

proceeded to her assistance, and took her passengers on board. After landing his passengers at Hingham, he returned with the former to the city before 10 o'clock, and liberally refused all compensation for the valuable aid which he had given to the passengers and owners. Yesterday morning Captain Beal again visited the Chancellor, and found about two feet of water in her hold. Two of her timber heads were broken and two beams broken. Her bows were then entirely out of water. Captain Beal thinks that she can be got off at an expense of two or three thousand dollars. The Chancellor Livingston was insured at the Manufacturers Office for \$15,000, and was understood, being abandoned to the underwriters. It is stated in the Transcript and Globe, that the boat, at the time of the disaster, was in charge of Mr. John Stables, one of the Branch pilots of this city.



## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the N. Y. Mer. Adv. July 29.  
ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Roscoe, Captain Rodgers, arrived last evening, left Liverpool the 25th June, brings us our regular files of that date, and London to the 24th.

The most important intelligence for us is, that markets for produce continue firm. Details will be found under the proper head. The following is the state of the money market, from the London Times of the 24th.

The quantity of business at the Stock exchange has been extremely limited to day, and no fluctuations of any moment have occurred. Consols left off at 90 1/2, and Exchequer bills at 48s. to 50s. premium.

Great commotion appears to be created in England, on account of the expunging in the House of Commons on the 21st of June, of the 17th clause of the Irish Church Reform Bill, the important words which placed at the disposal of Parliament the funds expected to arise from the conversion of Bishops' leases into perpetuities, a sum of money calculated by Lord Althorp at about three millions. The reason assigned for this abandonment of a great principle of the bill, was the fear of a collision with the Lords. The amendment was carried, after an animated debate, by a majority of 132, the yeas being 290 to 158.

The slavery resolutions having been sanctioned in the House of Commons, are to be discussed in the House of Lords on Tuesday, June 25. The Earl of Ripon is to take the management of the business, which is considered somewhat strange as he is known to have had a plan of his own, quite different from that of Mr. Stanley's, which he is now pledged to support.

It is said the King of England, as head of the church, has addressed a strong letter of remonstrance, through the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the bench of Bishops, and especially to the six or seven who distinguished themselves by their vote on the Portuguese question relative to their conduct under the present critical circumstances of the nation, expressing his surprise that they should expose themselves to the imputation of factions and worldly motives, thus sacrificing all claim to the respect of the religious community, and exposing the Church to the danger of losing its influence by their being alternately driven by the power of public opinion from their seats in Parliament, if their votes as spiritual Peers were not regulated by more discretion, and attention to the signs of the times. This article is from the London Sun, the editor of which expresses his firm belief in its truth, and lauds the King in the most extravagant terms. The King's patriotism and manly sense, (say they) and his determination to support a reformed administration, should be known throughout the country, and will have a most efficacious and wholesome influence upon public opinion. The Fish-oil will not fail to discuss the signs of the times, and may yet work out their temporal salvation.

An arrangement has been made between the post offices of London and Paris, for the transmission of a daily mail.

London, June 20 h.

American Stocks.—U. S. Bank shares 24 1/2 to 24 3/4, dividend from Jan. New York Five per cent. 1845, 108 1/2, dividend from 1st Jan. 1845, 105 1/2; Pennsylvania 5 per cent. 1850, 105 1/2.

London, June 21.—The French papers of Wednesday, 19th June, with a letter from our own correspondent at Paris, of the same date, have been received. A letter from Toulon mentions that the block-house erected by the French at Algiers to keep up their communications, were attacked by a strong party of Bedouin Arabs on the 4th instant, but the assailants were repulsed with considerable loss.

The Tribune gives the particulars of an interview between the ex-King of France and M. Chateaubriand, respecting the reception of the Duchesse de Berri by the Royal Family of France. Charles X. is said, told M. Chateaubriand that he should forgive the "weaknesses" of the Duchesse, but that she could not be received without her husband. The session of the French Chamber of Deputies was drawing to a speedy close. Our correspondent, it will be seen, predicts that the session would terminate with another sitting.

Slavery Bill in the House of Lords. London, June 20th.—Abolition of Slavery.—Mr. Stanley brought up a message from the Commons, requesting a conference on a subject of the highest importance to his Majesty's Colonial possessions.

On the motion of Viscount Goderich, the conference was agreed to forthwith, and the following Peers were appointed to conduct it:—Viscount Goderich, Duke of Richmond, Earl of Wicklow, Lord Suffolk, Lord Lyttelton, and the Bishop of London.

They went forth to the Painted Chamber, and soon after returned, with the resolutions agreed to by the Commons for the Abolition of Slavery.

The resolutions were read and ordered to be printed.

Viscount Goderich gave notice, that on Tuesday next he would invite the attention of their Lordships to the subject.

Meeting of the County Bankers.—Yesterday a meeting of the representatives of the County Banking Establishments in all parts of England and Wales, was held at Radley's Hotel, New Bridge street, Blackfriars, for the purpose of adopting measures to oppose the plan of Government for the renewal of the Charter of the Bank of England, as far as it will interfere with the circulation of the country Banks. W. H. Hobhouse, Esq. was called to the Chair. Mr. Spooner, Mr. Parker, Mr. Rickford, M. P., Mr. Watson of Hull, Mr. Langhorne, Mr. Vesey, Mr. Alexander of Suffolk, Mr. Lloyd of Birmingham, Mr. Smith and Mr. W. C. Crewdson addressed the Meeting, and resolutions, strongly deprecating the plan for uniting the Bank of England the sole Bank of issue, as tending to confine the country circulation, were agreed to. The arguments brought forward were founded on the points instanced in the memorial to Earl Grey and Lord Althorp, which we published a few days back.

The following is the latest account from Oporto, being taken from the London Times of the 24th.

PORTUGAL.

Oporto, June 8. No more troops were landed last night, as the state of the bar would not allow the boats to put to sea. Not doubting that you must be heartily tired of listening to the story of our sufferings, I will tell you once for all, that we are regularly bombarded every day for three hours out of the twenty four, and that the enemy after the direction of their fire from time to time, in order to sprinkle their favours over every part of the city. The public impatience to put an end to the present state of things seems to be at its height, and many daycan-

not pass over before the army will be compelled to go out. There is some talk of a partial embarkation of troops, and the four steamboats, now lying at the command of this government outside the bar, would enable it to convey a considerable body of men to any point of the enemy's territory on which it might be desirable to land them. Another powerful argument in favour of a movement is that the cholera is by no means on the decrease, and we almost lose as many men by casualties, sufferings and privations, as our ordinary reinforcements amount to, besides the difference between losing an old soldier and gaining a raw recruit. The Ministerial arrangements are not yet entirely concluded, or at least the public is informed respecting them.

Ever since the Miguelite army entered Villa Nova, in September last, the English government has been endeavouring, by negotiation, to gain permission for the English merchants who are holders of wine in Villa Nova to ship it off to England, or to remove it to some other place of safety. It is now asserted that this very reasonable request, about which eight months has been wasted has at last met with a positive refusal on the part of Don Miguel. It ought, in the first instance, to have been demanded as a matter of right. What have the British merchants, residents here, to do with purely Portuguese quarrels?

Paris, Tuesday, June 18.—The Ministerial papers including the Monitor, have stated that accounts from Constantinople to the 29th ult. have been received by the government, according to which the Russians were only waiting to be officially informed of Ibrahim's retrograde movement in order to embark for their own ports in the Black Sea.

By the manner in which this statement is drawn up in the French Ministerial papers, as much as by a variety of previous circumstances, it is quite evident the ministers of France are anxious that the Court of Russia should see that the fullest reliance be placed in the engagements entered into by the latter to evacuate Constantinople as soon as the Egyptians have ceased to threaten that capital. This pretended high opinion of the good faith of the Court of Russia likely to counteract the temptation of maintaining that solid footing in Turkey which it has unexpectedly had in its power to establish within the last six months? I fear not.—There are abundant reasons for thinking that no such counteraction is to be expected. But, as if we had been disposed to forget those reasons, some of the continental papers, under the immediate influence of Prussia, and therefore of Russia, labor not merely to awaken our suspicions as to the intentions of the Russians, but to make us look upon Constantinople as their permanent conquest. According to these papers, the Russians could not think of quitting that capital until "order" is re-established throughout the Ottoman empire. It is this really their intention, the fate of Turkey, as an independent state, is sealed.

Marshal Clauzel's intended motion for official information, on the part of the Government, on its intentions relative to Algeria, is to be made to day, and you will probably learn something of those intentions by the report of the early part of this day's sitting, which is to go with this letter. It has been reported in our political circles during the last two or three days, that ministers have unanimously resolved to let the country know on this occasion that France looks upon Algeria as a regular conquest, and intends to maintain permanent possession of it. The only point which has hitherto occasioned hesitation on that subject was the expense of maintaining the colony.

It has been proved to the satisfaction of ministers, that in the course of a very few years the colony will be able to pay its own expenditure.

The advantages of its possession, when it is enabled to do so, are deemed too important not to authorize the necessary outlay for the few first years.

By the General Steam Navigation Company's mail packet Attwood, which arrived yesterday from Rotterdam, we received Dutch papers of Wednesday, containing the following articles of intelligence:—  
"The Hague, June 17. The sitting of the two Chambers of the States General united took place at 1 o'clock, when the President of the First Chamber having read a Royal message directing the Minister of the Interior to close the session, a committee was appointed to receive the excellencies, who having been introduced with the accustomed formalities, took their seat at a table before the throne, and spoke as follows: Noble and mighty Lords.—During the present session, which I am commanded to close, our commerce and navigation have been attacked, superior forces have attacked the citadel of Antwerp, where our soldiers and seamen have heroically maintained the glory of Holland, and sealed their fidelity with the blood of a great number of brave men.

Your co-operation has enabled the Government calmly to weather their new storms. A loan, ordered by the law, has been realized by the patriotism of the nation. Our own resources have again sufficed to ensure the defence of our territory, our honor, and our independence. The law on the January (or July en masse) would in case of need, have rendered this defence still more formidable.

Public credit has been confirmed; the law on the budget, and other financial laws have contributed to consolidate it.

In the midst of these labours, and notwithstanding the critical situation in which the country was placed, the Legislature has not lost sight of the importance of possessing a code of national laws. This great work has been prosecuted with zeal, but at the same time with the necessary prudence and advances to its completion.

The treaty communicated to your Majesty has put an end to the acts of violence exercised towards the country. It brings home our ships with their cargoes, and has restored to the country and their King the brave defenders of their citadel of Antwerp.

"In this manner there are again hopes of a final arrangement of the Belgian question which has been so long a subject of uneasiness to the Netherlands and to a great part of Europe.

"The King desires that this final agreement may take place as soon as possible, and while all efforts will be made to obtain this object compatibly with the honour and interest of Holland, the new credits granted for the extraordinary expenses of the war and naval department, during the next four months will be used with all practicable economy. I declare, in the name of the King, the present ordinary session of the States General to be closed.

"His Excellency then withdrew, accompanied by the commissioner, and the assembly broke up.

A letter from Warsaw, in March, states, that by order of the Car. Prince Paskewitch has declared to respectable mothers (now bereaved of their sons) that should they be discovered to have written to their exiled chil-

dren, they would be publicly whipped in the public market place.

BRUSSELS, June 18.

It is not doubted that the address, as prepared by the committee, a copy of which was transmitted to you by another conveyance this morning, will ultimately pass the Chamber without any material alteration. The Ministerial majority becomes more and more consolidated every day. It was for this reason, probably, that the Ministers consented to the adjournment of the debate, and that adjournment was sought for by the opposition, to give them a better chance of reconciling and amalgamating the somewhat incompatible and heterogeneous materials of which their body is composed.

The ultra Catholic section of the opposition, which alone is represented in the committee on the address, begins to exhibit symptoms of discontent much more violent and unreasonable than any thing which has yet been manifested by their colleagues of the ultra-liberal faction, with whom they are destined to act in their systematic opposition to the government. This feeling may clearly be traced to the hopes which such men as Fallon, Dubus, and Desmoulin had entertained of their being able to keep the whole of the Catholics together as a compact body, and through them controlling the deliberations of the Chamber. Their disappointment will naturally vent itself in an exaggerated spirit of opposition, by which the breach already existing with their co-religionists, will be widened, and the men of moderate views in politics, whatever their religious faith, will be drawn closer together, and will support the King's government more steadily than heretofore.

BELOGIUM.

The legislative session of the Belgic Chambers was opened on the 7th of June, when King Leopold in person delivered the following speech from the throne:—

"Gentlemen.—Events which are of great importance to Belgium have occurred since the opening of the session of 1833. France and England, according to their engagements, were put in possession of the fortress which threatened one of our finest cities. A convention concluded by the same powers puts Belgium in possession of the greater part of the advantage attached to the treaty of the 15th of November, without yet taking from it those portions of territory the separation of which will always be felt by us as the most painful sacrifice.

The treaty of Nov. 13, remains untouched. I shall take care that in the arrangement with Holland, none of the rights which we have acquired shall be infringed.

A partial disarmament will now be possible; it will be effected in such a manner as to diminish the expenses of the Treasury without weakening the organization of the army. Thus we shall come as near to a state of peace as political prudence will permit.

I have the satisfaction to announce to you, gentlemen, that in the circumstances in which we now are, it will not be necessary to enforce fresh burdens. The resources voted by the chambers will suffice to meet the expenditure of the year.

IRELAND.

TITHES—THE COERCIVE MEASURES.

The tithes campaign is still in active progress in the counties of Roscommon and Tipperary. On Saturday week a party of 80 police were employed in the Rev. Mr. Neville's parish of Clonmole, near Roscommon, in the service of latitudes for arrears of tithes. Meantime the tithes were being collected in the other parishes, which had been previously mended and secured, so that even a paper could not be introduced, and the process server could not serve his latitudes. He therefore procured a ladder, and in some cases ascended to the chimney tops, through which he dropped the latitudes; in others he removed a portion of the thatch and thrust his latitude in. For this latter act the owners threatened to indict him as a housebreaker. On Monday last, a party of 80 police again entered the parish, accompanied by a reinforcement of 22 dragoons, when the process-server resumed his work of introducing his latitudes into the deserted houses as well as he could, the inhabitants prudently keeping out of the way all the time, and offering no active opposition to the proceedings. In the parish of Ardagh, however, a few days before, some obstruction was offered to the process server of the Rev. Mr. Jervois, the rector. In consequence the latter returned the next day, with force of police, and captured three of the offenders, viz. two men were sent to the country goal, but the woman, who was pregnant, was so alarmed at her apprehension that she took alarmingly ill, and has remained in bed ever since. In the county of Tipperary the police took into custody, last Thursday night, a respectable farmer of the name of Ryan, on a warrant of 25s. arrears of tithes, and carried him hand-cuffed to the county goal.—They found him locked up in his barn, which he broke open to seize him, having previously searched and ascertained that he was not in his dwelling house.

The farmers and traders in the counties bordering on the county of Kilkenny, are much inconvenienced by the strict system of patrol pursued by the police after sunset in that county. On the night of Sunday the 9th, two cars laden with tithes of porter, from Mr. Hughes, of Clonmel, were stopped on their road to Waterford as they crossed the county of Kilkenny, at Pittmore, and conveyed with their drivers back to the station at Carrick, where they were detained from 12 o'clock on Sunday night to 1 o'clock on Monday morning, when the drivers were brought before a magistrates' court, examined, and allowed to proceed. Another carman returned from Fiddown, where he had left a tierce of porter, was also treated in a similar manner.—Nay, an old woman of 60 years of age, who was unfortunately returning to her house, near Pittmore, within the cognizance of the police, was seized and carried back to Carrick, and kept at the station there that night for the greater security of the country.

MR. O'CONNELL—REPEAL.

From the Dublin Morning Register.

A letter was received in town yesterday from Mr. O'Connell, from which the substance is an extract:—

"I know that any rational discussion of the all-important question of repeal is impossible in this advanced and complicated state of public business. We should have either been deprived of a House by members going away, or we should be treated with contempt and ridicule by men who are now thinking of nothing else save escaping from London, and getting rid of the session. You have no idea of the effects which must be produced in this country, as well as in Ireland, by the total and ludicrous failure of the attempt to discuss it now. It would literally be equal only to the plan of privatising, after the war."

"I have given my notice for the first day of the next session. I will bring them on the next night after the King's speech shall be delivered. Every day up to that period will add to my materials for introducing the great regenerating measure with proper effect.

"I will begin my 'Letters to the True Sun' again in the next week. It is necessary I should show the Irish people my reasons in detail for objecting to discussion in the present session, while I commence my operations to be prepared for the ensuing one, when the repeal campaign shall be opened with a vigor commensurate to the object to be struggled for."

"Every day's experience convinces me that, by a little perseverance, we shall achieve the repeal, as the people achieved the Catholic question, and are now achieving the actual abolition of tithes, the first step to which was taken on Wednesday night."

"One great reason why I would not bring on the repeal this session is, that it would give a fictitious patriotism to men who have been voting badly through three fourths of the session; and, indeed, it is just such men who, in general, are forcing it on at present. Only think of the men who have supported the present Algerine Ministry against the people of England on questions of taxation working up their popularity by giving a vote for repeal at the moment when no national result could ensue; for the idea of bringing in a Repeal Bill at this time of the session is quite ridiculous, even if there were a majority in its favour."

"We shall get to the end of the session very soon; I will then return to Dublin direct."

DUBLIN, June 17.

The emigration from the north of Ireland both to the United States and Canada, has taken place this year to a considerable extent through the port of Londonderry. A large portion of the emigrants to the States were respectable farmers, and fully three fourths of the entire are Protestants. They are estimated by the Editor of the Londonderry Sentinel, to give a list of vessels sailing with passengers, as having emigrated from an adjoining district of 40 miles square, and as having taken on an average only 10l. each with them, though some took very considerable sums. They make the total sailed from Londonderry 40 ships, 12,987 tons registered having 6,504 passengers.

There only remain in port the brig Ann for Philadelphia, and ships Fort & Everette, for St. Johns, New Brunswick, to sail in the ensuing week. These vessels will, it is expected, have nearly their complement. From all that can be learned, double the number are preparing to leave the country next season, despairing of better times.

FRANCE.

Chamber of Deputies.

TREATY WITH THE U. STATES.

M. Benjamin Dellessert said that he was charged by the committee, and intrusted with the examination of the bill relative to the treaty with the United States, to express its regret that the late period of the session at which the bill had been presented, and the numerous important points involved in the examination, rendered it impossible to make the report this session; but the committee was most anxious that a treaty should be terminated, which preserved the commercial relations so highly important to the interests of such all allies as France and the U. States.

Gen. Lafayette agreed with all that had fallen from the Hon. Deputy, and expressed his firm conviction that when the Chambers had examined the question, it would see that the interests of France were involved in the full execution of the treaty.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs said that the Government was most anxious for the immediate discussion and adoption of the treaty. The delay in presenting the bill to the Chamber arose from the difficulty in collecting all the documents necessary for the elucidation of a treaty by which a final adjustment was made of transactions extending over a period of more than twenty years. Even now some of these documents had not come over from America, but he hoped before next session the committee would be in possession of every information.

Count Jaubert considered that it should not be allowed to go forth to the world, and particularly to the United States, that the Chamber was prepared to adopt blindly a treaty involving the payment of so large a sum of money as was to be paid to the United States.—The interests of the country required that every point connected with the treaty should be minutely examined, and from the feelings of distrust which provisions of the treaty had excited in many members of the Chambers, he had no doubt it would be so.

M. Mauguin announced to the absurdity of supposing that the Chamber or the committee could have formed any decided opinion on the subject, when the Minister himself had just told them that all the necessary documents were not collected.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs observed that all the most important documents were in the hands of the committee. Those which were to come would be useful as explanatory documents, but were not of primary importance.

Other Hon. Deputies demanded to be heard, but the Chamber, which had for some time shown strong marks of impatience at this epistolary discussion, called loudly for the order of the day.

The President said that as no question was before the Chamber, the discussion could not be allowed to be carried further; the constitutional right of the Chamber was perfectly understood; no treaty which required the assent of the legislature for the means of carrying it into execution could be considered as even provisionally susceptible of being carried into execution until that assent was given.—The question was, therefore, entirely open, and nothing which had passed could prejudice the opinion which the Chamber might hereafter come to on the treaty. (Applause.)

The Chamber then proceeded to the discussion of the budget of ways and means for the year 1834.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 28.—(By Express.)

Ibrahim Pacha has really commenced his retreat, and preparations are making in the Russian camp, which indicate the speedy withdrawal of the troops. The official news that the Egyptian army had actually commenced its retreat arrived yesterday. The Reis Effendi immediately communicated to the foreign Ambassadors and Count Orloff, expressing his declaration that the Russian army should retire as soon as he was certain that the Arabs really had retreated; or only made a pretended retrograde movement. A Russian officer of the general staff has therefore been despatched to Koniah to learn the real intentions of Ibrahim, and to be sure that he does not pretend to retreat to give the anti-Russian party a pretext to demand the retreat of the Russian auxiliaries, which that party eagerly desires.

Prudence is therefore necessary, and Count Orloff cannot be blamed for desiring to free himself from all responsibility. The letter agreed with him, and Lord Ponsonby finds it natural that he should desire to be certain before he acts. Admiral Kossin disdains delay, and says there is no doubt of Ibrahim's retreat.

A GENTLE REPROOF.

There is no sound which greets more harshly on the ear of a man of a feeling, generous disposition, than to hear a brutal husband speak harshly to an amiable wife. The wretch who can treat a woman ill, deserves the contempt of his fellow creatures—but when that woman is one who looks to him for support, for kindness and protection—one whose path through life he is bound by every noble principle to strew with flowers, the brute who plants the thorns instead, like Cain should have a mark set upon his forehead, that he may be known and shunned by every honest man. But there is many a worthy woman, who could tell an affecting tale of patient suffering under unmerited abuse.

Zachariah Hodgson was not naturally an ill-natured man. It was want of reflection, more than a corrupt and ungenerous heart, that led him to consider his wife in the light of an inferior being, and to treat her more like a slave than an equal. If he met with any thing abroad to rattle his temper, his wife was sure to suffer when he came home. His meals were always ill-cooked, and whatever the poor woman did to please him was sure to have a contrary effect. She bore his ill-humor in silence for a long time, but finding it to increase, she adopted a method of reproving him for his unreasonable conduct which had the happiest effect.

One day as Zachariah was going to his daily avocation after breakfast, he purchased a large codfish and sent it home with directions to his wife to have it cooked for dinner. As no particular mode of cooking was prescribed, the good woman well knew that whether she boiled it, or fried, or made it into a chowder, her husband would scold her when he came home. But she resolved to please him once if possible, and therefore cooked portions of it in several different ways. She also with some little difficulty procured an amphibious animal from a brook back of the house, and plunged him into the pot. In due time her husband came home—some covered dishes were placed on the table, and with a frowning, fault-finding look, the moody man commenced the conversation.

"Well, wife, did you get the fish I bought?"

"Yes, my dear."

"I should like to know how you have cooked it—I will bet any thing that you have spoiled it for my eating. [Tucking up the cover.] I thought so. What in the d— name possessed you to fry it? I would as lief eat a boiled frog."

"Why, my dear, I thought you loved it best fried."

"You did not think any such thing. You knew better—I never loved fried fish—Why didn't you boil it?"

"My dear, the last time we had fresh fish you know I boiled it, and you said you liked it better fried. I did it merely to please you.—But I have boiled some also. So saying, she lifted a cover, and lo! the shoulders of the cod nicely boiled were neatly deposited on a dish; a sight which would have made an epicure rejoice, but which only added to the ill-nature of her husband.

"A pretty dish this!" exclaimed he—"Boiled fish! Chips and porridge. If you had not been one of the most stupid of womankind you would have made it into a chowder."

His patient wife, with a smile, immediately placed a tureen before him containing an excellent chowder.

"My dear, said she, I was resolved to please you. There is your favorite dish."

"Favorite dish, indeed," grumbled the discontented husband, "I dare say it is an unpalatable one, but I will eat it."

This was a common expression of his, and had been anticipated by his wife, who as soon as the preference was expressed, uncovered a large dish at her husband's right hand, and there was a bull-frog of pretentious dimensions, and pugacious aspect, stretched out at full length! Zachariah sprung from his chair not a little frightened at the unexpected apparition.

"Why dear," said his wife in a kind entreating manner, "I hope you will at length be able to make a dinner."

Zachariah could not stand this. His surly mood was finally overcome, and he burst into a hearty laugh. He acknowledged that his wife was right, and that he should never again have occasion to read him such another lesson. And he was as good as his word.—Lowell Journal.

