS.—The Honorable the County Court of Caroline county having seen proper to appoint me your Collector for the present year, I deem it necessary in the commencement of my duties as such, to apprise you of the course I shall pursue in the collection of the Taxes of the county. The Law will be my guide; it is rigid and positive on a Collector. He is allowed six months only to collect the whole amount of Taxes due from the county—and if not collected within that time, he lays himself liable to pay Interest on every dollar not collected, and liable to Execution the first Court after his six months are out. Therefore you will at once see the necessity of a close and rigid collection of the taxes of your county, to enable me to pay off to the county large demands against your Collector. I do hope that every good Citizen will feel himself under the strictest obligation to be prompt in the payment of what may be due for the present year—I have often boasted of the moral obligations that exist amongst the people of our county, in the payment of their private debts—and hope to see it realized in the discharge of their public dues to their Collector. Last year the taxes were \$13 cents in the hundred dollars; this year it will be about \$14, and by referring to last year's receipt you will know what to hold in readiness for the present year, against you are called on. The Law requires me to call at your house once for your taxes, and no more. We have been blessed with a good crop of small grain, and it requires but little exertion on your part to meet your engagement for the present year.

JOHN A. SANGSTON, Collector of Caroline county.

August 31 Sw [S. G.]

NOTICE TO MY FRIENDS.

ALL persons who stand indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle previous to the 15th of the ensuing month (September), as he is particularly anxious to close his accounts by that time; and he is further induced to make this call, because he is in need of money to prosecute his business with advantage.

The subscriber would do justice to his own feelings were he not at this time to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the very liberal support he has received in his business—and he feels confident that whilst he continues to exert himself to deserve, he will receive a continuance of their favours.

THOMAS S. COOK.

August 31 Sw (G.)

Easton Female Academy.

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

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

August 31

PAINTING.

Neatly and expeditiously executed

At the Office of the EASTERN-SHORE WHIG.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland, of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of appeals for the Eastern shore of Maryland, by the clerk thereof, and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of Thomas Auld and Andrew Anthony, administrators of Aaron Anthony, use of George Dudley against William A. Leonard; also, by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas of the state aforesaid, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered by the clerk thereof, to wit: one at the suit of Edward Lloyd, against William Ferguson and William A. Leonard; one at the suit of Rachel Wilson against William A. Leonard, Eusebius Leonard and John Leonard; one at the suit of William Clark against Edward Roberts, Samuel Roberts and William A. Leonard; one at the suit of Thomas Auld and Andrew S. Anthony, administrators of Aaron Anthony, use of George Dudley against William A. Leonard; one at the suit of Samuel B. Hardesteale and Edward C. Harper against William A. Leonard; one at the suit of Samuel Roberts against Edward Roberts and William A. Leonard; and one other at the suit of Solomon Lowe, administrator of Benjamin Willmott use of Eliza Ann Abbott against Samuel Roberts and William A. Leonard survivors of Edward Roberts, will be exposed to public sale, and sold to the highest bidders, for cash, at the late residence, and on the premises of the said William A. Leonard, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, five head of horses, two colts, two young mules, eighteen head of cattle, twenty head of sheep, forty head of hogs, one yoke of oxen, two ox carts, one horse cart, two wheat fans, six ploughs, eight harrows, three spades, six hoes, a quantity of corn, also one grey horse and a bay horse, two beds, bedsteads, and furniture, and one desk, seized and taken as the goods and chattels of the said William A. Leonard; also, by virtue of the aforesaid writs of Venditioni exponas, will be exposed to public sale, and sold to the highest bidders, for cash at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of September next, between the hours aforesaid, of the same day, part of a tract of land called Smith's Cliffs, part of a tract of land called Chesnut Bay, and part of another tract of land called Burrows' Discovery, containing the quantity of four hundred acres of land more or less; also, and taken as the lands and tenements of the said William A. Leonard, and all of which goods and chattels, lands and tenements, will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due to and become due thereon.

Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

Aug. 31 4w

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE FARM CALLED WORKINGTON.

Better known as the residence of the late Col. Geo. W. Jackson. This Farm contains about 1250 acres, one half of which is cleared. It is situated in Somerset county, about 8 miles from Princess Anne, on Back Creek, a branch of Menokin River, and has navigable water for bateaux within 50 yards of the dwelling. The tractable land is well adapted to the growth of clover, Indian corn, wheat, oats, &c. and it is believed this farm contains more good wheat soil, than any other farm of the same size in this part of the Eastern Shore. The improvements consist of a spacious and comfortable brick dwelling and good out houses. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that persons disposed to purchase will view the farm.—Possession can be given on the 1st day of January next. The terms will be made accommodated. Those who may be inclined to purchase will please apply to the subscriber.

H. P. C. WILSON, Executor of John A. Wilson, dec'd.

Somerset county, Aug. 31, 1830. 5t

FOR RENT.

The Union Tavern in Easton, having been thoroughly repaired and all the premises in complete order for the reception of a tenant who was expected to enter it immediately, but has been prevented by circumstances from removing to Easton, is again offered for rent. Possession may be had on the first day of January next, or at any time before, and a tenant entering at any time during the present year shall be free from rent till the 1st of January next on taking any reasonable lease of the premises.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, August 31

NOTICE.

The Creditors of Benjamin Roe deceased, are requested to have their accounts properly authenticated and deposit the same with Mr. James N. Casson, Merchant, Hillsborough, Caroline county.

EDWARD C. HARPER, adm'r.

Aug. 31 3w

\$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber's Farm on West River, in Anne Arundel county, on Monday last, the 23d instant, a negro man named SAM CARTER, thirty-six years of age, about five feet six or eight inches high, very black, and stoops in his walk; his clothing is Ticklenburg shirt, and Burlap trousers. I will give Twenty Dollars if taken in the neighborhood. Fifty Dollars if taken in the state, or the above reward if taken out of the state, and brought to me in Annapolis, or secured so that I get him again.

THOMAS FRANKLIN.

Annapolis, Aug. 24, 1830.—Aug. 31 4w

NOTICE.

The American Farmer makes the following comparison between mules and horses—First, a good mule on a farm will do as much work as a horse while he retains his strength. But a mule will last, on the average, twice as long as a horse. The horse liable as he is to disease, rarely fits for effective service after he has been employed for 12 years; while a mule will as frequently wear for 24. Secondly, "There is a great difference between the quality and quantity of food required by both animals. The horse must be more or less supplied with grain during the whole year, or he will become thin and unfit for hard labor; while the mule can subsist in summer on grass alone; and in winter when not worked, can feed on hay without losing his health and strength. From four to eight ears of Indian corn at each meal, are sufficient for a mule when regularly worked; while a horse will eat nearly double the quantity. Thirdly, A mule need not be shod often more than once a year, during the season of ice; while the horse requires shoeing four times making a saving on the farmer's bill of about \$2 62 1/2 a year for each animal. He observes further, that from actual experiment the total expense of feeding and shoeing a horse annually, is found to be forty-four dollars, where a mule will cost but twenty two.

Introduction of Rice into America.—Martin states in his history of North Carolina, that the planting of Rice was commenced in this country in the year 1693, as follows: A brig from Madagascar, on her way to England, came to anchor off Sullivan's Island. Tho. Smith, going on board, received from the Captain a bag of seed Rice, with information of its culture in the East, its suitability for food, and its incredible increase. Smith divided the seed among his friends, and an experiment being made in different soils, the success surpassed the expectation the Captain had excited. Thus, from this small beginning, accidentally occurring, arose the staple commodity of Carolina, which soon became the chief support of the colony and the great source of its opulence.—*Rail Register.*

Gelatine Biscuits.—The French expedition against Algiers is provided with 200,000 of this article, which has been prepared under the care of M. D'Arcet, the inventor. On disembarkation, every soldier is to receive ten of these biscuits which are equal to five rations, and form a nutritive as well as a pleasant food. D'Arcet makes use of every part of the bullock in the manufacture of this article—the meat is converted into three kinds, *biscuits au loutillon*, *biscuits a la farine*, and *graisse well seasoned*. The bones, after they have been deprived of all their nutritive matter, and reduced into a mere calcareous state, constitute the only residue. The provisioning of a whole army is, by this excellent method, placed beyond the hazards of war, and rendered more easy and less costly of transport, than any other portion of its composition, whether animate or inanimate.