Captain Back.—The New York Commercial gives the following information in regard to Captain Back's expedition:—

"George Simpson, Esq. Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company's Territories, accompanied by his lady and servants, arrived on the 17th instant at Lachlue, U. C., in a bark canoe, manned by fourteen voyageurs. He took his departure from Red River Settlement, (Assiniboia), on the 20th ultimo, and same day reached Fort Alexander, a trading post of the Company at the eastern extremity of Lake Quinipique, where he was gratified to find Captain Back and party, in excellent health and spirits, and who had been waiting his arrival since the 6th. Mr. Simpson readily furnished Captain Back with a carte blanche, on the Company's establishment along the whole line of communication to Great Slave Lake, for such assistance and supplies as he may require for a three years campaign; and from the preparations and arrangements which had been made in the interior last winter and spring, to facilitate the progress of the expedition, Mr. Simpson is of opinion that Captain Back will be enabled to reach the coast, and to return to winter quarters inland, before the closing of the navigation.

An immense Estate.—We extract the following from the news books at the Northern Liberties Free Admission News Rooms of Tuesday:—"We noticed a few days ago a rumor which prevailed in this city, that the Chancellor of New York had decided in favor of the claimants in the important case of the Trinity Church, which had been contested in law for many years, and which involves property to the amount of \$20,000,000; one of the principal heirs to which we learn, is Mr. George Brewer, of Kensington, in this city, an elderly gentleman, in moderate circumstances, formerly a clerk in the old United States Bank. It is stated that they have made a further claim to one hundred and thirty acres more, situated in the centre of the city of New York, which with the other lands, will not only embody the Church, but its revenues, as well as some of the most valuable real estate in that city. This property has been a subject of dispute ever since the close of the American revolution."

INCREASED REWARD.—The package of money and notes, belonging to several brokers of New York, and stolen from on board the steamboat Providence, has not yet been discovered. The reward offered for its return was on Thursday increased to two thousand dollars.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

SPIRITS CONSUMED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

We are indebted to the polite attention of Mr. Samuel Harris, merchant of Birmingham, England, for a copy of a pamphlet recently published, in which he examines the comparative temperance of the different classes of English Society. The greater apparent excess among the Operatives he attributes to two causes:—1st. That they generally get strong drink from home, and are often seen reeling, thither from the dram shops and ale houses.—2d. Not being much accustomed to strong potations, when they do indulge in them they are more easily overcome than those who are habitually and frequently drinking them. He shows very elaborately, that the total consumption in the United Kingdom, for 1830, was as follows:

	Imperial Gallons.
Foreign spirit,	4,673,759
British spirit,	22,744,271
Foreign wine spirit,	2,073,550
Beer spirit,	42,500,000
Total,	71,990,579

He calculates the price of the spirit, with an allowance for adulteration, at 2 shillings, per imperial gallon, at which the value of it is £43,194,346. The following is cited as a correct account of the occupation of families:—

	Upper and Middle Ranks.
Agricultural Occupiers,	250,000
Intertraders and Shopkeepers,	400,000
Proprietors, Annuitants, &c.,	600,000
Professionals,	50,000
Total,	1,340,000

	Operatives.
Agricultural Laborers,	850,000
Mining do.,	130,000
Millers, Bakers, Butchers, &c.,	900,000
Artificers, Builders, &c.,	250,000
Manufacturers,	400,000
Handicraftsmen,	180,000
Total,	2,000,000

He supposes the 2,000,000 families of Operatives to consume in various kinds of intoxicating liquors, annually, sixteen gallons of proof spirit each, or 32,000 gallons; which at 12s. per gallon is £19,200,000, or 49s. 6d. per annum, and 9s. 8d. per week each—a very large proportion of their earnings.

If their consumption be deducted from the total quantity, there remains 39,990,579 gallons to be consumed by 1,440,000 families in the upper and middle ranks; the value of which at 1s. per gallon is £23,990,346—or 40s. 10d. annually, at an expense of £18 yearly, and 7s. weekly to every family.

By this process of reasoning and comparison of parliamentary documents, the writer comes to the conclusion that the greatest drinkers in the United Kingdom are not the Operatives, but the upper and middle classes. Boston Journal.

Poverty and Wealth.—An aristocracy of wealth is impossible in a country where the property of an intestate father is divided equally among his children. An aristocracy of poverty is quite as impossible, and equally undesirable. If wealth is no recommendation, so neither is poverty; and if poverty alone should not diminish the respect paid to honor, virtue and talents, so neither should wealth. The envy therefore, which makes a mean spirit hate another's success, even though allied to shining merit, is as unbecoming as the servile abasement which worships at the altar of Mammon. Let us banish from our minds both these ignoble prejudices, and bestow respect wherever we recognize merit. Let us pay most deference where we most merit, and allow most influence to those who use it best.

Prevention of Cholera.—Jennison, of Cambridge, has published in the Boston Courier, a communication, with direction for preventing the



## EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, August 6, 1833.

### DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democrats of Talbot County, are invited to meet at the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY the 13th of August, at three o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of nominating four candidates to represent this county in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

At an election for Directors of the Branch Bank of the Farmers of Maryland at Easton, on Monday 5th inst, the following gentlemen were elected, to wit:—

For Easton and Talbot county.—Lambert W. Spencer, William H. Groome, John L. Kerr, Samuel T. Kennard, John M. G. Emory, Henry Holaday.

Cecil County.—Levin Gale.

Kent County.—William Barroll.

Queen Anne's County.—Dr. Robert Goldsborough.

Caroline County.—John Boon.

Somerset County.—Arnold E. Jacobs.

Worcester County.—John C. Handy.

The excitement which prevails in relation to the approaching nomination of a candidate to represent this Congressional District in the next Congress of the U. States, may justify, if not demand, some exposure of the principles, as we have understood them, which governed our friends in Talbot and Caroline counties, in passing resolutions recommending the selection of a candidate professing Democratic Republican principles. The party, or at least many prominent men of it, have been accused of treachery to our friends formerly attached to the old Federal party; they have been accused of selfish motives, of seeking to advance their individual interests or ambition, rather than the interest of the party. Such charges are unjust and unfounded.

In giving our views of the principles which governed our friends in Talbot and Caroline counties in the late conventions, it becomes necessary to look back a little; to survey the ground which we have passed over for a few years past, in order rightly to understand and appreciate our motives.

It will be recollected, that in the contest of 1824, when General Jackson was first a candidate for the Presidency, he found but few supporters in these counties. The electoral vote was given for William H. Crawford, then recognised as the Democratic Republican candidate, he receiving generally the support of the Democratic Republicans, while the vote of the Federal party (now the National Republican) was given generally for Mr. Adams.

In 1828, the Democratic party of this district, displeased and dissatisfied with the manner of Mr. Adams' election, and disapproving of the measures of his administration very generally espoused the cause of General Jackson, whom they considered, the candidate of their party. To him they looked for the support of the principles for which they had long contended, and with which his whole political life had been identified. It is true that some distinguished members of the Federal party, considering the choice only one between two evils, preferred Gen. Jackson to Mr. Adams, and thus gave him their support. With his policy generally, both his Democratic and Federal friends have expressed their entire satisfaction.—His Democratic friends, because they considered it in accordance with the principles of Democracy; his Federal friends, because they saw in it a frank and honest, though liberal, action on the principles he professed.

Some of the party it is true, have not approved of certain measures of Gen. J's administration, but in the general, he has received their earnest support; and indeed, by most, he has been considered, the man under Heaven, best calculated to preserve our National Union and State Rights. Our attachment has not been to the man, but to his measures.

Matters, however, are somewhat changed. Gen. Jackson having been elected for his last term, the crisis seems to demand that a man's principles be known. Without a candidate in view we wish to revert to principles; we wish to set land marks by which to steer our future course. We are not singular in this, we have a strong example. What was done by the Jackson party in the great city of Baltimore?

—As early as the 6th of December last, at a general meeting of the party they Resolved, that they would no longer be called by the name of Jackson or any other name, that they would resume their old name of Democratic Republicans; that their principles were identified with the Democratic Republican party, and that they would be known by that name. What have Talbot and Caroline done, more than this? Have they excluded any man or body of men? certainly not. They have only re-asserted their principles. If our friends formerly of the old Federal party, are acting on principle, they will be with us still. They are Democratic Republicans in principle, although unwilling to bear the name. But we are attached to the name. It has borne us through former wars of opinion and we are not willing to give it up. It has distinguished the party throughout the country, why then shall we reject it? If our Federal friends are the advocates of a strong national government erected on the ruins of our state governments; if they give to our constitution the constructive powers claimed for it by the National or Federal Republicans; if they go for a high protective tariff, a national Bank, and internal improvements, then indeed, they are not with us, and we wish not their support.

—If on the one hand, we differ only in our prejudices for names, are we not mutually prejudiced? But if on the other hand our party is composed of heterogeneous or discordant materials, then we are certainly right in reverting to principles, to know who are with us in truth.

To give, however, to our resolutions the most narrow, contracted view, which some would give them, and what even then is so odious in them? Shall we be censured, abused and accused of treachery to our friends, because we happen to think the time has arrived when our old principles should be reasserted, and that true policy demands that an individual known as a Democratic Republican, who, not only goes with us in principle, but is not ashamed of our name, should be selected as our candidate for Congress? We are not wanting in confidence in our friends, but we think that true policy demands this course. We ask of our friends to reflect, to be temperate. If we agree in principle, let us not, in disputing about names and shadows, lose sight of the substance. Harmony and concert of action is all that is necessary to insure success. Neither Talbot nor Caroline wishes to press a favorite candidate.—They act from principle only, and from a desire to press forward the great interests of the party. We may be wrong in our views of the best policy, but it is certainly an honest error.

### GENERAL JOHN COFFEE.

We merely announced, on reading it, the other day, the death of this brave and patriotic citizen. We had not time, then, to do more. Our feelings prompt us (for we knew him well) to say that he always appeared to us to resemble the idea we had formed of Cincinnati, more than other modern soldiers. In his person he was tall, well made, and of commanding size—he had a dark complexion, doubtless the effect of exposure to the winds of Heaven, and a fine penetrating and eagle eye. He was mild, gentle, of most amiable disposition, and true in his friendships. He resembled some broad, deep, onward flowing river, whose surface is smooth and tranquil; but when pent up between rocks and amidst passes, announces by its power, that it must go through, nor will it be resisted, even though such a gap ensue as was once made at the junction of the Potomac and Shenandoah, at Harper's Ferry. So was General Coffee in battle. This deep, tranquil cast of countenance only indicated what were the powers of the man if roused; and these were clearly disclosed in the famous battle of Tal ushatce, which preceded the victory of New Orleans. General Jackson could not have entrusted the most important fight to better hands. He, no doubt, knew his man. In the great battle of the South, General Coffee again signalled himself, as he did afterwards in several battles with the Indians. He was the mountain torrent at Talladega, E-muchaf, Epotichopo. At Emuchaf he was badly wounded, and consigned to the surgeon and a litter—but while in the hands of one, and enduring great agony on the other, the retreating army, on the occasion of the Battle of Creek, (called Enotichopo Creek,) was rallied by his sudden appearance at its head. Roused by the sound of the retreat, he flew from his litter, mounted his horse, and pointed and led the way to the charge. His presence, united with General Jackson's, stayed the retreat, restored order to the flying ranks, and won the day.

Such was the confidence reposed in General Coffee, that he had only to speak, and gather around him two thousand brave fellows to attack Pensacola. General Jackson wanted these men—told General Coffee to raise them, and they were there, as if by magic.

Gen. Coffee's bravery was not that of the ambitious and bloody warrior. It took root in its country's cause—in its justice—and being convinced that the war was righteous, he put his life at hazard with no more concern about it, than he felt when he took the plough to prepare the ground for the seed that was destined to be cast into it, and upon the returns of which his family depended for support.

Nothing makes a man so brave as a righteous cause. Gen. Coffee would engage in no other. He was, we really believe a Christian. The manner of his death confirms this. It is said he gave proof of the faith of the Christian in his last moments. He blessed his family with a Christian's composure, and a Christian's hope.

We shall always remember him—his plain unostentatious dress—mild, gentle, composed manners, obliging and confiding disposition—and the halo of his victories, lighted up by that last one over the king of terrors, all go to make up a character which is worthy of imitation, and ought to be loved.

This little tribute we owe to one, who amidst all party bickerings, and party strife, knew how to cherish a friendship previously formed, and to respect an opponent in politics. This is saying a good deal for a citizen now-a-days, and it evinces a moral courage which few few know how to cultivate and still fewer ever feel.—*Philad. Herald.*

*Anecdote of a Sailor.*—During the prevalence of the cholera last year in this Borough, a sailor of decent appearance called at Mr. W. S. Lacoste's boarding house, and frankly told him that he was a drift at the mercy of the elements, without a harbor a-head; or a shot in the locker, and if perchance he should founder in the street, he supposed, Lacoste, who was never known to be backward in extending relief to a fellow creature in distress, and who perceived a warrant for the poor fellow's honesty in his countenance, readily tendered him a bed and a seat at his table, until it should be better times with him, which friendly offer Jack accepted with much joy. Not readily meeting with a vessel to ship on board of, however, our hero became impatient, and after making a suitable acknowledgment of his gratitude to his kind and generous host, and promising to quit the shore as soon as it was in his power, he left his house and embarked for New York. Twelve months had rolled on, and the sailor had entirely escaped from L's memory, when one day last week, a seaman, very neatly clad, and of a prepossessing countenance, called at his house and without any preface, thus accosted him:—

"Here are \$200, I wish you to take as much of it as you want to pay yourself for your generosity to me, and keep the balance till I call for it. I am just off to sea, and if I should go to Old Davy, why, you see, I had rather you should have it than any body I know."

"Why, who are you, and what claim have I to your money?"

"Oh, then, you have forgot the poor sailor you took out of the street last year, and treat-

ed so kindly—but he has not forgot you."—So saying, he forced the money upon his benefactor, adding, "I know if I get back safe, I shall find the money safe, and if I don't, why keep it and welcome. And here (pulling a lottery ticket from his pocket) here, take this, and if it draws a prize, keep that too. Then giving Mr. L. a cordial shake of the hand, he left him and went on board his vessel, which in an hour after was under way for a foreign port.

In less than 24 hours after his departure, Mr. L. called at a Lottery Office to enquire the fate of Jack's ticket, when he had the satisfaction to learn that its numbers had drawn the handsome sum of \$1000—Jack's share of the prize money being \$250.—*Norfolk Herald.*

**A CROW QUESTION.**—Among the laws passed at the last session of the New Hampshire Legislature was one to repeal a previous act granting a bounty upon the destruction of crows. This repeal was made in consequence of a practice extensively prevalent, of procuring crows' eggs, and hatching them under hens, and bringing them forward for the premium. It was urged, that owing to this practice, the bounty was calculated rather to increase than diminish the robbers of the corn fields.

It admits of a doubt, we think, whether the repeal of the law was most sagacious step which the Legislature could have adopted under the circumstances. It is well known, or ought to be, that a hen cannot lay crows' eggs, though she may hatch them; and, as she would not be so likely to injure the morals of the young crows and teach them bad habits, as the parent bird, it appears to us, that the practice of procuring crows' eggs ought to have been encouraged, as the most effectual means of bringing the crows under the control of the Legislature. The eggs once procured, and may either eat them or have them hatched, as it pleases; but if left with their "natural protector," they are sure to be carefully nursed, and taught all kinds of naughty tricks, until they are able to shift for themselves, and set even the Legislature at defiance.

The editor of the New York Advertiser—Mr. Dwight—says that his *History of the Hartford Convention* will probably be ready for the press in two or three weeks, and will be published in as short a time thereafter as the nature of the case will admit. He says that it will be found very different from any speculations which have been formed as to its probable character. This, we suppose, is intended as a sort of a filip to public curiosity; but the book will no doubt prove highly interesting, and have a ready sale.—*Balt. Gaz.*

In the Superior Court, in New York, on Monday last, a case was tried in which the proprietor of one of the Greenwich Omnibuses was defendant. The action was brought for the recovery of damages for the injury sustained by a boy, run over by the Omnibus in January last. It was proved that the coach was going too fast at the time. The accident occurred at a corner, and by an ordinance of the Corporation, no one must ride or drive round a corner otherwise than at a walk, under a penalty of five dollars. The cases were not an aggravated one; no bones were broken; the horses were going at a moderate pace, and in charge of a careful driver. Verdict for the plaintiff, \$175.

**Harvest in the Far West.**—The Missouri Republican of the 16th, says a most bountiful harvest has crowned the labours of the farmers of that state and of Illinois. At that date, the wheat crop had been generally secured, and proved to be very abundant, far more than sufficient for the home supply.

One of the most extraordinary occurrences of Modern times, was lately witnessed on the line of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. A Mr. Whelden who left Easton, in this state, on the 27th of June 1832, was attacked on the 15th of August at 5 o'clock, P. M. and at 7 o'clock the next morning was to all appearance dead. In an hour after he was placed in a coffin, and taken to the burial place.—Here, as the coffin lay beside the grave, a deep moaning was heard, and immediate suspicion of the fact inducing the people to remove the coffin lid, Whelden exhibited signs of life.—He was removed, and is now in the borough of Easton, alive and well.

**U. S. schr. Porpoise.**—A letter from Lieutenant McIntosh to the Secretary of the Navy announces his arrival at Pensacola, on the 19th inst. from the Cuba station, in consequence of the yellow fever and cholera appearing on board. Of the former, there were seven, and of the latter two cases. On leaving the coast of Cuba, the ship rapidly recovered, with one exception, a boy, who died of the fever.—But four cases remained at the above date, one of whom had previously been an invalid and the others are out of danger.

Some improvements have been made by Dr. Smith, of Washington city, in the properties and modes of operation of the magnetic needle, the importance and success of which have been practically observed and publicly attested by Captain Kennedy, of the U. S. Frigate Java.

**DIED.** At Philadelphia, on Saturday, 27th ultimo, in the 60th year of his age, Commodore WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, of the United States Navy.

His funeral took place on Monday afternoon, which was attended by the officers of the army and navy then in Philadelphia.

**BALTIMORE PRICES.** August 5.

Wheat, white, bush.	\$1 25 a 1 30
do. best red.	1 16 a 1 19
do. ord. to good (Md.)	1 10 a 1 15
Corn, white	60 a 63

### For Rent and Sale.

**THE** subscriber wishes to sell out his **STOCK OF GOODS,** at Crocker's Ferry, consisting of a general assortment, suitable for a country store; also, he would rent his **STORE HOUSE,** and give possession immediately.—This is an excellent stand for business, situated immediately on the waters of the National River, formerly the property of the late John Cropper, Esq.

### —ALSO—

**TO RENT FOR 1834.**

**THE** Store House, Granary and Corn Crib; also, three Dwelling Houses, situated at Upper Hunting Creek; also, the Store House and Dwelling where the subscriber now resides. This property is in excellent repair, and a good stand for business; also a Farm in the North West Fork, where Isaac Leaverton lately died; and a Farm where Newton Andrews now lives in Caroline county. For terms, make early application to **JACOB C. WILLSON,** Upper Hunting Creek, Aug. 6. 3w

## Independent order of ODD FELLOWS.

A PROCESSION of this order will take place in Easton, on the 10th of August, next, (the Anniversary of Miller Lodge) on which occasion the Grand Lodge of Maryland will be present; all Brothers of the order are invited to join.

The Procession will proceed through the principal streets, to the Methodist Protestant Church, where an Oration will be delivered. The public are respectfully invited.—The galleries will be appropriated for the ladies. Easton, Aug. 6.

## MARYLAND.

**Talbot County Orphans' Court,** 2nd day of August A. D. 1833.

On application of Joseph Turner, Administrator of Thomas Kirby, 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 2nd day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

Test, **J. A. PRICE, Reg'r.** of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

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 Thomas Kirby, 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 day of February next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 2nd day of August, 1833. **JOSEPH TURNER, Adm'r.** of Thomas Kirby, dec'd.

aug 6 3w

## BALTIMORE SATURDAY VISITER.

A Family Newspaper. Containing the Foreign and Domestic News of the week—A Price Current of the Markets, (carefully corrected),—Prices of Stocks and Bank Note List—Together with a variety of Miscellaneous Matter—for the instruction and amusement of its readers.

The Publishers, on commencing a new volume, have considerably improved the paper, and made such arrangements, as will enable them to obtain Selections from the most popular Periodicals of the day.—They therefore may confidently promise the patrons of the "Visiter," to present them with Reading Matter of the choicest description—and at an early period as any of their co-temporaries. Great care will be observed in the variety served up, to blend the useful with the entertaining.

The Baltimore Saturday Visiter, is published weekly, on the largest size sheet, by **CLOUD & POWDER, No. 1, S. Gay Street, Baltimore.**

The terms are only \$2 per annum, if paid in advance.

Those Editors who exchange with the "Visiter," are and are disposed to aid the circulation, shall meet with a return of favor if they will copy the above.

Baltimore, June, 1833.—Aug. 6.

## Good luck again at the Easton LOTTERY OFFICE.

Sold to a Gentleman in town, combination, 9, 36, 42, a prize of \$400. Also a prize of \$30 in the Delaware Lottery, Class 29. Who also sold a short time since, a prize of \$1,600, one of \$100 and one of \$40.

New York Lottery, Extra Class No. 22, to be drawn on Wednesday, August 7th, 1833. All Prizes and no Blanks.

**SPLENDID SCHEME.**

1 prize \$15,000	5 prizes \$1,000
1 " 3,000	5 " 400
1 " 2,000	40 " 100
1 " 1,800	58 " 40
1 " 1,500	58 " 30

Tickets \$5, shares in proportion at the lucky Lottery office of **P. SACKET,** two doors from the Post office, EASTON, MD.

aug 6

## Bill in Talbot county Court,

Sitting as a Court of Chancery.

May Term, 1833.

**ORDERED** by the Court, (a former order of this court not having been published,) that the report of William Haddaway, Trustee for

sale of certain property in the above cause mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the third Monday of November next, provided a copy of this order be inserted, once in each of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in the town of Easton, before the first day of October next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$2007.00.

True copy.

**JOHN B. ECCLESTON.**

Test, J. Lookerman, Clerk.

aug 6

## Bill in Talbot county Court,

Sitting as a Court of Chancery.

May Term, 1833.

**ORDERED** by the Court that the report of William Hayward, Jun'r, Trustee for

sale of the Lands and real estate in the above cause and proceedings mentioned, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown, before the third Monday of November next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in the town of Easton, before the first day of October next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$1060.00.

True copy.

**JOHN B. ECCLESTON.**

Test, J. Lookerman, Clerk.

aug 6

## New and Splendid Assortment of



## BOOTS & SHOES.

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

**PETER TARR.**

april 9

## Collector's Second Notice.

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

**PHILIP MACKEY, Collector.**

april 16

## Caroline Camp-Meeting.

A Camp-meeting will be held by the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the woods adjoining Denton, to commence on FRIDAY, the 9th August, and to conclude on the following Wednesday.—To those acquainted with this situation nothing is necessary to be said in its favor; to such as are unacquainted with it, we would say, no place on this shore possesses more advantages than this; no place is more level or better shaded than this, while at the same time there is no underling or small timber on the ground, the shade being formed entirely by very tall trees. There is in Denton a very extensive supply of water, surpassed in quality by none on this shore. Persons from a distance, either in vessels or otherwise will find no difficulty in attending this camp meeting—it being situated within three hundred yards of the Choptank river.

The preachers from the adjoining circuits, the Methodists generally, and all friends of such meetings, are most cordially invited to attend by **THE MANAGERS.** Denton, Caroline co. E. S. Md. July 9

## THE STEAM BOAT



## GOV. WOLCOTT.

Capt. WM. W. VIRDIN, will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rock Hall, Cornea, and Chestertown, returning will leave Chestertown at 5 o'clock on Friday morning, Cornea at about 10, and Rock Hall at about 12 noon, and arrive in Baltimore at 4 P. M.

**WM. OWEN, Agent.**

april 30

## The Steam Boat Maryland



## CAPTAIN TAYLOR.

WILL leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge, (via the Company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (via the Company's wharf at Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore every Monday morning at half past 6 o'clock for Centerville, (via the Company's wharf on Carica Creek) and Chestertown, and return to Baltimore the same day.

All baggage and packages at the risk of the owners thereof.

April 9

## 150 NEGROES WANTED.

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

**THOS. M. JONES.**

may 7

## A CARD.

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

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

oct 9

## WANTED.

## 350 NEGROES

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

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

**JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.**

Baltimore.

may 29

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of 2 writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and 3 other writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, and to me directed by the Clerks thereof at the suits of Isaac Atkinson, Administrator with the will annexed of Robert Kemp, 1 at the suit of Lucretia Valiant, 1 at the suit of Samuel Harrison use of Richard Spencer use of John Kennard use of William Tiffany and Company, 1 at the suit of James Frazier use of Richard Frazier as to \$52 75 cents with interest from the 16th November 1826 and use of Samuel Lecompte for residue, and 1 at the suit of Samuel Roberts use of Jenkins & Stevens, against Bennett Bracco, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton for cash on TUESDAY the 13th day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all that farm or plantation situate in Miles River Neck, called Bracco's Addition, containing 290 acres of land more or less, seized and taken as the lands of Bennett Bracco, to satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by **WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.**

July 23 4w

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against Levin Mills, at the suit of John Arringdale, use of Nicholas Hammond, will be sold at public sale for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 13th of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all that farm or plantation of him said Levin Mills, situate in the Chapel District, in Talbot county, on which Levin Mills, Jr. now resides, consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, to wit: part of a tract of land called Fork, and part of a tract of land called Halsey, containing 190 acres of land more or less—also an adjoining tract of land called Forrest and Dike, containing 113 acres of land more or less—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by **WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.**

July 25

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of seven writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against Bennett Bracco, at the suits of the following persons, viz: 1 at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, assignee of James B. Ringgold, one at the suit of Solomon Lowe, one at the suit of William K. Lambdin, one at the suit of John Goldsborough and Anna Caroline Hammond, Adm's. D. B. N. of Nicholas Hammond, one at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, against Samuel Roberts, Henry Cripp and Bennett Bracco, surviving obligors of Edward Roberts and William A. Leonard, also a venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, and to me directed against said Bennett Bracco, at the suit of Wm. Hayward, Jr. use of John Grandall, use of William Broadwell, of Baltimore will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, for cash, on TUESDAY the 13th day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all those lands devised by John Bracco, to the said Bennett Bracco in and by his last will, bearing date the twenty ninth day of July, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety four, and deposited among the records of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, and in the said will described as his dwelling plantation, where Robert Hall formerly lived, with all the lands thereto adjoining which he held either by patent or purchase, after the quantity of four hundred acres should be laid out, including



## POETRY.

We should be glad to know something more than the initials of the name of the author of the following uncommonly spirited lines, which appear in the London Athenaeum.—N. Y. Ev. Post.

O, Italy! I've breathed thy skies  
And wandered by thy streams,  
And dreamt, in boyhood's ecstasies,  
Its foolish fervid dreams.  
How calmly on thy lost estate  
So ruined now, and desolate  
Thy sun of glory gleams!

The sun—the very sun—of old  
That flashed from Caesar's roof of gold.  
Wrap thee in sackcloth, Italy!  
Strew ashes on thy brow;  
Thou hast but Roman memory  
And Roman bonfires now.  
Oh! land of Gods! what! quailed and dumb  
Before thy slave—thy Noricum—  
Thou first of nations! Thou?

On Roman soil, 'mid Roman graves  
Can sons of Romans crawl as slaves?  
O! could thy Scipio see thee now,  
Where'er his ashes rest,—  
The seal of bondage on thy brow,  
His badge upon thy breast!  
His bride—his Italy—his own!  
The leman of a despot's throne,  
The slave of his behest,  
By monarchs spoiled, by priests befooled,  
The minion of the Gods he ruled.

Yet wonder not thy sky is dim,  
Thou queen of sunny climes,  
Thy history's iron leaves are grim  
With thy recorded crimes;  
Aye, crimes! for all the land that fills  
The pages of thy chronicles;  
The eulogistic chimes  
Of all that hymn thy Roman praise  
And call thy slaughters victories.

O, thou hadst quaffed to drunkenness  
Ambition's gory wine,  
An' triumphed till no lip could bless  
The name of thee and thine;  
And culled from every land a curse  
Throughout thy Roman universe  
From Egypt to the Rhine;  
By every homestead of the free  
Were nourished hearts that hated thee.

What lessons—ruined conqueror!—  
From these ambition learns,  
Where dimly in the sepulchre  
The lamp of glory burns?  
Just lighting up its gorgeous glooms,  
To tell us nations have their toms,  
As heroes have their urns;  
And mocking, with its mournful state,  
That wicked folly—to be great.

The hero fool of Macedonia  
Might parallel with thee,  
Ye both have left to worlds ye won  
A name and homely.  
O'er thee! the earth's resistless lord  
Now wields the crozier and the sword,  
Alternate tyranny.  
And He! some unmemorial'd sod  
Covers his dust—the demigod!

He! or of Ammon's godlike race,  
Or Philip's warlike son,  
Went forth from his paternal Thracian  
To die at Babylon.  
The mighty madman! O how soon  
O'erwhelmed at his highest noon,  
Like an eclipsed sun.  
He had ambitions utmost vow,  
Grew great—and perished—so did'st thou!

And yet, O Italy! 'mid all  
The evils thou hast done,  
Men wail and wonder at thy fall,  
Thou mighty—ruined one!  
They wonder, when the West and East  
Are thronging forth to freedom's feast,  
Her Jubilee begun,  
Mingling their voices as they come,  
Immortal Helot! thou art dumb.

O, thou wilt come! In freedom's hall  
Is still a place for thee—  
O, join—the nations on thee call—  
Communion with the free.  
Up! tyrants are the glorious spoil—  
Up! sweep the locusts from thy soil—  
From Rhetia to the sea;  
Up! share with us that gift divine  
Our fathers' sons have won from thee.

J. K. B.

## NEW STORE.

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

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

**HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE.**

**GROCERIES.**  
Brown Sugars, Loaf do. Coffee

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

**W. & T. H. JENKINS**  
RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have just received and opened a fresh supply of new summer

**GOODS,**  
recently purchased at the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore.  
Very grateful for the increasing patronage of the public, they hope to deserve a continuance of it, by keeping such an assortment of

**FASHIONABLE GOODS,**  
AS WILL SUIT ALL TASTES.  
Their new supply embraces all kinds of  
**Crockery Ware and Groceries,**  
which they will sell low for the cash.  
Easton, July 9, 1833.

## LOOK HERE.

HAVING been appointed by the Commissioners of the town of Easton, Collector of the taxes for 1833, and having bonded for the performance thereof, I take this method to inform the citizens that I am now ready to receive their amounts. I shall generally be at the office of Thomas C. Nichols, Esq. with the Levy List, prepared to receive payments from such as will call to pay. The condition of my bond is, that I shall deliver within ten days after receiving the Levy List, to every person aforesaid, a ticket of the amount of his or her assessment or leave such ticket at the place of residence, or at his or her tenement, this having been done, all those who refuse or neglect to come forward and pay their accounts I must forthwith proceed to collect by levying execution on the property of such delinquent, and if I do not close the whole Levy List within three months my Bond is liable to be put in suit. The smallittance allowed me for collecting, will not justify my having much trouble or waiting; for levying execution and selling property I am allowed \$1.00 cost—this I hope I shall in no instance have to demand, but I wish to be distinctly understood that if their accounts are not settled by the 20th of July next, I shall proceed to levy and demand my cost. Take care, do not let the time slip.  
W. M. C. RIDGWAY.

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

**Tailoring Establishment.**  
**ANDREW OEHLEB,**  
**TAILOR,**

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

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

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

**Sheriff's Last Notice.**

THE undersigned gives notice to all persons interested that but a short time remains for him to complete his collection of officer's fees for the present year, and begs leave to apprise them that all who shall be found delinquent after the first day of September next, must expect to be proceeded against according to law, without respect to persons.

Those individuals who have not yet complied with the promises given at May Term, by which they obtained time on executions, will bear in mind that they are in "jeopardy every hour," and that there is but one way to relieve themselves and their property. These are plain hints, and it is hoped will be understood.

Suits have already been threatened on the Sheriff's bond, on account of these delinquencies, and therefore indulgence cannot be reasonably looked for.  
JO. GRAHAM, Deputy. Shff.  
July 9

## Take Notice.

THOSE persons that passed their notes for property bought at the sale of Robert Bartlett's estate, are informed that they are now due, and a punctual payment is expected by  
JOHN KEMP, Admr.  
July 23

## Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER



**EMILY JANE,**  
**ROBINSON LEONARD, Master.**

The EMILY JANE has been recently built of the very best materials that our country will afford; copperfastened and coppered, and handsomely fitted and prepared for passengers with a good cabin. The Emily Jane will resume the occupation of the fine schooner Edgar, and commence her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on SUNDAY morning 21st July, leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning leave Baltimore on WEDNESDAY at the above named hour throughout the season regularly as the Edgar has done.  
N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will transact all business pertaining to the packet concern, will be thankfully received and strictly attended to, and all freights intended for the subscriber will be thankfully received at the granary at Easton Point or elsewhere, at all times.  
The public's obedient servant.  
JOSHUA E. LEONARD.  
July 23 cowst

## SCHOONER



**SELIM.**

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

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

April 12th, 1833.

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

The correspondence which has been saved, and of which, therefore, no copies are desired, are the records of the letters written by the Secretary of the Treasury to Presidents and Cashiers of Banks, from the 1st of October, 1819, to the 30th of February 1833; all the correspondence relating to the Revolutionary claims under the act of 15th May, 1829, and to claims of Virginia officers to half pay, under the act of 5th July, 1832; and to applications for the benefits of the acts of the 2d March, 1831, and 14th July, 1832, for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States. Copies of some circular letters and instructions, written by the Secretary have also been preserved, and it is requested that before a copy be made of any circular letter or instruction, written by the Secretary of the Treasury, the date and object of the circular be first stated to the Department, and its wishes on the subject ascertained.  
LOUIS McLANE,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

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

## FOR SALE.

THE GRIST and SAW MILL with the FARM of 240 acres of Land attached to it formerly the estate of the late Thos. J. Seab. The terms will be accommodating, and on application to the subscriber a further description will be given of the property.

EDWARD HARRIS,  
near Queenstown  
July 9th, 1833. 4w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the second day of July, 1833, by Thomas Bailey, Esq., a Justice of the Peace and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself by the name of EDWARD JOHNSON, says he was born free, and was raised on Carroll's Manor by his uncle Henry Rosier, but was committed as the slave of Thomas Davis, living in Montgomery county, Maryland. Said colored man is about nineteen years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, has a large scar on the back of his neck occasioned by a fall, also a scar on his forehead by the kick of a horse; had on when committed, blue fitted cotton shirt, coarse lace boots, and old straw hat. The owner of the above described colored man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden,  
Baltimore City and County Jail.  
July 11—16

## CAMP MEETING.

A CAMP MEETING will be held at the Bay-side, to commence the 16th of August, and close the 21st. All articles for trade will be excluded from the ground except bread, and the person engaged who will supply this. Hicksters will please take warning.  
July 16

## EASTON ACADEMY.

A Public Examination of the Scholars belonging to this Institution will be held on Thursday and Friday the 15th and 16th of August next, at the Academy, at which the Parents and Guardians of the Pupils, and the friends of education, are respectfully invited to attend. After the examination, the Summer vacation will commence and the schools be again opened on Monday, the 25th day of September.—By the Board.

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.  
Easton, July 30, 1833. (G)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That application will be made for renewal of three certificates, of half shares of stock in the Union Bank of Maryland, which are either lost or mislaid, issued in the name of Wm. MacCreary, and now standing on the books of the said bank in his name.

LETITIA MAC CREERY.  
The Fredericktown Examiner, Hagerstown Torch Light, and Easton Whig, will publish the above once a week for four weeks, and forward certificates to the office of the American, and charge American office.  
July 30 4w

## Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, by way of auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of Talbot county Court House, on TUESDAY the Third day of September next, between the hours of twelve o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, ALL THAT FARM OR PLANTATION of Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart, on which she formerly resided, situate near the head of Wye River, in Talbot county, consisting of the tracts or parts of the tracts of land following, that is to say: "Winkleton," "Mitchell's Lot," "Little Britton," "Bonney's Reserve," and "Winkles's Portage," lying near the public main road leading from Easton to Wye Mill, and containing the quantity of three hundred and ten acres of land, more or less.

By the terms of the Decree, a credit of one and two years will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser executing to the Trustee, as such, a bond with such security as he shall approve of, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. And upon the ratification of the said sale by the Court, and the payment of the whole of the purchase money, together with the interest, and not before, the Trustee will convey to the purchaser, his heirs and assigns, the lands so sold to him as aforesaid, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the defendant. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, which will be shown to them by John G. Thomas, Esq. who resides thereon. The improvements are good, the meadow lands are said to be the finest in the county, and the whole estate very valuable.  
WM. HAYWARD, Jr. Trustee.  
July 30, 1833.

## Valuable Land for sale.

Kent Fort Manor Land, on Kent Island near Kent Point.

Green's Creek Farm will be sold on accommodating terms, it lies adjoining the Farm on which the subscriber resides, and contains about TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, on which there is a good frame DWELLING HOUSE, with two rooms below and two above. This farm has an abundance of Wood; but should the purchaser require it, more wood and cleared land will be sold with it—Green's Creek Farm as it is now enclosed, lies on the Eastern Bay, but it can be laid off so as to lay on the Chesapeake Bay also—as the distance across does not much exceed a mile; and from the Dwelling there is a good view of both Bays, they being about equally distant; the arable land is now rich—and sea grass and other good manures are in great abundance, and very convenient to the fields. No situation on the Island excels this for good health and the conveniences of fishing, gunning, &c. For terms apply to  
SAMUEL A. CHEW,  
Kent Island.

Should the above Farm not be sold before the first day of August next, it will then be for rent to a good tenant.  
July 23

## Farm for Sale.

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

JOHN W. JENKINS.  
Talbot county, may 28th 4w

## TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen,  
I offer myself as a candidate for the next Sheriffship. Should you see fit to elect me, I pledge myself to execute the duties of said office to the best of my abilities.  
JOSEPH GRAHAM.  
Easton, July 9th, 1833.

## A GREAT BARGAIN.

I WILL Sell at a very reduced price, and on a long credit, that very valuable

**TRACT OF LAND,**  
called SHARP'S ISLAND, if application be made soon.—Persons wishing to make a profitable investment, would do well to embrace this offer.  
THEODORE DENNY, agent,  
for Jos. W. Reynolds.

Easton, north 16

## \$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 8th inst. from the subscriber, residing at the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, State of Maryland, about eight miles from the city of Annapolis, a young Negro man, twenty two years of age, of dark complexion, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches in height, of stout frame, who calls himself HOMAGE GIBSON.

I will give Fifty Dollars to any person who will apprehend said Negro so that I get him again. If he is taken out of the District of Columbia, or State of Maryland, I will pay One Hundred Dollars, if he is secured so that I him, and will pay all reasonable travelling expenses if brought home to me.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.  
The editors of the Examiner, in Frederick Town and Whig, Easton, will insert the above advertisement six times and forward their accounts to the Maryland Gazette office for payment.  
July 30 6w

## Farmers' Bank of Maryland.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

26th June, 1833.

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

By order,  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.  
July 2

## Easton Female Seminary.

Miss NICOLS & Mrs. SCULL.

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

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

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

Also the Latin and French Languages.

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

N. B. Accommodation at Mrs. Nicols's can be had at moderate prices for 10 or 12 young ladies, who will be under the immediate supervision of Miss Nicols.  
July 9

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

## WILSON & TAYLOR

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

## A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

## DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, all selected with great care from the latest importations; their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call.  
Easton, April 30

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

## A FRESH SUPPLY OF

## MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:  
Dr. Scudder's Eye Water,  
Morphine, Emetine, Strichnine, Corine, Pipperine, Oil Cubebs Solidified Copiva, Oil of Cantharidin, Donarozized Laudanum,  
Ditto Opium, Iodine,  
Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyosciamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES, and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 16, &c.  
Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.  
Easton, dec 18

## BOARDING.

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

## CALEB BROWN.

N. B. Parents or guardians of children from the country, who may wish to place them at school in town, can have them accommodated with boarding by the subscriber, and the strictest attention paid to their morals and comfort.  
Jan 23 G 4w

## SAMUEL OZMON,

## CABINET MAKER.

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

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

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

He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.  
Easton, July 4

## Independent order of

## ODD FELLOWS.

A PROCESSION of this order will take place in Easton, on the 10th of August next, (the Anniversary of Miller Lodge) on which occasion the Grand Lodge of Maryland will be present; all Brothers of the order are invited to join.  
Easton, July 23

## WOOL.

## LYMAN REED & CO.

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE.

## DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of

wool. Letters post paid asking information respecting the wool market, will receive immediate attention.

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

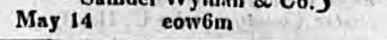
May 14 cow6m

## PETER W. WILLIS,

## CLOCK AND WATCH

## MAKER,

AND GOLD AND SILVER SMITH, DENTON, Maryland.



Will repair the shortest notice, Chronometers, Levers, Lepines, Horizontal, Duplex, Repeating and Vertical Watches.—Weekly and Daily Brass and Wood Clocks.

N. B. In consequence of an arrangement with one of the principal houses in Baltimore, P. W. W. can furnish to order any kind of time piece on the most accommodating terms, and at the shortest notice.  
march 23 4w

## PEOPLE'S LINE

## FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Via the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

DAILY, AT HALF PAST SIX O'CLOCK, A. M.

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

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

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

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

Passage to Philadelphia, TWO Dollars.

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

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

## Farm for



# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.—No. 66.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1833.

WHOLE No. 274.

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

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

No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

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

From the Lexington (Ky.) Spirit of Washington.

We would call the attention of our readers to the following letter of Professor Dudley, on the nature, treatment, &c. of cholera. It was prepared by the learned Professor to answer the many inquiries of his professional correspondents, and we have obtained the writer's consent to insert it in our columns.

Dear Sir: I have been written to by a number of our friends, all embracing the topic of your letter, the prevailing epidemic of this place. The opinions of medical men upon this as upon most other professional subjects are not found to correspond.

I have no pride of opinion upon it myself, having long since been taught to place a humble estimate upon that ephemeral eclat, which arises out of an excited state of public feeling, and which is forgotten as soon as the causes which produce it have passed away. But while there is considerable variety of opinion about the remedies to be used, there can be no difference among medical men, about the necessity of correcting the morbid water discharges, and of establishing thick or consistent evacuations from the bowels of every patient the subject of cholera. Every physician and nurse concurs in this sentiment, that upon the accomplishment of this object depends the immediate safety, and the ultimate recovery of the sick; while it is admitted by all, that death must supervene where this is not effected.

The suspension of the healthy action of the stomach, liver and kidneys, in cholera, is familiarly known to every observer: nor is the pale, shrunken and cold state of the surface, with a consequent accumulation of blood in the internal organs, less satisfactorily understood. With these facts before him, recorded in the books and made manifest in the appearance of the cholera patient, the practitioner is required to trace out the general principles by which he is to be governed in the administration of medicine. Cases very analogous to epidemic cholera occurred in my practice early last year, from which my pupils, and two resident physicians, both former pupils, inferred my practice, should follow.

Whatever the cause of the epidemic may be, the principal force of it is spent upon the digestive organs, and especially the stomach and bowels; while it is upon the same organs that medicinal impression is made with a view to cure. So far then as the cause of cholera may be conceived to be located in the stomach, emetics are suggested to the mind with a view to its removal; just as a person who has swallowed a dose of arsenic would expect relief from the same remedies. I have long been in the habit of using active emetics successfully in the convulsive forms of hysteria proceeding from the derangement of the digestive organs; and in cholera of the spasmodic form, I have not been less pleased with their effects, since they invariably mitigate, and generally subdue the disposition to cramps altogether. By the mechanical agitation of the internal organs from free vomiting, or high efforts to vomit, the blood is driven to the surface of the body, the coldness of the skin removed, the internal organs relieved in part of congestion, and the vital energies restored, where any power of reaction is left. Where reaction cannot be effected by emetics, the system is insusceptible to any impression. This remark is based upon the fact that I have seen more cases terminate in death, without any manifestations of reaction, where no emetics had been used, than where they had been given with a liberal hand.

Again, emetics possess the power of suspending watery secretions in the bowels, when administered so as to excite free vomiting. But above all, if conceived them valuable, as possessing the faculty of arousing the stomach to the lively and active impression of calomel; a chloretic superior to all others, for the purpose of exciting bilious secretion, and of securing thick or consistent evacuations from the bowels.

The first case, with which I am conversant, of cholera, appeared on Constitution street, and was relieved by speedy and active vomiting, followed by fifteen grains of calomel, the patient maintaining the warmth of the surface by means of blankets. The next cases, some three in number, were in the hands of other gentlemen, and all proved fatal.

Probably the next was a College pupil, whom I met on the streets with spasms in his limbs, and sided home. After very active vomiting with ipecac, followed by salt and water, he fell into a profuse warm perspiration, and the spasms disappeared. He was then placed in bed between blankets, and a dose of calomel, twelve grains, was administered.

Next day he was on his feet quite relieved.

Mr. — had rice water discharges four days, and was finally attacked with universal spasms. In this condition I saw him for the first time. After thorough vomiting by means of ipecac, and salt water, the spasms being in a great measure yet not entirely subdued, a liberal dose of calomel, not less than twenty five grains, for it was given by measure, was administered and the patient kept sweating between blankets. Next morning he was much better, and has slowly recovered under the use of gentle mercurial purgation. In the absence of Dr. —, two of his male servants were relieved of the disease in its spasmodic form in the same way. Two of Mr. —'s negro men, were also relieved by vomiting and calomel. One of these was attacked so suddenly that he was thought to be in an epileptic fit. But while the nausea of dozens might be given whom I have relieved in this way, I prefer simply to call your attention to four manufacturers' establishments, wherein up wards of a hundred cases occurred, in which

the above treatment was adopted, without calling in the aid of a physician, and where the loss was ten per cent. of the whole number of sick. But while this plan of treatment has been attended by signal success, it is not to be disputed that other modes have also succeeded. I relieved a lady and four of her children in succession, all with rice water discharges, by placing them between blankets and giving a dose of calomel. Three of this family were cured with a single dose of ten grains each, of calomel; the other two required a repetition of the medicine. In all, the heat excited by the blankets, produced and kept up a redness of the surface.

In two or three the disease was cured by exercising freely on foot, and on horse back, so as to produce and maintain free action in the vessels of the skin. In several a single pill of opium, without other medicine, answered the purpose; while in very many, complete success has followed the use of laudanum or opium and calomel combined. The system of using stimuli and purgatives combined from the commencement, is a practice, as I conceive, of very doubtful and unsafe character.

When the stomach and bowels are very thoroughly evacuated by the efforts of nature, and the case is inclined to run rapidly into the stage of collapse, brandy in liberal doses has been seen to produce beneficial effects; and where large and repeated doses of calomel have been ineffectually administered, brandy under the protracted form of the malady. But in those sudden and violent cases where collapse comes on almost as soon as the patient is off his legs, stimulation is of no avail. In these, the emetic is better calculated to arouse the sinking energies of nature, and thus prepare the digestive organs for the influence of calomel; yet it must be admitted, that neither emetics nor any other medicines are entitled to much credit, in this form of the malady.

Dashing buckets of cold water upon the entire surface was effectually tried in cases of collapse, without any of those pleasing results, so warmly urged upon the attention of the medical community by the advocates of this practice. The use of the lancet is not justified, either by the science, or the experience of professional men. There are some possible cases where it may be used to advantage. Its tendency, however, to increase the inequality of the circulation, places it among the most hazardous expedients.

In the sinking or collapse form of the malady, as well as in the extremely irritable state of the stomach and bowels, I have been pleased at the effects of cataplasms of mustard and pepper to the stomach, bowels and limbs. These with dry friction have the tendency to maintain to a certain extent, and for a limited period of time, the heat and action of the surface; still, if it is not met by a corresponding state of the internal organs, the patient sinks with unabated rapidity, and does not withstand a partial reaction in the skin. When your patient is convalescent, particular care is necessary to prevent relapse. Constipation of the bowels is favorable; while frequent, but especially watery evacuations must be guarded against and corrected with calomel, adding opium if necessary. In severe cases the patient is several days, generally, prostrated by morbid bilious secretion after the disease is subdued.

Yours sincerely,  
B. W. DUDLEY.  
Lexington, June 22, 1833.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**  
PROVIDENCE, May 31, 1833.

RESPECTED SIR:—At a meeting held in this city on the 19th ultimo, of persons favorable to the adoption in this State of the Massachusetts mode of Suffrage, the subscribers were appointed a prudential committee with an understanding that they should report their proceedings at subsequent meetings.

For many years, the proposed plan has been much on the minds of some of the Committee, but whenever proposed, some objection or other has always been interposed by the timid or the interested.

For four or five years past, the election of Jackson to the Presidency, has been urged by a majority of freeholders in this State, as an insurmountable objection against General Suffrage, from the well known fact that he was emphatically the choice of the democracy or common people, and from their real or pretended fears that he would use his military power to subvert the liberties of the people, and build a despotism on their ruins.