The English papers received a few days since, are stored with a most melancholy account of an attempt to murder a whole family—that of Mr. Higginbottom, a large manufacturer in Manchester. The feat was to be done by means of a square box, to be left at the house of Mr. H. Mr. H. opened the box and by some good luck broke the wire that led to the trigger of the pistol. The Liverpool papers, are so particular, that they have an exact representation of the box, pistol, &c. engraved, to accompany the account; the whole of which, it is said, was borrowed from "John Bull in America." Bravo Johnny Bull!

Paul Cliffordism.—At the late examination of Palmer, in Salem, he was asked, how he passed his time during a certain period? replied—"in the employment of the State!" What occupation? "hammering stone!" What salary? "non mi recordo!"—*Con. Gaz.*

DR. CLARK'S PATENT THRASHING MACHINE.
Any persons wishing to purchase Individually, or for Districts or Counties, of Dr. Clark's Patent Thrashing Machine, may do so by addressing
L. COOLEY, Philadelphia.
aug. 24 3w

New Boot and Shoe Store.
THE Subscriber takes this occasion of informing his friends and the public, that he has returned from Baltimore with a choice assortment of well made

BOOTS AND SHOES
of all descriptions—CONSISTING OF LADIES' AND MISSES', SEAL SKIN, LASTING, AND MOROCCO SHOES & BOOTS;—MEN'S AND BOYS' CALF AND SEAL-SKIN BOOTS AND SHOES.

Together with a good assortment of materials in his line; which in a few days, he will be enabled to manufacture to the order of his customers in the best manner. The above articles he assures the public have been selected with great care and attention from the latest arrivals, and are equal at least to any that have ever been brought here.—They will be sold at a very moderate profit for cash. The subscriber returns his thanks to his former friends, and customers for the kind patronage which they have heretofore extended to him, and invites them to call and see him at his stand nearly opposite the market house, and next door to Dr. Spencer's Drug Store.

PETER TARR.
Easton, Md. August 10 3w

THE STEAM BOAT


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

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passenger on board for that place, and thence to Easton or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge. She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharfeon Corsica Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.

AB baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.
L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.
Easton, March 23.

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

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
THE Subscriber will sell at public auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of September next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, in the forenoon and 6 o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, under and in virtue of a Decree of Talbot county Court, as a Court of Equity, passed at May Term 1826, on the bill of complaint of John Leeds Kerr against Reuben P. Emmons, ALL THAT LAND, FARM OR PLANTATION, the same being part or parts of the Tract of Land called "Marshy Point," situate lying and being in Talbot county on the south side of Thirdhaven Creek, containing one hundred and two acres, and one quarter of an acre of Land, more or less, that was sold and conveyed by Loftus Bowdler to the said Reuben P. Emmons, on the 20th day of November 1823, and afterwards, to wit, on the 27th day of May 1824, mortgaged by the said Emmons to the aforesaid John Leeds Kerr.

This Farm is beautifully situated in a most agreeable neighbourhood, lying immediately on the course of the Steamboat and Packets from Easton Point to Baltimore, and only distant a few miles by water from Easton Point. The arable land is of the best quality and has on it extensive banks of ancient shells, sufficient to manure the whole. Forty-two acres and one eighth of an acre are held by a separate purchase made by Loftus Bowdler from the late George R. Hayward, sixty acres and one eighth of an acre are held undividedly with Thomas O. Denny, but the purchaser will have the right to an immediate partition, and may thus have his moiety conveyed with the whole purchase, making a delightful settlement of 102 1/2 acres, with an ample portion of woodland.

The terms of sale are as follow:—A credit of twelve months from the day of sale will be given on one half of the purchase money, and a credit of two years from the day of sale for the balance, the purchaser paying interest from the day of sale and giving bond, with such security as the Trustee shall approve, for the payment of the purchase money and interest.

The purchaser shall be entitled to his proportion of the present year's rent from the day of sale and to the possession of the premises at the end of the year. On the payment of the whole purchase money and interest thereon as aforesaid, the Trustee will by a good Deed to be executed and acknowledged according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers and his, her or their heirs, the land or property to him, her or them sold as aforesaid, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the aforesaid John Leeds Kerr or Reuben P. Emmons and those claiming by, from, or under them, either or any of them.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.
August 24 4w

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE
THE Tax of Talbot county, due for the present year, in the course of this Fall, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable property in the county, to call on him at his office in Easton, (at the office of the Eastern Shore Whig) where he will attend every TUESDAY, for the reception of the same.—It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him, or his Deputies in their respective districts.

BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.
aug 10

WANTED.
FOR the next year, (1831.) Two Overseers, one for the subscriber's Farm, Farm which being a large establishment will require a manager of the first order—the other for the Stevenson Farm, about two and a half miles from Chestertown—the latter will be required to act as labourer on the farm, the former not.—None need apply unless they possess a good knowledge of farming generally, and can produce testimonials of an honest, sober and industrious character. To such fair and liberal wages will be given.

WILLIAM BARROLL.
Chestertown, July 23—
The Centreville Times, Easton Whig, and Elkton Press, will please insert the above four times and forward their accounts to the office of the Chestertown Telegraph.
aug. 24 4w

OPPOSITION.


THE BALTIMORE
WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN
NEW LINES OF STEEL SPRING COACHES.

Leaves LYFORD'S FOUNTAIN INN, Light street, No. 2, South Calvert street, one door from Market street, and Hanover House, No. 6, Hanover street, opposite Belthover's Hotel, Baltimore, DAILY, at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leaves Barnard's Mansion House and Lattimore's Rectory, Washington; and Semmes' Hotel, Georgetown, at the same hours from Baltimore.

Passengers in these lines, taken up and put down, where they direct.

A. FULLER, Agent.

June 8

P. S. Extra Coaches furnished at any hour and Expresses carried with great despatch.

A. F.

REMOVAL.

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

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

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

The public's obedient servant.

SOLOMON LOWE.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

The Subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk, wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED

NEGROES

of both sexes, from the age

OF TWELVE TO TWENTY-FIVE, For whom the highest prices, in cash, will be given. Any person wishing to sell, will please call at the Easton Hotel.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS.
Easton, May 18

FOR SALE OR RENT.
THAT commodious and agreeable Messuage, the residence of the late Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr, situate in the centre of Easton. Possession may be had immediately or as soon as some inconsiderable repairs can be finished; and the terms of a sale will be made accommodating, whether offered in cash, upon a reasonable credit, in Stocks or assigned debts.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, July 20.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
The Subscriber intending to leave this place, will sell, on advantageous terms, the HOUSE AND LOT, on Harrison Street, on which he at present resides.—If not sold immediately, the same will be rented and possession given the first day of October next. The premises are in complete repair, with every convenience suitable to a dwelling.

G. W. NABB.
July 27

KINGSTON TO RENT.
TO Rent for the ensuing year, and possession given on the first day of January next, that well known Farm called "Kingston" situated in King's Creek hundred, Talbot county, and immediately on the great Choptank River, together with the buildings, premises and appurtenances to the same belonging. Kingston has long since been established as a depot for grain and other articles intended for the Baltimore market and is considered one of the most eligible situations on the river for conducting business and a Grocery Store, and has been successively used for the above purposes. An investment of a very moderate Capital, conducted with industry and enterprise, would no doubt yield a handsome profit. The situation is healthy, the soil productive and the buildings in tolerable repair and will be made completely so, in the early part of next year. Terms made moderate to an approved tenant. Persons desirous of renting are invited to view the premises and apply to the subscriber.