Notwithstanding the Committee is composed of individuals of all parties now existing in the State, yet they all agree that whatever differences of opinion may at present prevail on minor political questions, yet that the real or pretended fears alluded to, have been completely annihilated, and that those who formerly urged them, to defeat our enterprise, must acknowledge one of two things: either that the democracy of the country decided safely in choosing our present Chief Magistrate, or having decided unsafely—the strength and purity of our glorious republican Constitution is sufficient to regulate any temporary error which the system of General Suffrage may occasion.

Soon after our appointment, our former opposers not having the effrontery to urge their exploded objection, must needs create new ones. The first was that "the Massachusetts mode of Suffrage, would ruin Rhode-Island."

That "the best part of the citizens of that State, regret their extension of Suffrage, and would willingly adopt the Rhode Island mode were it practicable for them to do so."

We immediately addressed letters to Hon. Francis Baylies, Hon. J. Q. Adams and Hon. Daniel Webster, to ascertain from such high authority if those things were so.

The answers of Messrs. Baylies and Adams, have been published pretty generally in the newspapers. From Mr. Webster we have received no answer.

Having so completely proved this first new courage of our opponents to be a counterfeit, we were in hopes that the time had at least arrived, when our favorite project would be adopted, without further opposition; but our hopes were vain, for their mind has issued another objection in this shape:

"If General Suffrage is allowed in this State, it will be the same as it is in New York, where vessel loads of foreigners land, and go innumerable to the polls and vote away the rights and moneys of American born citizens."

No, it would not infringe on your valuable time, nor the dignity of your high office, (both of which every American citizen has an equal interest in,) the subscribers would consider it as a great favor to receive from you answers to the following questions:

1st. What are the laws in New York, con-

cerning the Right of Suffrage.

2d. Do you consider there is any evil arising either under the present law or practice in New York, so great as that one would be sacrificing the true Democratic principle of General Suffrage, to any notion of expediency arising from a fear that some are not allowed to vote who are incapable of exercising that high privilege?

And lastly, Have you any doubts of the perfect safety of trusting to the virtue and intelligence of the aggregated voters of New York, under your present election laws, to manage the public concerns?

As these questions relate solely to the affairs of the State of New York, we can see no impropriety in a distinguished native born citizen answering them, but if our humble opinions (on this last point) are overruled by those who certainly have a better opportunity and a better right to judge, the only part we can act to submit without a murmur.

Very respectfully, your fellow citizens,  
WILLIAM L. TILLINGHAST, Barber.  
LAWRENCE RICHARDS, Blacksmith.  
WILLIAM MITCHELL, Shoemaker.  
SETH LUTHER, Housewright.  
WILLIAM MILLER, Currier.  
DAVID BROWN, Watch & Clock Maker.  
Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN,  
Vice President of the U. S.

[The Committee thought it necessary for Mr. Van Buren's information to state, that in Rhode Island, no citizen, however otherwise qualified to vote, unless such as own land, and their eldest son; while in Massachusetts all citizens can vote who have resided in the State one year and the county six months, and have paid a poll tax.]

WASHINGTON, July 9th, 1833.  
Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, requesting information concerning the manner in which the right of Suffrage is regulated in the State of New York, together with my opinion upon the utility and practical operation of the system now in force there.

I can have no objection whatever to furnish the information you desire, but I feel some delicacy, under the circumstances of the case, in expressing an opinion on the several points to which you refer. The right of suffrage not only controls the election of the State functionaries, but that of the elective officers of the General Government, is, by the Federal Constitution, made dependent on it; and in this respect, it is undoubtedly to be considered, not only as a matter of primary importance to those who are immediately interested in it, but as a subject of interest to all parts of the Union. The settlement of all questions connected with this franchise in any particular State, has however usually been regarded as belonging exclusively to the people of that State; and under ordinary circumstances, any interference by a citizen of another State, would justly be considered as improper. Thus viewing the matter, I certainly should not have ventured an opinion upon any point bearing on the question now under discussion in Rhode Island, had it not been for the request contained in your letter, which the relations I hold to the people of that State make it my duty to respect.

By the first Constitution of New York, the possession of a freehold estate of the value of \$250 over and above all debts charged thereon, was necessary to entitle a person to vote for Governor, Lieut. Governor and Senators. Members of Assembly were chosen by persons paying taxes and possessing freeholds of the clear value of \$50, or renting tenements of the annual value of five dollars.

The obvious injustice, and ascertained inequity of this regulation, together with other causes, led in 1821, to the call of a convention for the revision of our State Constitution—of that Convention I had the honor to be a member, and in the discharge of the duties imposed upon me by that situation I labored, and in conjunction with a majority of the Convention, labored successfully, to abolish the freehold qualification. The principle which I then advocated and which was established by the amended Constitution, extended the right of voting for all elective officers of the State Government to every citizen who should contribute to the support of Government, either by the payment of taxes in money, or by labor on the highways, by service, according to law, in the Militia. The results of experience and the progress of liberal opinions, soon led to a further extension; and by an amendment to the Constitution finally adopted in 1828, the right of suffrage was given to every male citizen of full age, who shall have been an inhabitant of the State for one year, and of the county for six months, preceding the election. This provision however, does not extend to persons of color, who by the Constitution of 1821, are not allowed to vote, unless they have been for three years citizens of the State, and for one year before the election, seized and possessed of a freehold of the clear value of \$250, and have been rated and paid a tax thereon.

The Government of New York has for several years, been administered under the liberal system established by the new Constitution of 1828, in a manner which appears to have been satisfactory to the people. It is possible that there may be some who regret the extension of the right of suffrage, and who would be gratified by the revival of the old qualifications; but I do not believe that such a feeling is entertained by any considerable portion of our citizens. I am very sure that any attempt to restrict the exercise of the right, and more especially to restore the freehold qualification, would be put down by an overwhelming majority.

In acting upon this subject, my own course has never been influenced by any apprehension that it would be dangerous to the rights of property, to extend the right of voting to those who were without property. Our experience has, I think, fully demonstrated, that in a community like that which composes a great majority of every State in our confederacy, there is no reason for alarm in this respect.

At an earlier period of my public life, I was not entirely free from apprehensions of the influence of wealth upon an extended suffrage as that which is now possessed in New York. Upon this head, however, we are now able to speak from full and satisfactory experience; and it has given me the highest gratification to be convinced, that my fears were without adequate foundation. Numerous opportunities to test the firmness of our citizens, and their ability to resist the seductions of wealth, have been furnished within the last twelve years; and although some local and temporary advantages may have been occasionally gained through such means, the gen-

erality of our citizens has been abundantly established. Nor have I any doubt that such will long continue to be the policy of our people; for although a greater equality in their condition may naturally be effected from an increase of population and causes, yet on the other hand it may be checked by the means of education, and of moral improvement will be proportionally increased, and that under their influence the right of independence and of intelligent participation, which now prevails among all classes will be cherished and exhibited by every succeeding generation.

My best wishes for your individual prosperity, and for that of the State to which you remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.  
Messrs. William L. Tillinghast, Lawrence Richards, William Mitchell, Seth Luther, William Miller, and David Brown.

**ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.**

We learn from the Annapolis Gazette that a meeting of the newly organized Board of Trustees of St. John's College was held on the 10th ult. at which the Judges of the Court of Appeals appeared and took their seats. In consequence of the late act of the Legislature, the Board proceeded to establish a Professorship of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, and Professor J. T. Dacot, of Baltimore, was unanimously appointed to occupy the Chair. The Gazette expresses its gratification in announcing that he has since signified his acceptance of the appointment, and adds that the Board will commence his first term of Lectures at Annapolis at the close of the next Session in the University of Maryland, and that the arrangement will not interfere with his duties as Professor of Chemistry in that institution.

From the same paper we also derive the following information: The Board also, passed a resolution, to admit to the College, free of tuition, one student from each county in the State, the candidate being required to present satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, and of superior abilities. This noble benefit which the State has placed at the disposal of the Board, will increase the number of beneficiaries at the College, to twenty nine, who will be enabled to obtain a liberal education without any charge for attendance on Lectures, or for instruction in the highest branches of learning. Applications are to be made to Mr. H. Humphreys, the President of the College.

The friends of Education in Maryland have the satisfaction of seeing St. John's place upon equal standing with the respectable Colleges in our sister States. The following Professorships are filled, namely, one of Moral Science, one of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, one of Ancient Languages, one of Modern Languages, and one of English Literature. The apparatus for Natural Philosophy and Astronomy have received very large additions, during the present year; and the Class will have the benefit of a full course of Lectures on these sciences, on the topics of these important branches. The Collegiate course extends through four years; and a Grammar School is connected with the College, at which boys are prepared for admission into the Freshman Class. Students from abroad may be admitted to any standing in the several classes, by undergoing the prescribed examinations, which, in their extent and severity, do not fall short of the examinations required in the Colleges of New England.

**COMMODORE BAINBRIDGE.**

We copy the subjoined sketch of Commodore Bainbridge from the Intelligencer of this morning—

Commodore Bainbridge was in his sixtieth year, and might have been spared to us for years to come, but for distressing complaints contracted in the service, which finally terminated his valuable life. He was a native of Princeton, in New Jersey, and was born on the 7th day of May, 1774. At an early age he was apprenticed to the sea-service, and he served so well that he rose to the command of a merchant ship at nineteen years of age. From that time (1793) to 1798, he commanded merchant ships in the trade from Philadelphia to Europe; during which period, in the small ship Hope, with four small carriage guns and nine men, he had an engagement with a British schooner of 9 guns and 35 men, commanded by a Sailing master in the Navy, and compelled her to strike her colors, though the two countries not being at war, he could not take possession of her. In July, 1798, he unexpectedly, and without any application on his part, received from the Executive an offer of command in the rank of Lieutenant in the Navy. We shall not pretend to recapitulate his subsequent services. His capture, by the grounding of the frigate Philadelphia, under his command, in the harbor of Tripoli, his long imprisonment, his fortitude and courage under it, are matter of history, and need not be dwelt upon. Let one anecdote suffice as illustrative of the character of the deceased Hero—Whilst he was in captivity, and the American General, Eaton, was advancing up on Tripoli, the Pacha sent word to Captain Bainbridge, in no doubtful terms, that he had the means, which in case of extremity he should use, of injuring the Americans in the most tender point, by putting his prisoners to death, &c.—thus hoping to intimidate the Captain, and induce him to write either to the Commodore or to Mr. Eaton. Capt. Bainbridge's reply was, that he and his officers were in the power of the Pacha, and that he might do with them as he pleased; that the United States had many other officers and seamen, and that consequently, they should be careful that, after this reply, he was not importuned by him further.

The event of his life, however, which has most familiarized our readers to his name, was his gallant achievement of the Capture of the frigate Java, on the 29th Dec., 1812, being the third of those victories which established the character of the American Navy. The action was a severe one, and among our wounded was the Commodore himself. The generosity of the victor to the vanquished covered him with as much glory as his valor in battle—and for his honorable courtesy on that occasion the gratitude of the prisoners was expressed in the most feeling manner.

Since the conclusion of the war, Commodore B. had commanded with great reputation and popularity at several Naval stations, and for several years filled the situation of a Commissioner of the Navy Board. Every where beloved and esteemed, he was no less so here

than elsewhere. He commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew him, and formed friendships which nothing but relentless death could have severed.

The name of Bainbridge, now added to those of Decatur, Perry, and Macdonough, will long be held in grateful and affectionate remembrance, not merely by their surviving associates in the perils and glories of the service which they adorned and elevated, but by the whole country, of which they were true citizens and faithful servants.

**THE LEANING TOWER OF PISA.**

From Sketches of France, Italy and Switzerland, by an American Painter.—On Monday morning we went out to see the principal curiosities of Pisa, which are clustered in one spot, and first we visited the much celebrated leaning tower. This tower is the Campanile or bellry of the Cathedral, and is a customary in Italy, is a separate structure from the church. It is a circular tower, about 190 feet in height, consisting of seven colonnaded stories, and inclines from the perpendicular 16 feet. We ascended to the top by a winding staircase. The inclination is felt at every step, and on reaching the top and looking down, the sensation is truly terrific. It is difficult for any one to persuade himself that the tower is not actually falling, and so strongly does this sensation pervade the mind that at intervals it seems to move. Reasoning myself momentarily into security, from considering the fact, that it had thus stood for ages, I could not but also recur to the fact, that once it stood upright, and that although ages had been passing, it was assuming its present inclination, the time would probably come when it would fall, and then the idea would suggest itself, with appalling force, that that time might be now. Nor did the reflection suggested by one of the company, that were it our lots thus to perish, we should be sure of an imperishable name, have any power to dispel the shuddering produced by the thoughts of its possibility. The view from the top is very extensive.—Across the plain to the southwest, were the towers and shipping of Leghorn; to the north, the barren, snowy peaks of the Apennines; and to the east and west, and beneath us, the city of Pisa, with the Arno bending through it, and winding its way from the interior to the sea.

There has been much speculation on the construction of this celebrated tower, some affirming that it was originally designed to be a leaning tower, and others that it was built perpendicularly, but has declined from defect in its foundations. The latter opinion is undoubtedly correct, for on the walls of the Camp Santo, is a representation of Pisa, painted soon after the construction of the tower, the latter represented perpendicularly. The fact would alone be conclusive; but there are others, which, in connection with it, put the matter beyond doubt; the holes for the scaffolding left in the walls are at right angles to the side of the tower. There are also other leaning towers and walls in Pisa, and even parts of the Baptistery and Cathedral incline at a considerable angle. The low wet soil of Pisa is undoubtedly unfavorable to the construction of such heavy buildings without recourse to the Venetian mode of building on piles.

A valuable Salt Spring has been discovered by boring, near Pittsburgh, on the opposite side of the Monongahela river. The depth reached by this process was 628 feet, and the stream of salt water rises to a height of thirty feet above the level of the earth, and at the rate of seven thousand gallons in 24 hours, of strength sufficient to make twelve or fifteen barrels of salt.—The following is the account given in the Pittsburgh Gazette, of the progress of the boring through the various strata of coal, clay, slate, sandstone, &c.

In boring they struck the first rock, a kind of slate, at the depth of thirty three feet, which continued for eighty eight feet, variegated in color, some red, like red chalk; some perfectly white, all pretty much alike in substance. They then came upon sand stone, of a grayish red color, which continued, with occasional interruptions, for ninety feet. They then came upon another vein of slate, very much like the first, and variegated in the same way; and immediately below this they found a stratum of limestone seven feet thick, the only limestone discovered. From this down to about 590 feet they passed, generally through a kind of rotten, dark grey sand stone, with occasional shells of hard sand stone, with portions of iron. The next thirty feet was very hard boring—the first of these was through a gray sand stone, almost as hard as granite, the other 25 through a perfectly white and very hard stone. Struck salt water at 625 feet, but not enough; went two feet deeper, where they got the vein now relied upon. When the chisel struck this last vein, it fell about two and one half inches, thus indicating the depth of water.

In their progress they passed through the following strata of coal—  
At 133 feet struck a vein 10 inches thick.  
" 280 do " 34 feet thick.  
" 440 do " 31 do  
" 480 do " 31 do  
" 580 do " 31 do  
" 602 do " 4 inches thick.

Found gas at every vein of coal, except the first, which continued to discharge three or four weeks from each vein. Mr. Murray thinks that the gas now discharged would light an establishment larger than the Exchange Hotel in this city.

We know not whether warm weather has an effect to increase the madness of insane persons;—but the lamentations and noises in the crazy department of the Pennsylvania Hospital, have been for a few weeks past unusually high and turbulent. Those citizens who perambulate Spruce street of an evening, can sometimes hear the loud rages of unfortunate wretches in the hospital, whose sense is disordered, but who are treated with the utmost kindness and attention. One of these, a woman, and by her voice, apparently a young woman, pierces the ear with her desperate wailings. She indulges in this mode of venting her disordered fancies it would seem, from sheer wantonness of spirit. There is a plaintive melody in her accents, which awakens a feeling of commiseration in the hearer, although it is well known to every citizen that the inmates in this department of the hospital are treated with unwavering tenderness. It may be a subject of speculation amongst the medical faculty, whether the salutes has the power to increase madness, and whether the effects of the season upon the blood, have a tendency to increase the action of the brain, under the influence of the delirium. We believe, though we are not perfectly sure, that the fact of increased madness in lunatics during the warmest of the season, has been clearly

established. Several foreign medical works of eminence have treated of this subject, with great ability.—Philad. Gazette.

Col. Drayton.—We find by the following article from the Charleston Patriot of the 27th July, that Col. Drayton has bidden farewell to his native State, and intends to take up his residence permanently in the North. We trust that the North will not give him a cold welcome. It is seldom that the world beholds an instance of such stern public virtue and heroic patriotism as have been exemplified in this now illustrious individual; and the times require that it should be justly appreciated.

Col. Col. William Drayton, a Representative in Congress for some years from this District, a native son of Carolina, and a resident of our city for nearly the whole period of his honored life, left our shores this afternoon in the line ship Sutton, for the purpose of taking up his residence permanently at the North. It is impossible to part with a man of Col. Drayton's public purity, private probity, distinguished ability, and extensive usefulness, without the expression of a heart felt regret at the separation. He goes bearing with him the full measure of that reverence and respect popular approbation, unsolicited and unbought by popular arts, loves to bestow on the faithful public servant, and without an enemy, except such as the late unnatural estrangements in politics may have produced. We are sure that not one particle of political or other malice mingles with and taints the generosity of his nature.—the native benevolence of his disposition. May the evening of his useful life be as serene and cloudless as his morning was brilliant, and its meridian effused a steady lustre.

Remarkable Detection of a Pickpocket.—On the day of President Jackson's arrival in Boston, a merchant of this city was robbed of his pocket book, containing \$800, by a pickpocket, whilst standing in a crowd opposite the Tremont House. On the evening of the same day a person called at the post office and asked the clerk to give him a wafer, with which he sealed a letter and dropped it into the box.—When the clerk took the letters from the box to mail them, he noticed that one had burst its seal, and that it had been badly folded, and appeared to contain an inclosure.

He showed the letter to the Postmaster, who opened it, (as he is authorized to do when a letter has a suspicious appearance) and found that it contained \$300 in bank bills, crushed together by the hand, and enclosed in a hurried and slovenly manner. The letter was written by a person calling himself Hanson, to his wife in Philadelphia, informing her of the remittance. The Postmaster ordered the letter to be detained.

A day or two after, an advertisement appeared in a morning paper, announcing the loss of the money, and describing the bills.—The Postmaster read the description of the bills in his possession, gave information to the Attorney General, County Attorney, and Judge of the Municipal Court, which information was communicated to High Constable Blaney of Philadelphia, with a request that he would look out for Hanson, and apprehend him on his arrival there. Intelligence was received yesterday from Mr. Blaney that he had caged the rogue, who waited the orders of the Executive of Massachusetts. A bill of indictment has been found against him, and he will be brought on for trial at the next session of the Municipal Court.—Boston paper.

New Trade.—We were pleased to see in the papers of Saturday last, a ship up for Natchez, state of Mississippi, direct. We have good reason to believe that this may become an important trade for our shipping. Natchez is situated about two hundred and eighty miles above New Orleans, and for the last five or six years has been one of the most healthy towns west of the mountains. It is a region where the finest cottons are produced, and where the agents for the Northern manufacturers and European agents could have an opportunity of making selections of the very best materials. The importance of this trade will be properly estimated when it is known that one half of the Cotton exported from New Orleans is grown in the State of Mississippi; and the rapidity with which that state is improving in wealth and population, justifies the belief that it will shortly export instead of 25,000 bales of Cotton, the present estimate—upwards of 350,000 bales.—This opens an extensive field for commercial operations. We wish the enterprise success.—N. Y. Gazette.

Mr. Adams has at length concluded his letters to Mr. Livingston. The last is dated Quincy, July 11th; but finishes with a hint that though it is his last, for the present, he is ready to begin again, if necessary. The whole history of Mr. Adams, he says, is stamped with impatience; and the existence of the order is a foul blot upon the morals of a community. This is "going the whole hog" for Anabaptism; and amounts to a declaration that even the most illustrious men who have been attached to the order, were either impostors, or the imbecile dupes and instruments of foul imposture. It is pleasant to behold the author of Dermot McMorrough sitting thus in judgment upon some of the wisest and best men that ever lived, and imputing to them "miserable fooleries," "execrable oaths, obligations, and brutal penalties," "infamous oaths, barbarous obligations, and brutal penalties,"—"with that infamy your institution is now polluted," &c. &c.—Balt. Gaz.

Suicide.—Mr. John H. Shortt, who has for some years past kept the porter cellar at the corner of Baltimore and Lemon streets, was found dead yesterday in the cellar, suspended by the neck by a rope made fast to the upper or cross-board of a closet in the back part of the premises. His absence from home on Tuesday night and yesterday morning naturally alarmed his family, and the cellar door was found locked, a person was employed to open it by picking. On entering he found Mr. S. dead, suspended in the manner just described. The lamp which usually burns in that part of the cellar, was still lit, and in the closet was a chair, upon which he must have stood while fixing the rope above. Immediately over the left eye there was a considerable lump or swelling, evidently occasioned by a severe blow. It is said that the deceased left a letter, addressed to his wife.—Balt. Amer.

On dit.—Hon. John Holmes talks of going to Russia; where they turn their shoes regularly twice a year. They dress in sheepskin with the wool on, wearing the pelts with the skin in the summer, and the fleece inside in the winter.—Boston Morning Post.



From the first No. of Mr. Raguel's Examiner, and Journal of Political Economy.

**RESUSCITATION OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.**

The public is acquainted with the fact, that, towards the end of May or beginning of June, the Hon. Daniel Webster left Boston, on a tour to the Western country, by the way of Lake Erie. Whilst at Buffalo, he was waited upon by a deputation of mechanics and manufacturers, and complimented in an address, in which his devotion to the protection of domestic industry was particularly referred to, and his aid invoked in "the approaching contest," for the restoration of its lost rights. In the Hon. Senator's reply, he avowed himself an advocate of the Protective System, and gave an assurance that he would be found at his post at the proper time.

This pledge given by Mr. Webster, may be considered as the first move in the game for which it is evident the manufacturers are now preparing. It would seem that the apparent acquiescence of the favored few in the compromise bill of Mr. Clay, was a mere feint to enable them the better to rally after their discomfiture; and as near three years were to elapse before the reduction of duties could be sensibly felt, and nine before it was to terminate, they flattered themselves that possibly before the first period, and certainly before the second, they would be able to strengthen their cause, by a coalition with the democratic admirers of General Jackson's Proclamation, and thereby secure a majority favorable to a repeal of the law. To accomplish this amalgamation of parties, required the agency of some influential politician; and Mr. Webster, finding the shoes of the Patron Saint of the American System vacant by the abdication of Mr. Clay, very calculatingly jumped into them, and may now be considered to occupy the identical position, before the manufacturers, which the latter gentleman so long maintained.

Of the subsequent speeches of Mr. Webster on his tour, we have seen no account prior to the one delivered at Pittsburgh, the Birmingham of this country, on the 8th of July. That speech is so full of import, and so fully embodies what we consider to be the doctrines and views of the tariff proclamation party, at the head of which Mr. Webster now stands, that we have published it entire in this paper, regarding it as a manifesto of what the foes of State Rights and Free Trade are preparing for the country. If this speech does not savour of unlimited government, we know not the import of terms; and although the orator seems to repudiate the imputation of his being a consolidationist, and flatly denies that he is one, we should be glad if he would point out the difference between a consolidationist and one who believes the Federal Government to be the sole interpreter of its own powers under the Constitution, and at the same time avows his belief in the constitutionality of a Protective Tariff—a National Bank—and of appropriations by the Federal Government for works of internal improvement. If we are to have the essence of consolidation, of what consequence is the term which may be employed to justify it? In justice, however, to Mr. Webster, we acknowledge that there is one power which he admits that Congress cannot lawfully exercise, and that is, to declare the emancipation of the Southern slaves. But we would ask him, in case such a power should be hereafter claimed by a majority in Congress, and sanctioned by the Executive and a majority of the Supreme Court—an event, if not probable, at least possible—where would be the remedy for the aggrieved parties, for this now admitted violation of the federal compact? In the right of revolution, it may be asserted. But can the right of revolution be predicated of any other government than a consolidated one? We do not see how any but a negative reply could be given to this question.

But this speech places Mr. Webster in a new light before the public. He has for the last three years been regarded as a free trader in theory, but a tariff man in practice. He has been supposed to believe the principles of free trade to be sound scientific truths; but, nevertheless, that it would be impolitic to adopt them, in the present attitude of the country. This belief he now discards. He considers that to leave "American manual labor to bear a competition with the unpaid and half fed labor of Europe, would produce a state of things to which our country can never submit." Now, the only inconvenience which the many in this country could experience from the "unpaid and half fed labor of Europe," is, that they could get goods cheaper than if the "unpaid" as Mr. Webster calls them, were well paid and fed; and to look upon this as an evil to the many, is the real New York Convention doctrine. We admit that this few may suffer; but what are the interests of a hundred thousand persons, when compared with those of thirteen millions?

If we are not greatly deceived, it is time for the friends of free trade again to buckle on their armor. The battle must again be fought, but under circumstances, we think, far more favorable than those which have heretofore existed. Within the last few years, the eyes of the people of the North and West have been greatly opened to their true interests. The title of "American System" has lost a great part of its claim. Political parties are becoming unsettled in reference to candidates for the Presidency. The party in power having no more leaves and fishes to give away, cannot hold its retainers together; and in such a confusion of elements, it is more easy to make impressions upon the public mind, than when it is bound down by the ties of man-worship.

To the Editors of the Enquirer.

**THE NEXT PRESIDENCY—Phil Barbour.**

LYNNBURG, July 27th, 1833.

Will you permit one of your oldest subscribers, correspondents and political friends, to occupy a small nook in one of your huge columns, that he may remonstrate with you in a friendly way, about the impropriety of your considering all discussion upon the subject of the next Presidency as premature; whilst your paper is always filled with eulogies of Mr. Van Buren. I do not think, that it is altogether just or proper. You surely are not so much changed since I first knew you, that you are unwilling to allow Phil Barbour to have fair play. My neighbors tell me, that this is the case, but I will not believe it. I was with you in your support of Jefferson—Madison and Monroe—approved of your opposition to John Quincy Adams, and Henry Clay. I was a warm supporter of Gen. Jackson, and approved of his course, until the appearance of the Proclamation. Whatever your enemies may say to the contrary, I am sure you do not sanction many of its most important features. Now, what you want—what I want—what the country wants, is a man who is honest, capable, is faithful to the Constitution—one who really entertains the political opinions which the friends of Gen. Jackson attributed to him, before he issued that much to be regretted State Paper, known as the Proclamation.

Now, my old friend you know as well as I

do, that Phil Barbour is that man. You have watched his course as well as myself. You must in your heart approve of it. Let us then go for our country, and maintain our own honest political doctrines, by giving him an honest and zealous support. He has been treated very badly by his friends. Let us endeavor to repair the injury, which he received at your hands, as well as mine, at the last Presidential Election.

If you do not concur with me in opinion, I appeal to the freedom of a press, which I have contributed to support for twenty years, to secure the admission into your columns of the unprejudiced remarks which I have offered. Though I am at present in Lynchburg, on business, I am at this time, a resident of HALIFAX.

**EDITOR'S COMMENT.**

This communication comes to us anonymously, but it carries upon its face all the marks of candor and fair dealing. We have no doubt of the author's being, what he purports to be, one of the oldest of our subscribers and a political friend. And what does he ask of us? To publish a nomination of P. P. Barbour as President. Agreed. Though we think the discussion of the next election premature, yet we will not make our wishes the law to others. We throw open our columns to the pens of those, who do not agree with us as to the time for discussion. If they are mistaken, yet at least the Press shall be free.

He appeals to us for our opinion of P. P. Barbour. We believe Mr. B. to be the man, whom he describes—honest, able, faithful to the Constitution. What man in Virginia is better entitled to the support of the State Rights men than he is? He has been in the thick of the fight and no man can discredit all services, or doubt his principles. But though we thus much, and it gives us pleasure to say it of Mr. Barbour, yet we are not committed in favor of him, or against him—and we go further; and say the same in relation to Mr. Van Buren, or of any other man. The decision of the next Presidential Election involves various public considerations—all of which must be duly weighed when the time for decision arrives.

Our Old Friend remonstrates with us, at the same time, about our always filling our paper with eulogies of Mr. Van Buren.—This statement is colored, and too strong for the fact. Some defenses, or eulogies, if he pleases to call them, we have published of Mr. V. B.—but the reason is obvious. If his enemies unjustly attack a public man, must he have no one to defend him? Let V. B. alone, as the N. Y. Commercial advises its friends—avoid all appearance of persecution, and thus supercede the necessity of all defense, and his name will be less blazoned in the newspapers. We beg our Old Friend perfectly to understand us about this matter. We are not bound to Mr. V. B. in any form whatsoever. We have no communication with him.—We are ignorant of his designs and his plans; if he has formed any, we shall go for him or against him, as well as for or against any other man, according to the great considerations which ought to actuate every honest American citizen. Office, favors of any description, we would not accept at his hands, if he were President to-morrow. But we will not at the same time do this man any injustice. We will not cry with his unrelenting enemies, Crucify him, crucify him—until they give us better proofs against him, than vague general suspicions, and unsupported assertions. Let him adhere to the doctrines of the Republican School; be a State Rights man without being a Nullifier adhering to the Rights of the States, and then to the Union of the States.—We pursue, with the same firmness the great Constitutional Principles, which he lays down with so much clearness in his celebrated Speech on the powers of the chair of the Vice President—let him do all in his power to put down the Bank of the U. S., without any other National Bank as a substitute; let him assist in arresting the system of Internal Improvements—cutting down the Tariff to the necessary constitutional wants of the Treasury, distributing the burden and the blessings of the Government, within the limited sphere which the Constitution has assigned to it—in introducing economy, simplicity, and justice in to all its operations—keeping it down to its proper province—and leaving the States and the People to do all these other things, which they are much better fitted to transact, than the cumbersome machine of a central power.—Let him do this, and whether we may or may not support him as the Chief Magistrate of our country, we will never cease to thank him as a patriot. We will not sacrifice our free opinions to the clamors of all our enemies. We will not stone any man to death, without adequate proof of guilt. We will not write his name upon the shell until he has shown himself to be worthy of the ostracism. We will stand up fearlessly for the truth—and we will suffer the torrent of abuse and misrepresentation to pass unheeded by us. We know not by any other signs, than those which are equally accessible to all our fellow citizens, whether Martin Van Buren aspires to the distinction of Chief Magistrate of this country. But if he does, let him be assured, that the best ways to attain it are by noble and noble means—and not by "management, intrigue or competition."—His deeds must abide the judgment of his Peers.—It is only by doing his duty, that he, or any other man, ought to expect the votes of the people. In truth, we very much doubt, whether the very best way to be elected President, is for a man to take no steps to promote his election—and perhaps, if it be possible, not even to think of it.

We have but one more remark to make on the letter of "Halifax." He cannot regret the appearance of some portions of the Proclamation, more than we do. We have made no secret of this opposition—and we are sure that our "enemies" know it. But the clamors of the world will never compel us to do injustice to Gen. Jackson. Whose measures for nearly four years contributed so much to bring us back to the "Republican tack" as his? No man's. And if the violence of party should cause his country to forget them at this time, a grateful Posterity will do him justice. We know that the Proclamation has been the great error of his administration, in whatever patriotic motives it may have originated. It was issued from a desire to preserve the Union—but some of its propositions are calculated to sap the Rights of the States.—It has also tempted some honest men to fly into the excess of Nullification—and encouraged some fictitious men, who stood shivering on the bank, to plunge boldly into the stream. But we trust, truth will yet prevail. The People will guard against the heresies of the false principles both of the Proclamation and of Nullification. Let us not, that it was only on Thursday last, the President himself, conversing with a Citizen of Virginia, justified the propriety of issuing the Proclamation; but affirmed at the same time, that parts of the paper had been much misconstrued by some and grossly misunderstood by others.

The British Factory Commissioners have recommended in their official report, that the

hours of labor for children in factories should be restricted to eight hours per diem.

**From the Portsmouth Light, of July 11.**

**DANGER FROM LIGHTNING.**

We were visited on Wednesday afternoon by a violent shower, attended by lightning. An Elm tree in Cross street, near the Bath House, was shattered by lightning. The tree was within a rod of houses on three sides, whose chimneys nearly as high as the top of the tree, probably was the means of preserving them from injury.

In the time of a violent thunder storm, thousands of persons among us no doubt would find life very precarious. It is a fearful fact, however, which we mention for the purpose of showing the providence which has been extended over us, that there is little danger at such a time, although scarcely a summer has passed without lightning striking some where in the city. It is not far from fifty years since a person who resided in the house now occupied by Mr. Banks, in Fourth street. The lightning burst by lightning within the room of our oldest inhabitants, was a barn or three years since.

The papers this season have given us an account of an unusual number of accidents and deaths in different sections of our country by lightning. This is by no means a matter of great importance when we consider the remissness of the public in securing houses and other edifices by electric conductors properly constructed and attached to the buildings. It is also common for persons in a house during a thunder storm, to place themselves in the most dangerous situation in case the building should receive the electric fluid. During a thunder storm and where any danger is apprehended a person should never sit near the place or in one corner of the room. The first place to be on a feather bed. It has been testified by many experiments that persons will not conduct electricity. If one of two persons were on a feather bed and were in contact with the bedstead, they would not be likely to receive any injury, even if lightning should strike the bedstead. It is in all probability pass off to the floor and escape. It is very seldom that we hear of accidents from lightning happening to persons who have been in bed; and even then it is supposed that some part of the body was resting on the bed frame. A cradle with wheels on it is a safe place for infants.

**Human Bones for Manure, and the case of Human Glory.**—An article with the above title is published in the Boston Herald. The neighborhood of Leipzig, Germany, Waterlool, and of all the places during the bloody wars of Napoleon, the carnal battles were fought, have been swept, said, alike of the bones of the hero and the horse which he rode. Thus collected, they have been shipped to the port of Hull, (England) and thence forwarded to the Yorkshire bone grinders, who have erected steam-engines and powerful machinery, for the purpose of reducing them to a granular state.

"In this condition they are sent chiefly to Manchester, one of the largest agricultural markets in that part of the country, and the sold to the farmers to manure their lands. The only substance gradually evolving as the bones calcine makes a more substantial manure than almost any other substance—particularly human bones. It is now asserted, and on an extensive scale, that a dead soldier is a more valuable article of commerce; and for ought we know to the contrary, the good farmers of Yorkshire are, in a great measure, indebted to the bones of their children for their daily bread. It is certainly a singular fact, that Great Britain should have sent out such multitudes of soldiers to fight its battles upon the continent of Europe, and should then import their bones as an article of commerce to fatten their soil."

This is indeed a singular termination of human Glory—Troy Press.

**TIGHT LACING.**

The injuries arising from compression of the vital parts are too numerous to be here recounted. Multiplied forms of obstructed circulation, nervous diseases, and organic affection, are in their train. A physician eminently skillful in the melancholy science of insanity, asserts that tight lacing is a prolific source of mental derangement. Another medical gentleman, who has been led by philosophy to investigate this point, assures the public that thousands die annually from the severe discipline of bust and corsets. The frightful internal ravages thus produced, have been too often illustrated by dissection, to admit of a doubt.

Habits of tight lacing are the more dangerous, because no one will acknowledge them. Those evils that shun the light and shelter themselves in subterfuges, are ever the most difficult to remedy. A great part of that energy which might tend to great part is wasted in hunting them in their hiding places. Has any young lady been known to acknowledge that she was destroying herself, that she was even uncomfortable from tight lacing? Yet the suppressed sigh, the labored respiration, the sufficed countenance, the constrained movement, confess what the lips deny.—Pulmonary and spinal diseases, lancy and the grave reveal the rest.

But it is impossible, that in these days of improved and diffused education, any young female can stake the well being of her mind, and the duration of her existence upon a circumstance of dress. Can she impede the functions of these mysterious agents, which the Almighty has put in motion, and make her shortened life a living death? Can she throw a blight upon those who would save her and like the Spartan culprit, the destroyer that feeds upon her heart's blood? We know that it is so—and who that has tested the omnipotence of fashion will doubt it? This is not the only sacrifice of health which it imposes. But it is a prominent one, and let mothers look to it. Let them not be satisfied with testimony when demonstration is in their power. Let them possess themselves of the rudiments of anatomy. Let them at least be fully aware of the danger of stricture in the region of the lungs and heart, especially during their period of development.

Yet let them not linger till morbid habit has acquired strength. Their ministry is among the elements of character. Let them teach even over the cradle, that "this body is the temple of the Holy Ghost." Let them save her and like the Spartan culprit, the destroyer that feeds upon her heart's blood? We know that it is so—and who that has tested the omnipotence of fashion will doubt it? This is not the only sacrifice of health which it imposes. But it is a prominent one, and let mothers look to it. Let them not be satisfied with testimony when demonstration is in their power. Let them possess themselves of the rudiments of anatomy. Let them at least be fully aware of the danger of stricture in the region of the lungs and heart, especially during their period of development.

And how shall the mother answer it, who, when the soul was put into her hand as a waxen tablet, suffered, and vanity to trace its thousand likenesses, and fashion to puff out her feverish breath on the lines that virtue had written until what might have been polished for Heaven, was sullied and melted away.

L. H. S.

Hartford, Conn. May 11, 1833.

**Ergot of Rye**—which has so long been in successful practice among the faculty in this country—has recently had its merits appreciated by the French physicians. They consider it an almost specific in menorrhagia and metrorrhagia. In some instances of menorrhagia has the discharge ceased after one dose of 48 grains; and in few—except inveterate or protracted—cases, has the dose to be repeated more than three or four times. But the mode of its action and its administration may be ascertained, by stating that it acts shortly and surely on the uterus, chiefly determining the contraction of the fibres of that organ; and that it acts also on the centre of the system, as a narcotic, whose effects are slow but permanent when confined to the menorrhagia.—A drachm dose may first be given divided during the first twenty four hours—and this may without danger be increased as occasion requires. It should not be immediately discontinued with the ceasing of the discharge.—*American Sentinel.*

**A mail robbery** has occurred. The mail from Easton, Penn., to New York was discovered lying on Saturday last at the Y. Y. Battery dislodged of part of its contents. How or why left there has not been yet ascertained. On Sunday morning, it was brought to the post office with all letters and papers as had received. This mail is brought from New Brunswick by the steamboat, and was carelessly deposited at the dock.

On Saturday morning, a suspicious looking person went into a clothing store to make a purchase, and tendered in payment a check of \$60 drawn by the cashier of the Easton Bank on the Union Bank of N. Y. dated Aug. 1.—The squalid appearance &c. of the customer betrayed his incapacity to have honestly that sum; he therefore immediately drew from his pocket another sum of \$27.60 of the same date, drawn by the Belvidere Bank on the Phoenix Bank. This was too much. The customer was taken into custody; but on his way to the police office, adroitly effected his escape. Same day, another vagabond also attempted to change such checks. He was secured; and examined yesterday; but we have not yet ascertained the result.—*Id.*

**From the Cincinnati Republican July 31.**

**ABATEMENT OF THE CHOLERA.**—It is quite certain that the cholera has been abating for several days. Whether it is about to disappear from the city, or will revive as it has more than once, during the summer, remains to be seen. Meanwhile, all should carry themselves as if the disease prevailed with malignity.

**USE OF ICE.**

Many persons are uncertain as to the safety of using ice. Some even have a prejudice against meddling with it at all. Ice, in summer, is not less salutary, than it is pleasant, and may be used in all drinks. That large draughts of excessively cold ice water are sometimes pernicious, is no objection to the prudent and regulated use of that article. Ice creams, also, are safe and beneficial. They should always, however, be dissolved in the mouth. It is a mistake that ice, tea, drinks, and ice creams should not be taken when the body is surrounded with a hot atmosphere.—Then is the proper time. If taken when a person is inclined to chilliness, they are more injurious. It should always be recollected, however, that such things ought to be used in moderation, and swallowed gradually.

**MALT LIQUORS.**

Experience seems to have shown that malt liquors do not invite attacks of cholera. The consumption of malt liquors in London is very great, compared with that of Paris, and the deaths from Cholera were correspondingly small. I have not met with a single fact in this city, that went against the use of malt liquors. Indeed, when of a good quality, I am convinced they are a great health, at the present time, than the distilled spirits, with which so many of our young gentlemen keep off the Cholera phobia, that is to say, keep themselves from being afraid that they may die, and never drink any more grog, juleps, or mint ale.

**EARLY INTERMENTS.**

Early interments have certainly led to the burying of those who were only in a state of suspended animation. Both in Europe and America, the people have been inclined to bury their earliest period that is customary. This is altogether wrong. If a person of healthy life from Cholera, after an illness of 12 or 24 hours, it might be presumed that he is but apparently dead, and his body should be kept in a cool place, exposed to a current of air for 24 or 48 hours. There is no danger of contagion, either before or after death, and the corpse is found to undergo putrefaction more slowly, after death from Cholera than almost any other disease. There is, then, no reason or excuse, for having the funeral on the same day with the death, as has taken place in several instances this summer.

**DANIEL DRAKE, M. D.**

July 30, afternoon.

One may suggest from the principles of science, and another put in practice by the operations of art; and yet the man of science have the full credit for the invention or improvement. Thus Dr. Physick—ex professor of anatomy in our University—reasoned on an instrument for the cure of the artificial anus; and the Baron Dupuytren, of Paris, has invented such an instrument, and has been lately successful in four singular cases. It is called an *enterepore*, is about 6 inches long, and resembles a pair of straight forceps. Each blade (says Professor Pattison in his note accompanying his very excellent periodical, called "The Register of the Medical and Chirurgical Science") each blade is serrated and unequal; and the one called the male is received into a groove which runs through the centre of the other called the female.—The teeth are thick, and grasp the membrane when applied to it tightly, but without cutting. A screw passes through the handle of the instrument by which the blades are moved or fixed. The blades are introduced separately through the external wound into the two portions of the intestine; and are then fastened by the screw—the instrument being left to remain so, and the patient placed on low diet.

*Amer. Sentinel.*

Two boys belonging to American whale ships, have recently been taken off of Chatham Island. They had been on the island six months, and had subsisted during that period on raw terrapins.

**STATISTICS OF CONNECTICUT, FOR THE YEAR 1833.**

Through the attention of the Comptroller of public accounts, we have been furnished with the following highly interesting statistics.—It would be both gratifying and useful, would some one or more individuals in each state, furnish similar tables. There certainly can be no great difficulty in obtaining them, and the labor that they might cost would be more than counterbalanced by the information they would afford.—*Times.*

**Statistics of Connecticut for the year 1833.**

The following is a brief abstract of the various subjects of taxation, as returned by the Assessors for March 1833.

42,852 Dwelling houses, valued at	\$21,948,740 00
2,622,676 Acres of Land	50,792,455 00
1,572 Mills	849,511 00
1,826 Stores	146,748 00
283 Distilleries	54,052 00
1,521 Manufactories	1,637,149 00
25 Quarries	38,350 00
183 Fisheries	98,625 00
1 Ferry	400 00
34,250 Horses, &c.	1,290,694 00
237,989 Neat Cattle, &c.	1,290,694 00
21,625 Sheep	333,657 00
Silver Plate	10,814 00
5,196 Riding Carriages	238,797 00
22,893 Clocks and Watches	174,843 00
Bank Stock, State Banks	3,143,736 00
Do. U. S. Bank	17,880 00
Insurance Stock	53,642 00
Turnpike do.	157,362 00
Money at Interest	2,087,076 00
Three folds	17,675 00
Assessments	146,683 00
Folls	689,315 00
	\$89,592,388 00

**Of Receipts and Disbursements.**

There was received at the Treasury during the year ending the 31st of March, 1833,	\$80,302 00
Viz.—From interest on U. S. three per cent. 1,332 00	
Tax on non-resident owners of bank stock 2,817 00	
Avals of State Prison 5,000 00	
Dividends on Bank Stock owned by the State 25,671 00	
Fines and miscellaneous receipts, 7,448 00	
State tax 37,984 00	
	\$80,302 00

The disbursements were \$81,626 00

Viz.—For the ordinary expenses of government 60,852 00

For public buildings and institutions 10,674 00

Of the expense of government.

The population of the State by the last census was 237,711; and the ordinary expense of the government was 60,852; being a proportionate expense of 20 cents and a half for each inhabitant. But the State during this time received 27,053 interest on her three per cent stock and dividends on bank stock; 12,446 from the State prison, forfeitures, fines, &c. and \$2,817 for taxes on bank stock owned by non-residents; all amounting to \$42,316; being deducted from the ordinary expenses of government, left the sum of 18,536 to be paid from direct taxes.

This balance of 18,536, would require a contribution by each inhabitant of the State of less than 6 cents and three mills; and a tax less than three tenths of a mill on each dollar of valuation and assessment returned by the assessor.

**Of the School Fund.**

The whole capital of this Fund, productive and unproductive, was reported by the Commissioner in 1832 to be 1,902,957 87. The interest arising from it is irrevocably dedicated by the constitution to the support of primary schools, and by law, is apportioned to them, according to the ratio of persons between four and sixteen years of age belonging to the respective school societies. The whole number of those persons in 1832, was 86,252; and the amount of interest distributed for that year, was 81,939 40, being 95 cents for each of those persons, and equal to 28 cents for every inhabitant. Thus while the State were distributing for the benefit of schools a sum equal to 28 cents for each person in it, the ordinary expenses of the government required of them only a ratio of contribution less than 6 cents and three mills.

**LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.**—We are indebted to the kindness of Capt. York, of the brig *Amenda*, for the files of papers from Buenos Ayres to the 24th June. We learn from them that a few days previous, when an election for members to the House of Representatives was about to be made, disturbances of such a nature occurred that the government was compelled to issue an order to suspend it.—This was obeyed in all parishes except one where the voting continued until the regular period of closing the poll. It appears that the rival candidates were distinguished by the appellation of the *red* and *black*; and they accused each other of being the cause of the tumults. Much alarm had been felt in Buenos Ayres lest further disorderly proceedings should ensue, in consequence of which the government took precautionary measures, the troops of the garrison slept upon arms, and extra guards were placed in the fort, but up to the latest date all remains tranquil.

It is stated that the government has received notice of a revolutionary movement in the Province of Cordova; and that in the country districts of that Province, the Communista Castle has assembled a considerable number of militiamen, in opposition to the Government.

Some documents are published in the *Universal* of Montevideo relative to the seal fishery on the islands of Lobos and the other islands on the East Coast of the oriental Republic. In these some English and American vessels are charged with committing ravages on the establishments formed there under the authority of the Government, with taking away a number of skins, and driving away the seals. The *Schtr. Antarctic*, N. York, Capt. Nash, is particularly alluded to as being in those seas and determined to call at the above islands and fish there. The Government has in consequence issued a decree announcing their determination to sustain the immunities of the fishery.

Some of the papers mention that there was a report in Montevideo that General Lavalleja, the chief of the Revolutionists in the Banda Oriental, had been assassinated by one of his own followers. The Anarchists had been completely defeated, and the President was returning towards the capital.

The latest statement of the Moravian brethren makes the whole number of their sect, dispersed over the globe, to consist of more than 16,000 members. Notwithstanding this, they maintain 127 missions for conversion of the heathen at an annual expense of \$60,000, about 49,000.

**Case of Transfusion of Blood.**—We extract the following from Mr. Bannister's Clinical Reports, which appeared in the last number of the London Medical and Surgical Journal.—After giving the particulars of the case, which was one of hemorrhage, in a lady of delicate constitution, Mr. Bannister goes on to state, that on the 6th of May last, between the hours of nine and one, the patient appeared in a dying state; she was quite unconscious, the pulse could only occasionally be felt, the eyes were half closed and glassy, the breathing scarcely perceptible; she had taken a half a pint of brandy and a considerable quantity of red wine without producing any effect on the system. As a last means, Mr. Bickersteth proposed the operation of transfusion, which was agreed to, and immediately commenced as follows:—"Blundell's apparatus was used; I made an incision at the bend of the right arm, and laid bare the vein for three quarters of an inch; the apparatus was immersed in warm water, and placed in a convenient position; a ligature was now applied round the husband's arm; I made a small opening into the patient's vein, and introduced the small loose pipe, which was held there by an assistant; a large orifice was made in the husband's vein, from which the blood issued freely into the receiver of the instrument; the pump was now exhausted of atmospheric air, and the elastic tube was attached to the pipe already in the patient's vein.—Mr. Bickersteth attended to the pipe and arm, Dr. Jeffreys to the constitutional symptoms, whilst I pumped slowly about five syringes full of blood into the system, when, for the increased oppression in breathing, it was thought proper to rest awhile.

After waiting a few minutes the lungs appeared somewhat relieved, and two syringes full of blood were introduced, when the breathing became again laborious, the pulse now became perceptible at the wrist, we consequently felt justified in not persevering with the injection. For a short time after the operation, the pulse could be felt, when, for nearly two hours the patient remained in a very doubtful state, the breathing and pulse scarcely perceptible, the body cold and clammy.—At three o'clock, p. m., a decided improvement took place, the breathing was more natural, the pulse could be felt stronger, and she was enabled to take weak brandy and water. From this time the patient gradually recovered, and is now well. The rallying effects from the operation of transfusion are not so immediate as I had been led to suppose; if it had not been for the oppression in breathing which was produced, I should have considered the immediate effects on the system trifling. The pump will contain about two ounces.