ENNALLS MARTIN, Jr.
Dover Bridge, July 20

INTELLIGENCE, AGENCY, & COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

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

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

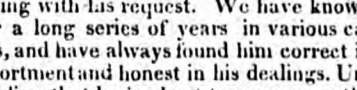
Referring to the subjoined testimonials of character, he respectfully begs leave to solicit a share of patronage, and to remain the public's obedient servant.

JOHN BUSK.

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

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

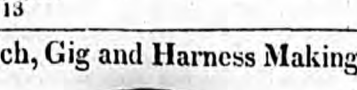
Coach, Gig and Harness Making.



THE Subscriber returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their continued patronage and begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from Baltimore, WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF MATERIALS, which will enable him, with the assistance of the BEST WORKMEN, to meet all orders in his line, and repairs done in the best manner; and at the lowest rates, for CASH. He hopes by unremitting attention to business, to merit the increasing favours of a generous public.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS.
Easton, May 4 4f

COACH, GIG & HARNESS MAKING.



MAKING.

CHARLES W. SMITH

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

Denton, June 22

EDWARD MULLIKIN,

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

JOB PRINTING

with neatness and despatch, on the most reasonable terms, as:

Handbills

Blankets of all kinds

Posting Bills

August 3

CART WHEEL WRIGHT.
EDWARD STUART
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has supplied himself with an excellent stock of well seasoned TIMBER, and is now prepared to execute orders in the following branches, viz: Cart Wheel Wright, Plough making or Cradling of Seythes, at his shop in Easton, near Doc. Nicholas Hammond's.

From his experience and a determination to use every exertion to serve the public, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

March 30 4f

LAST NOTICE.

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

WM. TOWNSEND, Sheriff.
July 20

PRIZE ESSAY.
THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL FACULTY OF MARYLAND, at their annual convention held in the city of Baltimore, on the 7th and 8th June, 1830, passed the following resolution, viz:

"Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to award a premium of one hundred dollars for such essay as they or a majority of them shall consider worthy thereof. The subject of such essay to be selected by said committee."

In conformity with the benevolent intentions of the Faculty expressed in the aforesaid resolution the committee offer a premium of \$100 for an essay upon the nature and sources of the Malaria or noxious Miasma, from which originate the family diseases usually known by the denomination of bilious diseases; together with the best means of preventing the formation of Malaria, removing the sources, and obviating their effects upon the human constitution when the cause cannot be removed.

The committee have been induced to call the attention of the profession to this subject, because of its great importance to society at large. The immense extent to which this fruitful cause of disease operates, has not yet been accurately calculated, nor any probable estimate made of the mortality which it occasions. The public attention has been justly directed to other subjects of general improvement, but we believe no adequate effort has yet been made to awaken and direct the public mind to the prevention of the evils dependent upon Malaria, although it is well known to medical men to be extending its influence, and threatening to depopulate some of the finest sections of this country, as it has already depopulated some of the fairest portions of the old world.

Candidates for the prize are to cause their dissertations to be delivered to the subscriber, in Baltimore, (postage paid,) on or before the first day of May 1831. Each dissertation to be accompanied by a sealed letter, superscribed with a motto corresponding with that prefixed to the essay. None of the letters, except that to which the motto of the successful essay shall be affixed, will be opened; the other essays shall be disposed of according to the direction of the proprietors.

HENRY W. BAXLEY,
Secretary to the Committee.