The quantity of blood that was introduced no doubt kept up vitality, and enabled the system to rally. The more I reflect on this operation, the more I feel confident of its usefulness as a means of saving life, in case of extreme danger from the effects of hemorrhage."

**Extract of a letter to the editors of the United States Gazette, dated**

**NEW ORLEANS, July 24, 1833.**

Sir—A fatal duel occurred this morning in our city, which excited a general interest and sympathy for the deceased. The parties were two professional young men of much promise, Dr. I. V. Hunt and G. M. Conrad. They fought at 6 o'clock, A. M. The challenge passed between them yesterday. After the customary arrangements, the parties took the field. Conrad's pistol, by some accident, fired before the time. The ball struck the ground at a very short distance. The second reloaded, and again they took position. Conrad's pistol at this time went off as the word given by the seconds. The ball passed into the forehead of Dr. Hunt, who, in the act of raising his arm with a deliberate aim, fell dead upon the ground. His pistol did not discharge. The body was interred this evening. Dr. Hunt was a young gentleman well schooled in his profession, and much esteemed as a polite and accomplished physician. His fate is deeply lamented by all who knew him, more particularly those whom a bland manner and conciliating deportment had been won to friendship. This is the only fatal duel among three, which were fought this morning.

Of the eleven Governors of Massachusetts since the adoption of the Constitution in 1780, the present incumbent is the only one living. New Hampshire has had twelve Governors since 1793, nine of whom are still living.

**UNPRECEDENTED SPEED.**—The quickest trip ever made on the waters of the Chesapeake, was performed yesterday by the Steamer *Kentucky*, Capt. Robinson, of the People's Line, between Philadelphia and Baltimore, she having made the distance from Chesapeake City in the remarkably short time of four hours and five minutes. *Baltimore Chronicle.*

Some authors are capable of composing with great facility, in a short time, while others are both strangers and enemies to such expedition, and let nothing pass out of their hands without reviewing and re-viewing with great labor and attention. Bishop Horne seems to favor the latter. "It is," says he, "with books as with animals, those live longest with which their parents go longest before they produce them." *Boston Morning Post.*

From the 29th June to the 10th July, the deaths by Cholera at Shelbyville, Tennessee, were 109, of which 75 were whites and 34 were blacks.

**Church Robbery.**—The German Lutheran Church of Germantown, was entered last week and robbed of several dollars from the Sunday School donation boxes, part of a box of candles, and several other articles. A reward of fifty dollars is offered for the apprehension of the robbers. It is a strange fancy that would induce a person to rob a church, being the last place except a printing office, offering any inducement. We shall not be surprised to hear some of these days, of an entrance being effected into some one of the latter, but we question if as much could be made of the job, as at the church.

**Warning to Parents.**—Mr. Francis Johnson lost a fine child on Monday, (July 15) aged 18 months, in the following way:—his wife, on the evening before, gave a few drops of laudanum to the child, in the morning she left the child in care of a young woman and a boy of nine years of age; the young woman fed the child, and gave it the boy to hold while she attended to her work. She came in and found the child asleep in the arms of the boy, took the child and put it in the cradle. The father and mother soon returned home, was told the child was well and asleep, some time after the mother heard the child make a strange noise, went to the cradle and found it was ill. Dr. Moore was sent for, who came, and it was soon discovered that the child was under the effects of laudanum. On interrogating the boy he said he had given two tea spoons full of laudanum. The child died in about twenty two hours after it was given.



## EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, August 13, 1893.

### DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democrats of Talbot County, are invited to meet at the Court House in Easton, on **THIS DAY** the 13th of August, at three o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of nominating four candidates to represent this county in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dr. JOHN T. REESE, of Kent county, was, on Thursday the 8th inst. nominated by the Democratic and administration convention, assembled at Centerville, a candidate to represent the second Congressional District of Maryland in the next House of Representatives. The Doctor is, we have understood, an old school Jeffersonian democrat.

We have not received the Secretary's report of the proceedings of the convention, but understood the nomination was made with great unanimity, on the first ballot, Talbot, Caroline, Kent and Cecil voting for Doctor Reese.

### FOR THE WHIG.

Mr. Mullikin, The plain remarks of a Plain Man, having been so kindly received by you, and ushered to the view of a generous public, I am induced again, and perhaps for the last time, to intrude on your goodness; being not much in the habit of mingling with the public, I listen to the reports of the day, and find, among other things, that my last communication has caused some uneasiness and stir among the dry bones of the ultra-federalists. Since that time, yours and the opposition line have been sent to me, where I find the two great political armies are to take the field. It is somewhat remarkable that the vanguard of each should be headed and supported by the sons of those daring champions of 1794. It is with much satisfaction I have lately heard of the determination of several of our old and respectable friends to return to the star spangled banner, and fight under its influence, and I had a fond hope of seeing her, who now stands at the head of the federal convention, (as the entering wedge of Webster) foremost of the crew—"sed sic transit glorio mundi."

Your little neighbour has made a few remarks on the Jackson meeting in Easton, and thinks the resolution offered by Mr. Stevens a singular one; there he is and I differ; I am pleased to see the democratic republicans urging a union; this is a principle for which I have long contended, which sooner or later will take place. I have for a long time known Mr. Stevens and am strongly inclined to believe, by the resolution he offered, his object was to renew the old democratic feeling. Sir, I hesitate not to say it is my wish to see the voters of these U. States act on principle; I am willing to see the advantages and disadvantages to the union which have existed under the Republican administrations freely and fairly put forward to the people, and let them judge the result; I am willing to try the issue between Republicanism and Hartford Conventionism. Why fight for a man or any set of men? What caused our first division—was it men? no, principle and oppression growing out of foreign politics; and if those causes have in a measure ceased, and we have domestic oppressions and contentions on which the minds of men should be resolutely fixed. We are pleased to see so many highly respectable federalists unite with us, and I have no doubt but their opinions of men and measures are changed; but sir, look around you and see the federalists, in mass, uniting like leeches to their eastern god, and sucking the blood of those democrats who have become their friends.

No wonder the *Anglo-Federalists* are started at such a proposition; they have not forgotten the days of Dickinson, Martin, Higgins and Halsey; like the militia men who arrested Arnold, they remember with sorrow the powerful and rapid increase of Republicanism which flowed from this small and pure stream, and literally swept them from the political globe. "The day of coalition parties is past, and their increasing efforts to promote division and break the union of Republicanism are prompted by interest;" by this and this only they hope to gain power, but it will not do. Republicanism will flourish in the land of the people.

### A PLAIN MAN.

Talbot county, August 3d, 1893. [The above communication was designed for publication in the last Whig, but owing to the absence of the editor the letter was not opened until after the paper had been published. As the subject touches none of its importance, however, by the delay, we hasten to lay it before our readers.]—Editor Whig.

The Western papers announce the death of Ex-Governor Edwards of Illinois. He died of the cholera at his residence in Belleville.

The Delaware ship of the line, now at New York, will leave in eight or ten days with Mr. Livingston for France, and then proceed to the Mediterranean station. She mounts 108 guns, and requires a complement of a thousand men.

New York, August 6. The Delaware 74, was visited yesterday by the Minister to France, Mr. Livingston, who is to take passage in her to Cherbourg. The customary honors were paid him on his reception. He was accompanied by Commodore Ridgely.

The U. S. schooner Grampus, Lieut. Com. Smoot arrived at Pensacola on the 20th ult. from a cruise of four months in the West Indies—all well.

The Porpoise sailed from Pensacola on the 25th for the coast of Mexico.

It is stated in agricultural periodicals, that stacking grain around a green pole of Sassafras, will effectually prevent any injury from the weevil. The experiment has been tried in numerous instances, and in all cases, the result has been satisfactory.

American Silks.—A gentleman called on this morning to show us a pattern of a silk pocket handkerchief, and some black Mantua for pantaloons, made from American silk by Mr. Cobb of Dedham, Massachusetts. The handkerchief was printed, and the Mantua dyed at the Lynn, (Mass.) Printing Co.

Both these articles were beautiful in their texture, finish, and colours, and we were happy to learn Mr. Cobb was extending the cul-

ture of the silk worm, and the Lynn Printing Co. was flourishing.—N. Y. Mer. Ad.

### CHOLERA.

The worthy family of Judge Rowan is fearfully afflicted. The following letter from the Hon. Mr. Wickliffe to Mr. Richard Steel of this city has been handed us for publication. Miss Mary Jane Steel mentioned in the letter was a niece of Mr. R. Steel, and a grand daughter of Judge Rowan, in whose family she was an inmate.—Louisville Journal.

HARDSTOWN, July 27, 1893.

Dear Sir: I write you under the most painful feelings. We have this day buried William Rowan and his wife, Hill, and Mary Jane Steel, in the same grave. The rest of the family are now in town, and we hope to save them. Judge is as yet well, but his prostrate spirits have alarmed me. John is sick, but not dangerous. Harney and the two girls, I hope, are safe, but God knows what to-night will bring forth. Your friend,

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

There are many diseases incident to other animals from which man is exempt. But there are many of them contagious to him. A singular instance of this kind lately occurred in London.

A groom had been attending a horse diseased with the glanders, and had carelessly permitted the discharge from its nose to fall on his hands—and witlessly to remain. A fortnight sent him to an hospital, complaining of an unaccountable debility, which changed to diarrhoea, and to delirium. Soft tumors and globular pustules afterwards appeared on different parts of his body; and an occasional discharge issued from his nostrils. So singular a case warranted scrutiny; and began suspicion of glanders, which was confirmed by the patient's answer how he had been employed. An eminent veterinary surgeon was sent for, and the case was rendered too plain to admit of doubt. Death was inevitable. The cry for "water!" became incessant, and all that the medical attendants could do was to mitigate pain; and the patient soon ended his life, exclaiming, "I know I am dying. I shall die soon, but I shall die happy. I know now I am glandered; I shall die as my horses do—I shall die happy."

Mr. FRANKLIN, a member of the Oneida Institute, disappeared unaccountably, in April last, from his boarding house at Utica, and an impression very generally prevailed that he had been murdered. Some persons were arrested and examined, but no proof could be obtained. His disconsolate father has just received a letter from him, concluded at Liverpool, 20th May. It appears that he was suddenly afflicted by an alienation of mind and memory, and under fearful apprehensions had wandered to Montreal, thence to Quebec, and there shipped for England, after dreadful sufferings. On his passage one night he instantaneously recovered his rational faculties and memory of former life, but became totally ignorant, with one trifling exception, of the incidents that had occurred to him during the period of alienation. He learned from those around him that his conduct had been such as to induce them to consider him an odd eccentric genius, but without apprehension of his insanity. His letter expresses the most heartfelt gratitude to Providence for his guardian care, whilst a wanderer from himself, and especially for his final restoration. He waits only an opportunity to return to his friends, but is deterred from attempting to resume his studies, by the impression that too intense study was the occasion of his disease.

Medical authors relate some instances of alienation of mind, similar to the above.—Md. Repub.

Poison from New Honey.—A son of nine and a daughter of six years, the only children of Samuel York, of Farmington, died a few days since in consequence of eating new honey. They lived about thirty six hours.

It is, perhaps, not generally known, that honey recently gathered by bees at a certain season of the year, from the flowers of some poisonous plants, possesses their deleterious qualities in a highly concentrated state, when fresh, and may prove fatal if taken in sufficient quantity.

A woman one hundred and three years of age was on Friday taken up in New York, under the vagrant act, and sent to the Alms House for the term of six calendar months. The Courier and Enquirer states that she has recently been living at 127 Mott street, from whence she was in the practice of going out to beg. Her appearance always produced her money, with which she invariably got drunk. On several occasions last winter, it became necessary for the watch to remove her from the street while in that state to save her from perishing.

Florida.—The Charleston Mercury remarks, that doubt can no longer exist that the productions of the West Indies may be profitable cultivated on the Peninsula of Florida.

The ship Capital arrived yesterday from near Cape Florida, with a quantity of Bananas, Plantains and Limes, as a part of her cargo, being the first shipment, for commercial purposes, of Fruit produced at that place.

A most shocking murder was committed in the village of Christians (Del.) on the evening of the 3d inst. The perpetrator of the deed is named Thomas Walsh. He became enraged for some trifling cause, at a female named Priscilla Thomas, and after deliberately loading his musket with a very heavy charge, he went in pursuit of her. When within about eight paces from her, he took aim, and fired.—The charge took effect just above the knee, and nearly severed the limb from the body, which caused her death in about thirty minutes. Walsh immediately surrendered himself up to the magistrate, was examined and committed to the jail of the county to await his trial in November next. He manifested the most perfect indifference relative to the crime he had committed and the consequences which await him. The parties both resided within a few miles of Christians, and neither of them, had previously sustained a very good character.

We are gratified in being able to state that none of the drivers in the employment of the Maine State Company drink any ardent spirits. There are nine in number, and constitute the lines from Portland to Bath. In consequence of some inducements offered to them by the proprietors they entered into an agreement in May last for total abstinence for one year to begin with. Most heartily would we say to all dram drinkers, go and do likewise, not only for a year but for life.—Port. Courier.

Mammoth Sheet of paper.—At a dinner recently held in the city of Dublin, was given by a respectable printer, to a large number of persons who had exerted themselves for the preservation of his premises from fire on a previous occasion, the table was covered by a single sheet of paper, the dimensions of which were—length 135 feet, breadth 5 feet.—London Monthly Review.

TEXAS.—In the autumn of 1831, Mrs. Mary Austin Holly, widow of the late President Holly, of Transylvania University—visited Texas with a view to the settlement of her son. On her return Mrs. H. has published a small volume concerning the country, in which all previous accounts of its natural beauty and resources, its remarkable fertility, the variety of its productions, the salubrity of the climate, and its mild temperature during all seasons of the year, are reiterated, and enlarged upon with enthusiasm. Mrs. H. arrived at Brazoria, on the Brazos, in October.—This place was founded about 3 years since, and contains about 30 families, some of which are intelligent emigrants from New England. Subsequently the writer penetrated the interior. The climate, described, in general terms to be a perpetual summer. As an evidence of the fertility of the soil, it is said, that sweet potatoes yield at times 500 bushels to the acre; and some of them weigh from 4 to 7 pounds. All other vegetables and the most delicious fruits grow in great abundance. There are large tracts heavily wooded with live oak and other valuable timber. Some portions of Austin's Colony are well settled, and it is in short, according to our fair author, the very El dorado of romance, and the Saturnian era is at last fully realized.

"The people are universally kind and hospitable. Every body's house is open to the traveller. There are no poor, and no rich, that is, none who have much money. All are happy, because busy, and none meddle with the affairs of their neighbors, because they have enough to do to take care of their own. They are bound together, by a common interest, by a sameness of purpose and hopes. As far as I could learn, they have no enmities, no jealousies, no bickerings, through political or fanaticism. There is neither masonry nor anti masonry, nullification nor court intrigues."

A New Scheme of Roguery.—On Thursday afternoon, a novel and successful mode of raising the wind was put in operation, on board one of the Albany boats; just before the hour of starting, a gentleman who for the sake of economy, had stepped on board to find some person going up the river, to whom he might entrust a letter, and not finding any one with whom he was acquainted, he gave it to a stranger and requested him to be particular in delivering it safe, as it contained money. A few minutes after he had left the boat, a well dressed young fellow, who had been looking over his shoulder and caught the address of the letter, and heard the conversation, stepped up to the stranger and said, I believe, sir, you are the gentleman to whom my brother gave a letter, addressed to Mr. — of Albany? Yes, replied the traveller. Well, then, sir, I will take the trouble of your hands, as I am unexpectedly going up myself. The stranger not in the least suspecting anything amiss, immediately gave it up and the fellow walked off to another part of the boat. He had scarcely got out of sight before the owner of the letter again came on board in company with a friend whom he had accidentally met in going up the river, and who being on his way to Albany, he thought he would get the letter back and put it in his charge. On hearing how the case stood, a search was made around the boat for the rogue, but it is almost needless to say that he had made himself scarce.—N. Y. Standard.

BOGARDUS vs. TRINITY CHURCH.—This important case has been decided by the Chancellor in favor of the Church—all the objections raised to the plea setting up the Church title under the grant of Queen Ann, and the subsequent uninterrupted possession, being overruled. The complainants have a right to reply to the plea, by denying the facts contained in it, and unless this be done within thirty days, the bill is to be dismissed.—N. Y. Jmer.

### BALTIMORE PRICES, August 5th, 1893.

GRAIN.—The market has been steadily supplied throughout the week, but the receipts have not been large at any period. The sales of good to best parcels of reds have ranged from \$1 15 to \$1 18 per bushel, and common and inferior sorts lower according to quality. The same rates continue to prevail to day and we quote accordingly. A parcel of very prime machined reds, was sold on Tuesday at \$1 20. The market for white wheats has been uniform during the week at about \$1 18 for good, and at \$1 23 to \$1 25 for prime family flour, parcels. We quote common good white at \$1 10 a \$1 20, and good to prime at \$1 20 a \$1 25. We find that wheats which are free of garlic are decidedly preferred, and sell more readily and at better prices than parcels of better quality which are intermixed with garlic.

Corn.—Supplies fair, with a corresponding demand. The sales of good parcels of white for shipping have been uniformly made at 64 cents, including several to day. A small parcel of very prime white was sold to day at an advance on this price, but it is not to be considered a criterion of the market—the fair quotation being the price mentioned above. Sales of yellow for shipment at 66 cents, which is the fair rate to day.

Rye.—Sales at 63 a 65 cents, according to quality.

Oats.—Sales of new Oats, of good quality, at 30 cents.

Timothy Seed.—A lot has been sold at \$5 50 per bushel.

Wheat, white, bush. \$1 16 a 1 25  
do. best red. 1 15 a 1 18  
do. ord. to good (Md.) 1 05 a 1 15  
Corn, white 83 a 84  
do. yellow 65 a 66  
Rye 63 a 65  
Oats 28 a 30

### MARRIED

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Manlove Hazel, Mr. James Barton, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Oment, all of this county.

### A CARD.

There will be a public exhibition, in the Classical Department of the Easton Academy, on **THURSDAY** the 15th inst. at 8 o'clock, P. M. which the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, are respectfully invited to attend.

aug 13

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 10, draws on Saturday, August 17th, 1893.

SPENDING SCHEDULE.  
1 prize \$20,000 5 prizes \$1,000  
1 " 5,000 10 " 500  
1 " 2,000 10 " 300  
1 " 1,500 10 " 200  
1 " 1,375 24 " 150  
Tickets \$5, shares in proportion, at the lucky Lottery office.  
P. SACKETT,  
two doors from the Post office,  
EASTON, Md.  
aug 13

### PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House door in Easton, on **TUESDAY** the 15th day of the present month, (August) between the hours of twelve and five o'clock of the day, the following property, part of the personal estate of William Perry Kerr, late of Talbot county, deceased. One piece of valuable silver plate, one young mare, and a second hand sulkey and harness.

Terms of sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, by the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Attendance by

PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS,

Adm'r. with the will annexed of Wm. Perry Kerr, deceased.

aug 13

### Houses and Lands for Sale,

Either on private application to the subscriber, or if not before disposed of at private sale, will be offered for public sale on a credit of one and two years, (purchasers giving bond and security for the payment of the purchase money), on **WEDNESDAY**, the 18th day of September next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the several premises, the following houses and lots in the town of Easton: 1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Doct. William H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house, Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

2. The small brick Dwelling House, situated on Washington street opposite to Fort St. which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs also through to Harrison street, embracing all a small tenement thereon.

3. The 2d Dwelling House from the south end of the block of brick buildings, commonly called Earle's Row, on Washington street extending to a small tenement.

4. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street, in Easton. The situation and advantages of this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same.

5. Also, at Denton, in Caroline county, at Griffith's Tavern, on **TUESDAY**, the 17th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, the farm and lands, late the property of Henry Dickinson, Esq. deceased, situate near Fowling Creek, in Caroline county, abounding with valuable timber. For this farm, one third of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of Sale and the residue in twelve months. Any person desirous of purchasing these lands will of course view them, and will be directed to them by Gen. William Potter. An agent will attend in my behalf at the respective places of sale and take bonds of the purchasers.

MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, August 13th, 1893.

### TO RENT,

FOR the year 1894, the following property in the town of Easton, viz:—

The framed DWELLING house situate on Washington street, adjoining the residence of Dr. Ennals Martin, and at present occupied by Miss Mary Goldsborough. The small brick Dwelling House and premises immediately back of the above on Harrison street.

The store room on Washington street at present occupied by John Meconekin.

The shop or store room on the same street at present occupied by James L. Smith, and the small frame shop or office on Federal alley and fronting the public square at present used as a Lottery office—all the above property is in complete repair—for terms apply to

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, Aug. 13

### REMOVAL.

The subscriber, thankful for the many favors he has received since he commenced business in Easton, begs leave to inform the public that he has removed from his former stand to the eligible situation near the corner of Washington street, and immediately opposite the market house, recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Vanderford, as a grocery store, where he is prepared to execute

### TAILORING.

IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE and at the shortest notice. Feeling confident of his ability to give satisfaction to those who may employ him, he invites gentlemen to give him a call.

SCOURING OF CLOTH CLOTHES executed in such a manner as to render those half worn, little inferior in appearance to new.

AN APPRENTICE will be taken—a boy of good habits and respectable parentage, from 12 to 14 years of age; one from the country will be preferred.

ANDREW OEHLER.

aug 13

### CLOAK LOST.

ON Friday afternoon, 2d inst. a fine blue cloth cloak, faced with black velvet, with a black velvet collar, and having a silk broach and loop as a fastening, was lost between Easton and Wye Mills. A reward of \$5 will be given for its return either to Judge Hoppe, Centerville, or James Parrott, Esq. Easton.

Aug. 13

### Hats, Hats, Top of the Fashion.

THOMPSON & HARPER having associated themselves under the above firm, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Easton, and the public generally, that they have taken the stand on Washington street, adjoining the Bakery of Mr. Nide and the first of Goldsmith and Hazle, where they have on hand a few specimens of splendid

### BEAVER HATS,

and are now finishing and will constantly keep a supply of CASTOR, RORAM, and every variety of the above article, to suit the various tastes and purses of the Talbot population.

They have just returned from Baltimore with a set of fashionable Blocks, and Materials of every description, and having a thorough knowledge of the business together with an unimpaired attention to the same, and a determination to sell cheaper than ever heretofore offered, they indulge a hope to receive, as they will endeavor to merit, a share of public encouragement.

The Public's obt. Serv'ts.  
GEORGE W. THOMPSON,  
THOMAS HARPER.

Easton, Aug. 13

### EASTON ACADEMY.

A Public Examination of the Scholars belonging to this Institution will be held on Thursday and Friday the 15th and 16th of August next, at the Academy, at which the Parents and Guardians of the Pupils, and the friends of education, are respectfully invited to attend. After the examination the Summer vacation will commence and the school be again opened on Monday, the 23d day of September.—By the Board,

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.

Easton, July 30, 1893. (G)

### Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, by way of auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of Talbot county Court House, on **TUESDAY** the 3rd day of September next, between the hours of twelve o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, ALL THAT FARM OR PLANTATION of Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart, on which she formerly resided, situate near the head of Wye River, in Talbot county, consisting of the tracts or parts of the tracts of land following, that is to say: "Winkleton," "Mitchell's Lot," "Little Britton," "Benney's Reserve," and "Winkleton's Fortune," lying near the public main road leading from Easton to Wye Mill, and containing the quantity of three hundred and ten acres of land, more or less.

By the terms of the Decree, a credit of one and two years will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser executing to the Trustee, as such, a bond with such security as he shall approve of, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. And upon the ratification of the said sale by the Court, and the payment of the whole of the purchase money, together with the interest, and not before, the Trustee will convey to the purchaser, his heirs and assigns, the lands so sold to him as aforesaid, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the defendant. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, which will be shown to them by John G. Thomas, Esq. who resides thereon. The improvements are good, the meadowlands are said to be the finest in the county, and the whole estate very valuable.

WM. HAYWARD, Jr. Trustee.

July 30, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That application will be made for renewal of three certificates, of half shares of stock in the Union Bank of Maryland, which are either lost or mislaid, issued in the name of Wm. MacCreery, and now standing on the books of the said bank in his name.

LETITIA MAC CREERY.

The Fredericktown Examiner, Hagerstown Torch Light, and Easton Whig, will publish the above once a week for four weeks, and forward certificates to the office of the American, and charge American office.

July 30

### Farm for Sale.

I will sell at private sale, a farm in the Bay-side, Talbot county, situated about seven miles below St. Michaels, containing 3024 acres of land more or less. This farm has ever been considered an almost unrivalled situation for health, or beauty. The land is in a good state of cultivation, with inexhaustible sources of manure—it is bounded on the waters of the Eastern Bay, on the one side, thence running across the entire neck of land, it has an extensive shore on a branch of Great Choptank River, where oyster shells may be had in abundance. Applications made to the subscriber at Love Point, Kent Island, Queen Anne's county.

THOS. H. KEMP.

June 25

### PETER W. WILLIS,

CLOCK AND WATCH

MAKER.

AND GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

DENTON, Maryland:—

Will repair at the shortest notice, Chronometers, Levers, Laps, Horizontal, Duplex, Repeating and Vertical Watches. Weekly and Daily Brass and Wood Clocks.

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

March 23

### Slaves Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN about emigrating to the South-west is desirous of purchasing 15 or 16 likely young NEGROES—buying for his own use, he would prefer such as would not be very reluctant to go with him. Any persons wishing to dispose of servants will be pleased to make immediate application at Mr. Lowe's Hotel.

Easton, July 30

### SAMUEL OZMON,

CABINET MAKER.

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

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

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

He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.

Easton, July 2

### \$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 8th inst. from the subscriber, residing at the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, State of Maryland, about eight miles from the city of Annapolis, a young Negro Man, twenty two years of age, of dark complexion, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches in height, of stout frame, who calls himself HORACE GIBSON.

I will give Fifty Dollars to any person who will apprehend said Negro so that I get him again. If he is taken out of the District of Columbia, or State of Maryland, I will pay One Hundred Dollars, if he is secured so that I him, and will pay all reasonable travelling expenses if brought home to me.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

The editors of the Examiner, in Frederick Town and Whig, Easton, will insert the above advertisement six times and forward their accounts to the Maryland Gazette office for payment.

July 30

### Easton Female Seminary.

Miss NICOLS & Mrs. SCULL.

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

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

Orthography, reading and plain sewing.	\$8 per quarter.
Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, & English Work including the above branches.	4 ditto
Geography, with the use of Globes and maps, Astronomy, History, Composition, including the above branches.	5 ditto
And if sufficient encouragement be given, the following will also be taught at the following prices, Embroidery, and Embossed work, &c.	\$5 extra do.
Music, including use of Piano.	12 do
Drawing and Painting.	6 do
Theorem painting on Velvet.	5 do

Also the Latin and French Languages.

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

N. B. Accommodation at Mrs. Nicols' can be had at moderate prices for 10 or 12 young ladies, who will be under the immediate supervision of Miss Nicols.

July 9

## &lt;



## POETRY.

### THE MARTYR OF SCIO.

By Mrs. SIOGNETT.  
Bright summer breath'd in Scio. Gay she hung  
Her coronal upon the olive boughs,  
Flush'd the sweet clusters on the ripening vines,  
And shook fresh fragrance from the citron groves,  
Till every breeze was satiate.  
But the sons,  
Of that fair Isle bore winter in their soul;  
For mid the temples of their ancestors,  
And through the weeping mastick-bowers their  
step  
Was like the man who hears the oppressor's voice,  
In nature's softest echo; and the Turk,  
In solemn domination, mark'd the smoke,  
Curl from his pipe around that ruin'd dome,  
Whence mighty Homer awed the listening world.  
Once, to the proud divan, with stately step,  
A youth drew near. Surpassing beauty sat  
Upon his princely brow, and from his eye  
A glance like lightning parted as he spoke:  
"I had a jewel. From my sires it came,  
In long transmission and upon my soul  
There was a bond to keep it for my sons.  
'Tis gone, and in its stead a false one shines.  
I ask for justice."

Branding aloft  
Miscimeter, the moslem eadi cried—  
"By Allah and his Prophet! guilt like this,  
Shall feel the avenging stroke. Bring forth the  
wretch  
Who robb'd thy casket."  
Then the appellant tore  
The turban from his brow, and cast it down.  
"Lo! the false jewel see! And wouldst thou know  
Whose fraud exchanged it for my precious gem?  
Thou art the man. My birthright was the faith  
Of Jesus Christ, which thou didst steal away  
With glowing words. Take back thy tinsel'd baits,  
And let me sorrowing seek my Saviour's field.  
Tempted I was, and ready have I fallen.  
Oh! give me back my faith!"

And there he stood,  
The stately-born of Scio, in whose veins  
Stir'd the high blood of Greece. There was a  
pause  
A haughty lifting up of Turkish brows—  
In wonder and in scorn—a muttered tone,  
Of wrath precursive, and a stern reply—  
"The faith of Osmya, or the sabre stroke—  
Choose thee, young Greek!"  
Then rose his lofty form  
In all its majesty; and his deep voice  
Rung out sonorous as a triumph-song  
"Give back my faith!"

A pale torch faintly gleam'd  
Through niche and window of a lonely church.  
And there the waiting of a stifled dread,  
Rose sad at midnight hour. A corpse was there—  
And a young, beautiful creature, kneeling low,  
In voiceless grief. Her wealth of raven locks  
Swept o'er the dead man's brow, as there she laid  
The wither'd bridal crown; while every hope  
That at its twining woke, and every joy  
Young love in fond idolatry had nursed,  
Perish'd that hour.

Feebly she raised a child  
And bade him kiss his father. But the boy  
Shrank back in horror from the clotted blood,  
And wildly clasp'd his hands with such a cry  
Of piercing anguish, that each heart recoild  
From his impassion'd woe.

But there was one  
Unmoved—one white-haired melancholy man—  
Who stood in utter desolation forth;  
Silent and solemn, like some lonely tower.  
Yet, in his tearless eye, there seem'd a spark  
Of victor-glory, mid despair, to burn—  
That Scio martyr was his only son!

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

### WILSON & TAYLOR

MOST respectfully inform their friends  
and the public generally that they have  
just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore  
and are now opening at the store house late-  
ly occupied by William Clark, dec'd., and im-  
mediately opposite the Court House  
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF  
**DRY GOODS**  
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CHINA,  
GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,  
all selected with great care from the latest  
importations; their friends and the public gen-  
erally are invited to give them an early call.  
Easton, April 30

### SCHOONER



### SELIM.

THE fine new coppered, and copper fas-  
tened schooner SELIM, John M. Kirby, Master,  
will run as a grain carrier from Miles  
River or any other convenient place, to Bal-  
timore. Gentlemen entrusting their business  
to the undersigned, may rest assured that ev-  
ery attention will be given to its faithful ex-  
ecution. Freight on corn and wheat 54 cents  
a bushel, the subscriber paying for measure-  
ment and commissions. All orders left with  
David Hoxter, will be thankfully received and  
immediately attended to.  
ISAAC KIRBY,  
July 9, 1833.

### German Hands and Families.

LEAVING my sincere thanks for the en-  
couragement received from the gentlemen  
on the Eastern Shore, I hereby give notice  
that there are at present German families and  
hands to be hired out by the year or month.  
The wages they generally receive, are \$80  
per annum for a family, and the same for a  
single man, besides being found with board-  
ing. Gentlemen wishing families or hands are  
requested to send the word, and to authorize  
Mr. James Corner, or any other merchant in  
Baltimore, to pay the passage and the terms of  
my office.

F. FAUER'S,  
Intelligence Office, Corner of Pratt St. Bridge.  
P.S. The gentlemen heretofore supplied  
with German families, have expressed them-  
selves highly satisfied with them.

Reference.  
Colonel Venz, Colonel Sewall, Mr. Old-  
ham, Mr. Hockard, Mr. Martin, Mr. Gullett,  
&c.  
Baltimore, July 24—50 41

## Valuable Land for sale.

Kent Fort Manor Land, on Kent Island near  
Kent Point.

Green's Creek Farm will be sold on accom-  
modating terms, it lies adjoining the Farm on  
which the subscriber resides, and contains a-  
bout TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY AC-  
RES, on which there is a good frame  
DWELLING HOUSE,  
with two rooms below and two above.  
This farm has an abundance of Wood;  
but should the purchaser require it, more wood  
and cleared land will be sold with it—Green's  
Creek Farm as it is now enclosed, lies on the  
Eastern Bay, but it can be laid off so as to lay  
on the Chesapeake Bay also—as the distance  
across does not much exceed a mile; and from  
the Dwelling there is a good view of both  
Bays, they being about equally distant; the  
arable land is now rich—and sea grass and  
other good manures are in great abundance,  
and very convenient to the fields. No situa-  
tion on the Island excels this for good health  
and the conveniences of fishing, gunning, &c.  
For terms apply to  
SAMUEL A. CHEW.  
Kent Island.

Should the above Farm not be sold before  
the first day of August next, it will then be  
for rent to a good tenant.  
July 23

## Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM  
in Queen Anne's county, containing about 400  
acres, now occupied by Mr. John C. Wootters.  
The land is kind, and susceptible of consid-  
erable improvement, by judicious cultivation;  
the improvements are in tolerable good order.  
Persons disposed to purchase are invited to  
view the premises. For terms apply to Mr.  
William Stevens, merchant, Centerville, or to the  
subscriber.  
JOHN W. JENKINS.  
Talbot county, May 28th 11

## FOR SALE.

THE GRIST and SAW MILL with the  
FARM of 240 acres of Land attached to it—  
formerly the estate of the late Thos. J. Seth.  
The terms will be accommodating, and on ap-  
plication to the subscriber a further description  
will be given of the property.  
EDWARD HARRIS,  
near Queenstown.  
July 9th, 1833. 4w

## Fresh Teas, Port Wine, &c.

### WM. H. & P. GROOME

Have lately received a fresh supply of Teas, of  
very late importation, which they can recom-  
mend to be of superior quality.

ALSO, SOME EXCELLENT  
Old London Dock Port,  
L. P. Madeira,  
Sicily Madeira,  
Pale Sherry,  
Teneriff,  
Dry Lisbon.  
Together with a general assortment of Li-  
quors, Groceries, &c.  
July 23 Sw

## WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his  
friends and the public in general, that  
his Wool Carding Machine is in prime order  
for making rolls, having on a new suit of first  
rate Cards. Price for once through 6 cents,  
twice through the Machine 5 cents; custom-  
ers in Talbot county can find a place of de-  
posit at the store of Mr. William J. Roberts in  
Easton, where their wool will be taken from  
and returned again once in two weeks; pay-  
ment will be made to the owner of said store.  
The customers will please to pick and grease  
their wool and pull it together if it is to be  
banded, and they will please to pin a label on  
each sheet how they want it done.  
The public's obedient servant,  
ATWILL CHANCE.  
Fowling Creek, Caroline county, Md.  
July 23, 1833. 3w

## Sheriff's Last Notice.

THE undersigned gives notice to all per-  
sons interested that but a short time re-  
mains for him to complete his collection of offi-  
cer's fees for the present year, and begs leave  
to apprise them that all who shall be found de-  
linquent after the first day of September next,  
must expect to be proceeded against accord-  
ing to law, without respect to persons.  
Those individuals who have not yet complied  
with the promises given at May Term, by  
which they obtained time on executions, will  
bear in mind that they are in "jeopardy ev-  
ery hour," and that there is but one way to  
relieve themselves and their property. These  
are plain hints, and it is hoped will be under-  
stood.  
Suits have already been threatened on the  
Sheriff's bond, on account of these delinquen-  
cies, and therefore indulgence cannot be rea-  
sonably looked for.  
JO. GRAHAM, Dep'ty. Shff.  
July 9

## Easton and Baltimore Packet.

### THE SCHOONER



### EMILY JANE.

ROBINSON LEONARD, Master.

The EMILY JANE has been recently built  
of the very best materials that our country  
will afford; copperfastened and coppered,  
and handsomely fitted and prepared for passengers  
with a good cabin. The Emily Jane will re-  
sume the occupation of the fine schooner Ed-  
gar, and commence her regular trips between  
Easton Point and Baltimore on SUNDAY  
morning 21st July, leaving Easton Point ev-  
ery Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning  
leave Baltimore on WEDNESDAY at the a-  
bove named hour throughout the season regu-  
larly as the Edgar has done.

N.B. All orders left at the Drug Store of  
Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Ro-  
bert Leonard, who will transact all business  
pertaining to the packet concern, will be thank-  
fully received and strictly attended to, and all  
freights intended for the subscriber will be  
thankfully received at the granary at Easton  
Point or elsewhere, at all times.  
The public's obedient servant,  
JOSHUA E. LEONARD.  
July 23 cov3t

## Take Notice.

THOSE persons that passed their notes for  
property bought at the sale of Robert Bart-  
lett's estate, are informed that they are now  
due, and a punctual payment is expected by  
JOHN KEMP, Admr.  
July 23

## Bill in Talbot county Court,

Sitting as a Court of Chancery.

May Term, 1833.

ORDERED by the  
Court, (a former order  
of this court not having  
been published,) that  
the report of William  
H. Dawson, Trustee for  
James Dawson and oth-  
ers children of  
Joseph H. Dawson, dec'd.  
of the sale of certain property in the above cause  
mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless  
cause to the contrary be shown before the  
third Monday of November next, provided a  
copy of this order be inserted, once in each  
of three successive weeks, in one of the news-  
papers published in the town of Easton, before  
the first day of October next.  
The report states the amount of sales to be  
\$3007.00.  
True copy.  
JOHN B. ECCLESTON.  
Test,  
J. Lookerman, Clerk.  
aug 6

## Bill in Talbot county Court,

Sitting as a Court of Chancery.

May Term, 1833.

ORDERED by the  
Court, that the report  
of William Hayward,  
Jr., Trustee for the  
sale of the Lands and  
real estate in the above  
cause and proceedings  
mentioned, be ratified  
and confirmed unless  
cause to the contrary  
be shown, before the  
third Monday of November next, provided a  
copy of this order be inserted once a week for  
three successive weeks in one of the news-  
papers published in the town of Easton, before  
the first day of October next.  
The report states the amount of sales to be  
\$1050.00.  
JOHN B. ECCLESTON.  
aug 6

## For Rent and Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell out his  
STOCK OF GOODS,  
at Crotcher's Ferry, consisting of a general  
assortment, suitable for a country store; also,  
he would rent his STORE HOUSE,  
and give possession immediately.  
This is an excellent stand for business,  
situated immediately on the waters of the Na-  
potick river, formerly the property of the late  
John Cropper, Esq.

## TO RENT FOR 1834

THE Store House, Granary and  
CORN CRIB; also, three Dwelling Hou-  
ses, situated at Upper Hunting Creek;  
also, the Store House and Dwelling where the  
subscriber now resides. This property is in  
excellent repair, and a good stand for busi-  
ness; also a Farm in the North West Fork,  
where Isaac Leverton lately died; and a Farm  
where Newton Andrews now lives in Caroline  
county. For terms, make early application to  
JACOB C. WILLSON.  
Upper Hunting Creek, Aug. 6. Sw

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

April 12th, 1833.

IN the late conflagration of the Treasury  
building nearly all the correspondence of the  
Secretary of the Treasury, from the 31st of  
March, 1833, was destroyed including as well  
the original letters and communications ad-  
dressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, as  
the records of the letters and communications  
written by him. With a view to repair the  
loss, as far as may be practicable, all officers  
of the United States are requested to cause  
copies to be prepared and authenticated by  
them, of any letters excepting those heretofore  
alluded to which they may at any time  
have written to, or received from the Sec-  
retary of the Treasury; and all those who have  
been in office, and other individuals through-  
out the United States, and elsewhere, are in-  
vited to do the same. That this correspond-  
ence may be arranged into appropriate books,  
it is requested that it be copied on folio foli-  
cap paper, with sufficient margin on all sides  
to admit of binding, and that no more than  
one letter be contained in a leaf. It is also  
requested, that the copies be written in a  
plain and distinct or engraving hand. Where  
the original letter can be spared, it would be  
preferred. The reasonable expense incurred  
in copying the papers now requested not ex-  
ceeding the rate of ten cents for every hun-  
dred words, will be defrayed by the Depart-  
ment.  
The correspondence which has been saved,  
and of which, therefore, no copies are desired,  
are the records of the letters written by the  
Secretary of the Treasury to Presidents  
and Cashiers of Banks, from the 1st October,  
1819, to the 20th of February 1833; all the  
correspondence relating to the Revolutionary  
claims under the act of 16th May, 1828, and  
to claims of Virginia officers to half pay, un-  
der the act of 5th July, 1832; and to applica-  
tions for the benefit of the acts of the 2d  
March, 1831, and 14th July, 1832, for the  
relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United  
States. Copies of some circular letters  
and instructions, written by the Secretary  
have also been preserved, and it is requested  
that before a copy be made of any circular  
letter or instruction, written by the Secretary  
of the Treasury, the date and object of the  
circular be first stated to the Department, and  
its wishes on the subject ascertained.  
LOUIS McLANE,  
Secretary of the Treasury.  
April 26—30

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

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Balti-  
more city and county, on the second  
day of July, 1833, by Thomas Bailey, Esq., a  
Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Bal-  
timore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls  
himself by the name of EDWARD JOHN-  
SON, says he was born free, and was raised  
on Carroll's Manor by his uncle Henry Rosier,  
but was committed as the slave of Thomas  
Davis, living in Montgomery county, Mary-  
land. Said colored man is about nineteen  
years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, has a large  
scar on the back of his neck occasioned by an  
issue, also a scar on his forehead by the kick  
of a horse; had on when committed, blue  
strawed cotton shirt, coarse lace boots, and old  
traveller hat. The owner of the above described  
colored man is requested to come forward,  
prove property, pay charges and take him  
away, otherwise he will be discharged accord-  
ing to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden,  
Baltimore City and County Jail.  
July 11—16

## MARYLAND:

### Talbot County Orphans' Court,

2nd day of August A. D. 1833.  
On application of Joseph Turner, Admin-  
istrator of Thomas Kirby, 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 suc-  
cessive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed  
in the town of Easton.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-  
pied from the minutes of proceed-  
ings of Talbot county Orphans'  
Court, I have hereunto set my  
hand, and the seal of my office af-  
fixed, this 2nd day of August in the year of  
our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.  
Test,  
JA. PRICE, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Talbot county.

## In compliance to the above order,

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

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 Thomas Kirby, 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 day of February next, or  
they may otherwise by law be excluded from  
all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 2nd day of Au-  
gust, 1833.  
JOSEPH TURNER, Admr.  
of Thomas Kirby, dec'd.  
aug 6 Sw

## BALTIMORE

### SATURDAY VISITER,

#### A Family Newspaper.

Containing the Foreign and Domestic News  
of the week—A Price Current of the Markets,  
(carefully corrected).—Prices of Stocks—and  
Bank Note List—Together with a variety of  
Miscellaneous Matter—for the instruction and  
amusement of its readers.

The Publishers, on commencing a new vol-  
ume, have considerably improved the paper,  
and made such arrangements as will enable  
them to obtain Selections from the most popu-  
lar Periodicals of the day.—They therefore  
may confidently promise the patrons of the  
"VISITER," to present them with Reading  
Matter of the choicest description—and at as  
early a period as any of their co-temporaries.  
Great care will be observed in the variety ser-  
ved up, to blend the useful with the entertain-  
ing.

The Baltimore Saturday Visitor, is pub-  
lished weekly, on the largest size sheet, by  
CLOUD & POWDER, No. 1, S. Gay Street,  
Baltimore.  
The terms are only \$2 per annum; if  
paid in advance.  
Those Editors who exchange with the  
"Visitor," and are disposed to aid the circu-  
lation, shall meet with a return of favor if they  
will copy the above.  
Baltimore, June, 1833.—Aug. 6.

## THE STEAM BOAT



### GOV. WOLCOTT,

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

## The Steam Boat Maryland



### CAPTAIN TAYLOR,

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

## Collector's Second Notice.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his  
collections for the year 1832, earnestly  
requests all those who have not settled their  
Taxes, that they will no longer defer the pay-  
ment thereof. The collector is bound to make  
his payments to those who have claims on  
the county in a certain specified time, which  
has nearly expired, and is much pressed for  
the same; therefore those in arrears, must be  
prepared to settle the amount of their Taxes  
when called on, or in case of their neglect to  
do so, the law will be his guide.  
PHILIP MACKAY, Collector.  
April 16

## 150 NEGROES WANTED.

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

## A GREAT BARGAIN.

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

## TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen,  
I offer myself as a candidate for the next  
Sheriffship. Should you see fit to elect me, I  
pledge myself to execute the duties of said  
office to the best of my abilities.  
JOSEPH GRAHAM.  
Easton, July 9th, 1833.

## New and Splendid Assortment of



## BOOTS & SHOES.

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

## W. & T. H. JENKINS

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

## GOODS,

recently purchased at the cities of Philadelphia  
and Baltimore.  
Very grateful for the increasing patronage  
of the public, they hope to deserve a continu-  
ance of it, by keeping such an assortment of  
FASHIONABLE GOODS,  
AS WILL SUIT ALL TASTES.  
Their new supply embraces all kinds of  
Crockery Ware and Groceries,  
which they will sell for the cash.  
Easton, July 9, 1833.

## LOOK HERE.

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

N.B. The sickly season is approaching—  
the alarm has already been given—Let the  
citizens look well to their back yards—lime  
and clean them well—many of our citizens  
owe their present existence to the united ex-  
ertions in cleaning their back houses and yards  
so promptly last summer. Dont let them ne-  
glect it now  
W. C. R.

## WANTED.

### 350 NEGROES

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

## A CARD.

WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the  
owners of negroes, in Maryland, Vir-  
ginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead,  
as has been artfully represented by his opponents,  
but that he still lives, to give them CASH and  
the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons  
having Negroes to dispose of, will please give  
him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore,  
and where immediate attention will be paid  
to their wishes.  
N.B. All papers that have copied my for-  
mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and  
discontinue the others.  
oct 9

## WOOL.



### LYMAN REED & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET,  
BALTIMORE.

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of  
wool. Letters post paid asking informa-  
tion respecting the wool market, will receive  
immediate attention.  
Messrs. Tiffney, Shaw & Co.  
Daniel Cobb & Co.  
Samuel Wyman & Co.  
May 14 cov6m

## CAMP MEETING.

A CAMP MEETING will be held at the  
Bayside, to commence the 16th of Au-  
gust, and close the 21st. All articles for trade  
will be excluded from the ground except bread,  
and the person is engaged who will supply  
this. Hucksters will please take warning.  
July 16

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of 2 writs of venditioni exponas,  
issued out of Talbot county Court, and 3 oth-  
er writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the  
Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, and to  
me directed by the Clerks thereof at the  
suits of the following persons, viz: 1 at the  
suit of Isaac Atkinson, Administrator with the  
will annexed of Robert Kemp, 1 at the suit of  
Lucretia Valiant, 1 at the suit of Samuel Har-  
rison use of Richard Spencer use of John Ken-  
nard use of William Tiffany and Company, 1  
at the suit of James Frazier use of Richard  
Frisky as to \$52 75 cents with interest from  
the 16th November 1830 and use of Samuel  
Leecombe for residue, and 1 at the suit of Sa-  
muel Roberts use of Jenkins & Stevens, against  
Bennett Bracco, will be sold at the front door  
of the Court House in the town of Easton for  
Cash on Tuesday the 13th day of August next,  
between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6  
o'clock, P. M. of said day, all that farm or  
plantation situate in Miles River Neck, called  
Bracco's Addition, containing 290 acres of  
land more or less, seized and



erves, on the subject of light, that the grim  
of the hat, in summer, should be unfashion-  
able enough to protect the eye from the direct  
rays of the burning sun.

The moving is the season of the day, when  
the eyes can best endure severe labor, but it  
is unwise to go immediately from the bed to  
the study table. Much use of them after a  
full meal should be avoided; as well as all la-  
bor or study, which strains the eyes, when the  
body is in a heated condition. The straining  
of the eyes by artificial evening light is para-  
doxical.—When the student is obliged to use  
them much by candle light, he should select  
such reading or study, as is not necessarily  
connected with great mental effort. Writing,  
when it is not attended with much intellectual  
exertion, is preferable to reading. Among the



preservatives of the sight, the enjoyment of  
pure air, daily, and regular exercise—  
the arrangement of the dress so as not to in-  
terfere with the freedom of the circulation—  
strict temperance—a proper quantity of sleep  
—and a sufficient amount of use or action of  
the eyes—are enumerated as the most impor-  
tant. When the signs of an improper use of  
them are experienced, they should be allowed  
a season of repose, which is better accom-  
plished by a change than a cessation of labor.  
Simple washing with the hand in cold water,  
is, in general, the best means of strengthening  
the eyes. There are some prevalent habits a-  
mong studious men, by which they are very  
apt to be injured. Among them, is the prac-  
tice of rubbing them, on awakening from sleep  
—the exposure of them to strong currents of  
wind—of reading when the body is in a re-  
cumbent position—of using them too clearly after  
the system has been affected by severe disease  
—of employing them in the examination of very  
minute objects—of using tobacco, which  
affects the nerves of the eye, as well as other  
parts of the nervous system—and of habitually  
wearing green glasses, which increase the  
weakness they are intended to relieve. The  
use of eye waters should be avoided, or least  
of any stronger than good river water.