July 20

JOHN FOUNTAIN & DAVID BROWN,

TRADING under the Firm of Fountain & BROWN as GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Have for sale on pleasing terms at No. 13 Light street wharf, (usually called head of the Basin) 1000 bushels Coarse and G. A. SALT 150 a 200 Sacks Liverpool 50 1/2 fine Salt Also, various kinds of SEED GRAIN, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, such as sugar, coffee, tea, molasses, rice, snuff, tobacco, ginger, alum, saltpeper, nutmegs, pimento, pepper, raisins, &c. &c. They also receive on Commission, Grain and other articles. 65 Country merchants and others would find it to their interest to address or call upon, inasmuch as our acquaintance with the market would enable us to obtain more than the commission above the price the farmer or country merchant would. Besides their saving the time of coming to the city to attend thereto; and as relates to Groceries they shall be put up equally good in quality and low in price as though they were personally present. David Brown has at the above stand (as also at his Pottery, Salisbury street, Old Town) an assortment of STONE WARE, also Coarse and Fine Earthen Ware; together with an assortment of Caps to prevent chimneys from smoking, delivered in any part of the city free of expense or breakage, and if put on board of a vessel, stowed away securely.

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

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

Fire Cement Portable Furnaces

Fire Clay Do Coffee Roasters

Fire Bricks Do Bake Ovens

Cylinders for Stoves Tiles for Bakers Ovens

Backs for Grates Curbs for Garden walks

Perforated Bricks Copings for Walls

For Store Pipes Gutters 7 or 12 inches

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

Baltimore, May 11

\$50 REWARD.

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

THOMAS BULLEN,
Guardian for the heirs of John Merrick, dec'd.

June 8 4f

EASTON CLASSICAL FEMALE ACADEMY.
MR. HART and MISS PENNELL, respectfully inform the public, that their vacation commences this day, and that the duties of their School will be resumed on Monday, the 18th of September. Miss Pennell, whose health is in a great measure restored, hopes to be able to give her uninterrupted attention hereafter to her pupils. To enable them to do ample justice to the younger members of the School, they have engaged the services of a young lady most advantageously known in Easton, who will assist them in the juvenile department of the Academy, and thus give the principals a more extended opportunity of rendering themselves useful to those who are older and more advanced. Amidst interruptions arising from causes beyond their control, their school has received a most liberal share of public patronage—grateful for the past, and determined to secure the good will of the public by deserving it—they pledge themselves (in addition to their own untiring exertions)—as soon as the income of the School will permit, to procure such efficient aid as will enable them to afford to the Young Ladies of Talbot county, an education as liberal and accomplished as they can procure elsewhere, at an expense comparatively trifling. Young Ladies desirous to learn Music will be taught in the best manner, by a lady who will remove to Easton on the 1st of October, and will hereafter give instruction to the members of this Academy, who may wish to learn this branch, on the most reasonable terms. The terms of tuition for all the branches taught in the Academy (exclusive of Music) are from 12 to 25 dollars per annum. Parents, residing at a distance, desirous of sending their daughters to this School may hear of situations where they can be boarded on the most reasonable terms, by inquiring of S. Lowe, Esq. or Messrs. Rhodes, Kennard and Loveday. Mr. Hart avails himself of this opportunity to return his most sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement given to himself and daughter, in their well meant exertions, in communicating knowledge to their pupils, to his friends and neighbours for their hospitable and kind attentions to his family, and particularly to his pupils, for their strict attention to the regulations of the Academy, their devotion to their studies, their ladylike deportment and affectionate intercourse with each other.

august 17

BILL IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

Sitting as a Court of Chancery.

MARCH TERM, 1830.

ORDERED by the Court, that the report of James Sangston vs. Matthew Driver and others, children and heirs at law of Henry Driver, deceased, above cause mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the second Monday of October next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published at Easton, in Talbot county, before the said second Monday of October next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$3732 09.

ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE.

True copy,
Test,
JOS. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

aug 17 3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

August Term, Anno Domini 1830.

ON application of JOHN KEMP, executor of John Kemp, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this tenth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Regr.
of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the estate of John Kemp, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 17th of February next, or they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this tenth day of August A. D. 1830.

JOHN KEMP, executor of John Kemp, dec'd.

august 17 3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

August Term, Anno Domini 1830.

ON application of JAMES CHAPLAIN, administrator of John Connolly, lately of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

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