There are some other subjects, treated in  
this article, among which are the signs which  
determine the time when the use of spectacles  
is attended with advantage, and an examina-  
tion of the question, whether the Greek and  
Hebrew type affect the eyes injuriously, to  
which we have room at present only to allude.  
The above is quite an imperfect sketch of the  
contents of the article, but we have thought  
that, even in this form, a view of it might be  
agreeable to our readers.

Mr. Durant made his promised balloon as-  
cension at Albany on Thursday. We copy  
the following particulars from the Evening  
Journal:

Immediately after opening the gates, the  
Garden began to fill, and by three o'clock, its  
spacious area was thronged with the beauty  
and fashion of our own and neighboring cities.  
Among the spectators were the State Officers,  
the Mayor, and the members of the Common  
Council. We are gratified, also, to observe  
that the Reverend Clergy accepted Mr. Du-  
rant's invitation, and were among the admiring  
multitude. A large party of visitors from  
Saratoga Springs, who came to witness the  
ascension, were abundantly and delightfully  
rewarded.

During the process of inflation, the scene  
was enlivened by the band. At intervals,  
small balloons, announced by a discharge of  
cannon, were set off. Nothing could exceed the  
harmony which pervaded the garden. Not a  
whisper of impatience, nor a word, or even a  
look of displeasure was seen or heard.  
A few minutes past 5, all things being ready,  
Mr. Durant shipped his ballast, anchors, flags,  
carrier pigeons, newspapers, &c. &c. and  
stepped into his car. Gentlemen who held  
the balloon by its netting now hovered around  
the car. The cords were then cut—Now  
said Mr. D. "every man but those whom I take  
hold of, will please let go and step back." This  
left the Balloon in the hands of Mr. Durant's  
brother and Captain Brown of the Constella-  
tion, by whom it was guided to a central po-  
sition so as to clear the fence, when they were  
directed to "let go," and the majestic Balloon,  
with its intrepid passenger, ascended amid  
the acclamations of the admiring thousands,  
whose cheers were gratefully acknowledged  
by Mr. D. who waved his hat with one hand  
and the National Flag with the other.

The atmosphere was so perfectly clear that  
the balloon was visible to the naked eye for  
more than an hour. The waving of flags,  
the discharge of ballast, and the release of a  
carrier pigeon by a person removed nearly a  
mile from the earth, was a scene of grandeur  
and sublimity which it was our happiness to  
witness, but which we are quite unable to de-  
scribe. As he arose from the garden, Mr.  
Durant distributed copies of a poetic address  
to the audience.

Mr. Durant has politely furnished us with  
the following extract from his Log Book:  
"Started at 5h. 5m. bar 30 deg. 25—ther. 88.  
Loaded one Pigeon, with a paper on which I  
marked the name, sight of bar, and ther with  
"all's well, and unless wind increases, you may  
expect me in Albany this evening."  
At 5h. 20m. over a large creek—sent the  
inhabitants an Evening Journal.

At 5h. 35m. bar 25 deg. 016—ther. 72.  
At 5h. 38m. within hailing distance of the  
earth—Conversed with several men; under-  
stood the name of one of them to be Edward  
Hawes; that the name of the town was Beth-  
lehem. On inquiring the name of the next  
large town in the direction I was going, un-  
derstood him to say Carlo, distant 30 miles;  
sent down a copy of the Address and an Eve-  
ning Journal; threw out ballast and hoped to  
reach Carlo.

At 5h. 53m. bar 25 deg. 1—ther. 72.  
At 6h. 4m. bar 25 deg. 02—ther. 70 very  
little wind and the country beyond in my  
course nearly covered with trees; made prepa-  
rations to descend; on approaching the earth  
made two ineffectual attempts to land; threw  
over each time 20 or 30 lbs. ballast.

At 6h. 47m. the anchor grappled with the  
earth and brought me too on the farm of Mr.  
Peter Slingerland, half a mile from the village  
of New Scotland, and twelve miles from Al-  
bany; started the other pigeon, which after hover-  
ing for a few minutes about the balloon,  
took its flight homeward; several gentlemen  
arrived to whom I threw a line, and was towed  
up to the village, and alighted in the mead-  
ow of Mr. Slingerland.

At 5h. 38m. The Balloon was at an altitude  
of 35 deg. 16; at 5h. 52m. 25 deg. 1; at 6h.  
4m. 25 deg. 04, making an average of about  
5028 feet, or nearly one mile.

C. F. DURANT.

The following is a copy of the circular ad-  
dressed to the different State Banks on the  
subject of the government deposits:

August, 1833.

Sir:—I have been appointed by the Secre-  
tary of the Treasury, at the request of the Presi-  
dent of the United States to confer with  
State Banks in relation to future deposits and  
distribution of the public revenue.

It is deemed probable by the Government  
that the Bank of the United States will not be  
rechartered, and that no other institution will  
be established by Congress to supply its place  
as Agent of the Treasury.

As it is now less than three years to the ex-  
piration of its Charter, the President thinks it  
his duty to look to the means by which the  
service it now renders to the Government is  
thereafter to be performed, and if sufficient  
reasons shall exist, the Government may desire  
to employ another Agent, or Agents, at an  
earlier period.

In pursuit of this object, I have the honor  
to inquire whether the Bank over which you  
preside, is desirous, should a change take  
place, of undertaking that agency, or a por-  
tion of it, at—

If this inquiry should be answered in the  
affirmative, I am authorized to communicate  
with you further on the subject.

It is, however, to be distinctly understood,  
that nothing which may pass is to be consid-  
ered a pledge on the part of the Government,  
to remove the deposits from the Bank of the  
United States, before the expiration of its  
charter, or to employ your Bank in any event,  
or to make any final arrangements upon the  
conditions which may now be proposed or re-  
ceived.

If it be convenient, I shall be happy to know  
the disposition of your Board of Directors on  
the subject; if not, will you do me the favor to  
give me your own, leaving an expression of  
the wishes of the Board to some more con-  
venient opportunity.

Very respectfully,  
your obt. servant,  
AMOS KENDALL.

The foreign journals mention the death in  
Paris of *Anne Jean Marie Rene Savary*, by a  
cancer on the tongue. He was styled the  
Duke of Rovigo, was one of the principal staff  
of Napoleon, the successor of Fouché in the Po-  
lice Department; once Minister at the Russian  
Court, also, to Spain. It is incorrectly stated  
that he was a distinguished Marshal under  
Bonaparte. He served in a military capacity  
with some distinction, but was neither a Mar-  
shall nor a General of Division. He was born  
April 26, 1774, and although he had scarcely  
completed his studies when the revolution  
commenced, he immediately joined the army.  
He served successfully under Piche-  
gruy and Moreau, and in the expedition to E-  
gypt was Aid de Camp to General Desaix.  
Having returned from thence he joined Na-  
poleon in Italy, and at Marengo he was still  
an aid to Desaix, and was near that distin-  
guished General when he fell.

He appears to have been a willing instru-  
ment of Napoleon, and was entrusted with se-  
cret missions, and made to be a spy over the  
spies. He superintended the foul murder of  
the Duke d'Enghien, and seems never to have  
recovered from the odium attached to his  
name in consequence of that transaction. He  
was appointed to command the French  
forces in Spain just previous to the ascending  
throne of that country by Joseph Bonaparte,  
but never directed the military move-  
ments—and at length fled to France dis-  
guised as a postilion so hateful had the French  
name become among the Spaniards. He ac-  
companied the French Emperor in the Aus-  
trian campaign of 1809, and served with a  
good degree of success. In 1814, after the  
abdication of Bonaparte, Savary retired to his  
estate at Nainville, but after the return of his  
master from Elba had a seat in the Chamber  
of Peers.

In 1815, after the reverses of the French at  
Waterloo, he attended Napoleon to Rochefort,  
in order to accompany him, but was ar-  
rested, and carried Prisoner to Malta. He  
made his escape the year following and went  
to Smyrna; but not there finding the repose he  
desired, left in 1819, and landed in England  
—where, he remarked, every man's house is  
his castle. At length he passed over to France,  
and reached Paris undiscovered.

The deceased, in 1824, published a pam-  
phlet, in which he endeavored to exculpate  
himself from all blame for the part he took in  
the execution of the Duke d'Enghien. His  
object was to throw the responsibility upon  
the shoulders of others.

We collect the above from that interesting  
volume of "Harper's Family Library," the  
Court and Camp of Bonaparte—and glean  
from the same source the following memoran-  
da of the twenty eight celebrated military men  
who make up the whole list of those serving  
under Napoleon, either as Marshals of France  
or Generals of Division.

Augeard died 12th June, 1816, of dropsy  
in the chest; Berthier threw himself from the  
window of his house as the army of the allies  
was passing it on the 19th May, 1815, and  
died instantly; Bessieres was killed by a mus-  
ket ball at Lutetia; Davoust died of a pulmo-  
nary complaint, June, 1823; Desaix was killed  
instantly at Marengo, by a cannon ball; Beau-  
harnais died of apoplexy at Munich, Jan. 21,  
1824; St. Cyr in March, 1830, whilst, in a fit  
of insanity threw himself from a window of his  
father's house at Montvaird, breaking a thigh,  
which resulted in his death, June, 1833; Kle-  
ber was assassinated at Cairo, Egypt, (on the  
same day that Desaix was killed at Marengo)  
by the hand of a youth of 18, who secreted  
himself in a garden, and on the approach of  
his victim went and presented him with a  
bit of paper folded like a letter, and while  
Kleber was opening it the assassin drew from  
beneath his cloak a dagger, and inflicted a  
wound causing dissolution.

He stated that he left Damascus on foot, by  
order of the grand vizier, who entrusted him  
with the mission of repairing to the French  
army, to take Bannaparte's life. Lannes ex-  
pired from the effects of a cannon shot which  
carried away his right leg, and the foot and  
ankle of the left, at Essling, 22d May, 1809;  
Lefebvre died in Paris, Sept. 1830; Lignon at  
Lievre, in 1816; Massena expired on the 4th  
April, 1817; Moreau fell when near the Em-  
peror Alexander, (being in the Russian ser-  
vice) at Dresden, in August, 1813. A cannon  
ball from the French artillery carried away  
his right leg, and passing through his horse,  
took off a portion of the left. The remaining  
portion of the left leg was cut off by a surgeon  
—and during amputation and dressing, the  
brave officer smoked a cigar—screamingly  
moving a muscle of his face during the painful  
operation. He lingered till the 2d September.

Murat was condemned to death at Naples  
in 1815, and shot—looking steadfastly at the  
soldiers, and desiring them to aim at his heart  
and save his face. The fate of Ney—"the  
bravest of the brave"—is familiar to all. "He  
who had fought five hundred battles for France  
—not one against her—was shot as a traitor,"  
being in the 47th year of his age. Pichegruy  
was bound dead in a dungeon, with a black  
silk handkerchief twisted tight around his  
neck, and a stick thrust through the throat,  
whether by his own hand or the hand of oth-  
ers, seems to be undecided. Suchet expired  
at Marseilles, Jan. 1826—making 18 of the  
28, who no longer survive.

Of the remaining ten, Bernadotte we sup-  
pose is king of Sweden; Grouchy left France  
for this country after the second abdication;  
no mention is made in the work before us of  
the death of Money; and Jourdan, Macdon-  
ald, Marmon, Mortier, Oudinot, Soult and  
Victor severally gave in their adhesion to Lou-  
is Philippe in August, 1830, and for aught  
we know are all still living. Soult, is Minis-  
ter, and Jourdan, we believe it is, who is at  
the head of a noble institution in Paris—the  
hospitals of the invalids.—N. H. Statesman.

The Methodist Book concern in this city  
has about 30 presses in operation, one of  
which is a power press, equal to four common  
presses. It employs between 200 and 300  
persons.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

#### SUMMARY STATISTICAL REPORT, Of the Presbyterian Church in the U. States of America, for 1833.

This portion of the Catholic Church of  
Christ in the world under one General Assem-  
bly of Bishops and Ruling Elders, styled Com-  
missioners which, with the Delegates, from  
Corresponding bodies, in May last, consisted  
of two hundred and seventy four persons, com-  
prehending, according to the returns now in my  
possession, twenty two Synods; one hundred  
and eleven Presbyteries; eighteen hundred and  
fifty five ordained Ministers; two hundred and  
seventy five Candidates in a state of prepa-  
ration for the ministry; twenty five hundred  
churches; and two hundred thirty three thou-  
sand five hundred and eighty Communicants.

Our increase during the last year has been  
in Bishops one hundred and twenty five, in  
Presbyteries ten, in Candidates nine, in ordi-  
nated and licensed Preachers one hundred and thirty  
five, in Churches one hundred and nineteen;  
and in Communicants sixteen thousand two  
hundred and forty two. The Communicants  
added on examination last year were twenty  
three thousand five hundred and forty six;  
being ten thousand six hundred and fourteen  
less than were reported in 1832 as added in  
the same way. Seven thousand two hundred  
and fifty two were added last year by certi-  
ficate from other churches, or passed from one  
of our congregations to another, being three  
hundred and sixty six more than the year previous.

The total additions now reported is thirty  
thousand seven hundred and ninety eight. Of  
these fourteen thousand five hundred and fifty  
six must be considered as equal to the num-  
ber of persons who have deceased or been  
dismissed or suspended, or who were at the  
time of making the reports in a state of transi-  
tion from the care of one session to another,  
or who for some reason have not been re-  
ported as members; leaving as above stated the  
net gain of communicants of 1833 over the  
whole number of 1832 at sixteen thousand  
two hundred and forty two. The baptisms  
now returned amount to twenty one thousand  
eight hundred and twenty; of which six thou-  
sand nine hundred and fifty were of adults,  
fourteen thousand and thirty five infants, and  
eight hundred and thirty five persons not dis-  
tinguished. The baptisms of 1832 exceeded  
those of 1833 by two thousand eight hundred  
and eighty three. The funds reported as hav-  
ing been collected in the year preceding the  
meeting of the last General Assembly were  
for missionary purposes, seventy six thousand  
four hundred twenty dollars, and thirty nine  
cents; for defraying the expenses of Commis-  
sioners to the Assembly, four thousand six hun-  
dred eighty nine dollars and fifty eight cents;  
for different Theological Seminaries six thou-  
sand three hundred eleven dollars, and twen-  
ty three cents; for the Education of poor and  
pious youth, principally with reference to their  
becoming ministers of the gospel, forty seven  
thousand one hundred fifty three dollars and  
sixty five cents; and for the Contingent Expens-  
es of the Assembly, eight hundred ninety two  
dollars and eighty seven cents; which give a  
total of one hundred thirty five thousand four  
hundred sixty seven dollars and seventy two  
cents collected for charitable uses. This sum  
is less than the total for the same objects in  
1832 by two thousand three hundred fifty one  
dollars and sixty seven cents. Eleven Pres-  
byteries have made no returns of any collec-  
tions; and four have reported only on the  
Communications Fund. In all the Presbyteries  
there are several churches, which have made  
no reports on any subject.

Some of which have never returned so much  
as the number of their communicants since I  
have been Stated Clerk. Our statistics, how-  
ever are much more complete than they for-  
merly were; and must be regarded as a near  
approximation to an exact statement of the  
numbers and operations of our whole body.

With lamentation that it should be neces-  
sary, we state the fact of the suspension of three  
of our ministers during the last year; two of  
them for intemperance in drink; and one for  
heresy in doctrine.

The foregoing is a true summary, (E. E.)  
prepared by me this 31st day of July, 1833.  
EZRA STILES ELY.

Stated Clerk of the General Assembly.

To the editor of the E. S. Whig.

Easton, Talbot county, Aug. 15, 1833.

Mr. Editor—

Being now on a visit to this shore, for the  
purpose of explaining to the friends of Col-  
onization, the position in which the Board of Man-  
agers of the Maryland State Colonization  
Society have placed themselves in regard to  
Colonization, as the only practicable mode of  
gradually extirpating slavery from the State;  
and cherishing, as I do, the belief, that our  
fellow citizens generally will concur with the  
managers of our State society, in the views  
they have taken of this subject, and also, in  
the plans they have adopted to consummate  
all the beneficent purposes of the scheme, I  
herewith inclose a copy of their preamble and  
resolutions, and earnestly request you to fa-  
vor the cause, by giving them an early inser-  
tion in your paper.

A cause, involving so many essential inter-  
ests, political, moral and religious, ought to be  
well understood by every citizen.—The great  
depravity of prejudice and ignorance are rapidly  
breaking away, almost every where, not only with-  
in our own country, but throughout the civil-  
ized world. Maryland has a deep stake in one  
of the leading questions of the day and the age  
—much of wisdom, prudence and skill, are ne-  
cessary to enable her to meet, and to master  
the coming crisis, which can neither be arrest-  
ed nor eluded. Her fortunes are fairly and  
honorably embarked in the cause of colonization;  
upon the successful issue of the great and  
holy struggle, which she is now making to re-  
store to the land of their forefathers, a too long  
neglected and hopeless population, depend her  
own prosperity and glory.—The spirit of her  
people—their general intelligence and love of  
liberty, and the rapidly increasing spread a-  
mong them of that great moral power, which  
is to subdue all the powers of the earth to the  
government of reason and religion, furnish a  
delightful presage of the certainty of success  
in this great work, which is "to raise Mary-  
land to that rank, which her natural advan-  
tages so truly entitle her to hold."

It is my intention to visit, at as early a pe-  
riod as possible, the different counties on this  
shore, for the purpose of forming societies, aux-  
iliary to the objects set forth in the enclosed  
preamble and resolutions. It is also my in-  
tention to avail myself of every favorable op-  
portunity, to explain to the free colored peo-  
ple, the benevolent tendencies of the scheme  
upon their own destiny and the ultimate des-  
tiny of their race.

By publishing this, together with the en-  
closed, you will confer a benefit to the cause, and  
oblige

W. McKENNEY.

Colonization Agent for the State of Maryland.

MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION  
SOCIETY.

April 30, 1833.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers  
this afternoon at the Colonization office, the  
following preamble and resolutions were read,  
discussed, amended, and adopted unanimous-  
ly.

Whereas, It is the desire of the Maryland  
State Colonization Society to hasten, as far  
as they can, the arrival of the period when  
slavery shall cease to exist in Maryland; and  
whereas the society believe that this can best  
be done by advocating and assisting the cause  
of colonization, which is considered as the sa-  
fetest, the truest, and the most efficient auxilia-  
ry of freedom, under existing circumstances;  
and whereas the cause of colonization, which  
has already produced great results, and from  
which so much is still anticipated, must de-  
pend, in Maryland, upon the facilities afforded  
for the transportation and reception of emigrants  
on the coast of Africa, which can only be se-  
cured to the necessary and desired extent, by  
the establishments in Africa, where there will  
be no restraint upon emigration beyond the  
control of the state society; and whereas it is  
believed, for these and other reasons; to be ex-  
pedient for the state society to form at this  
time, a new settlement on the coast of Africa;  
and whereas it has been represented to the  
Society, that Cape Palmas and its neighbor-  
hood offer commercial and agricultural facili-  
ties of the most important character, so as to  
make a settlement there desirable in every  
point of view; and whereas it is believed that  
a settlement thus formed by a society, whose  
avowed object is the ultimate extirpation of  
slavery, by proper and gradual efforts, addres-  
sed to the understanding and experience of the  
people of the state would be viewed with pecu-  
liar interest by all those who advocated Col-  
onization on account of its tendencies towards  
liberty, and would receive that aid from them  
which would ensure its prosperity and happi-  
ness; and whereas the society believe, that it  
is proper to use every means in their power to  
raise Maryland to the rank of a free state of  
this union, not only on account of the im-  
mediate benefit to herself, but for the sake  
of the illustration which she would then fur-  
nish of the effect of colonization in removing  
slavery.

Therefore, be it resolved, That this society  
will forthwith establish a settlement, at a suit-  
able point on the coast of Africa, and will take  
immediate measures to procure, both within  
and without the state, the necessary pecuniary  
aid.

Resolved, That the committee heretofore  
appointed, on the subject of new settlements,  
be directed to report to the board upon the  
position and the details of the new settlement,  
together with the probable cost of the same.

Resolved, That the managers of the state  
fund be solicited to lend their aid, in such  
manner as they may deem proper, in this be-  
half.

Resolved, That the corresponding secretary  
of this society be directed to address a copy of  
the above resolutions to the agent of the New  
York State Colonization Society, and that Mr.  
Latrobe, Mr. Sheppard and Dr. Bond be a com-  
mittee to conduct such correspondence as may  
grow out of the said resolutions, in the recess  
of the Board.

The board then adjourned.

June 28, 1833.

At a meeting of the board of Managers, held  
at the Colonization office, this evening, the  
committee on the subject of a new settlement,  
reported that the committee had had the mat-  
ter under consideration, and had no hesita-  
tion in recommending Cape Palmas, or its vicin-  
ity, as the most suitable position for the settle-  
ment, on the southwest coast of Africa.

Its advantages were great in an agricultural  
point of view: equally so in a commercial one,  
and there was no reason to believe that its  
health was not as good as that of any other  
situation on the coast. The chairman read  
extracts from several letters sustaining the  
views of the committee. The report was ac-  
cepted.

The following resolutions were then dis-  
cussed, and unanimously adopted, with the  
accompanying preamble:

Whereas, This society have heretofore re-  
solved to establish a settlement at a suitable  
point on the coast of Africa, and to take mea-  
sures to procure, both within and without the  
state, the necessary pecuniary aid; and where-  
as, Cape Palmas, or its vicinity, has been re-  
commended, as affording advantages for such  
a settlement as has been proposed, which just-  
ify this society in taking steps for its more  
particular exploration and purchase; and  
whereas, it is considered proper, that before  
proceeding to make the application for assis-  
tance, contemplated by the resolutions above  
mentioned, that the principles upon which it  
is intended to establish a new settlement  
should be distinctly stated, for the information  
of those who may be willing to lend their aid  
to the cause of colonization, as advocated by  
this society—Therefore, be it resolved, as fol-  
lows:

1. That the Maryland State Society look  
forward to the extirpation of slavery in Mary-  
land, by proper and gradual efforts, addres-  
sed to the understanding and experience of the  
people of the state, as the primary object of  
their labors.

2. That the Society believe that this can  
best be accomplished, under existing circum-  
stances, by advocating and assisting the  
cause of colonization.

3. That the colonization of the people of  
color of the United States on the coast of Af-  
rica, will not only promote their own tempo-  
rary freedom and happiness, but tend to their  
moral improvement, and be the means of  
spreading the lights of civilization and the gos-  
pel in Africa.

4. Whereas, It is desired that the settlement  
to be made by this society, should, as far  
as practicable, become a moral and temper-  
ance community, and as this is to be effected,  
in a great degree, by the character of the  
emigrants who leave America for a new home  
in Africa; and whereas, the said experience of  
this country has shown the demoralizing effects  
of the use of ardent spirits—Be it resolved, That  
no emigrant shall be permitted to go from  
Maryland to a settlement of this society in  
Africa, who will not first bind himself or  
herself to abstain therefrom.

5. That the principle of abstaining from the  
use of ardent spirits, except for medicinal  
purposes, be incorporated into the local gov-  
ernment of the settlements of this society in  
Africa, so that no person shall be capable of  
holding office therein, who shall not first pledge  
himself to abstain from the use of, or traffic in  
ardent spirits, with the above exception.

6. That this society believe, that in thus  
uniting the two great causes of colonization and  
temperance, the best interests of both will be  
promoted. Colonization will advance with a  
healthier step to ultimate success, and temper-  
ance will find, in a nation founded upon its  
principles, an illustration that must be forever  
conclusive as to its political benefits, and an  
example all powerful in its influences.

7. That this society, while it will encourage,  
at all times, commercial communication with  
their settlements, so as to increase the facili-  
ties of emigration and colonization, yet it will

make their agricultural character and improve-  
ment peculiarly the objects of solicitude.

On motion, Resolved, That an agent be  
forthwith appointed, to obtain the pecuniary  
aid, necessary to the establishment of the new  
settlement, to be made by this society in Af-  
rica;—and that Mr. Latrobe, Mr. Anderson, and  
Mr. Howard be a committee to recommend a  
suitable person to the next meeting of the board.

Resolved, That the same committee be di-  
rected to recommend to the board a suitable  
person to proceed to Africa, to purchase a site  
for the proposed settlement, at Cape Palmas,  
or its vicinity, if practicable, under instructions  
to be hereafter furnished, and which instruc-  
tions the said committee are hereby authorized  
to prepare, to be submitted to the board.

On motion, Resolved, That it be the duty  
of the agent or agents, who may be appointed by  
this society to procure the co-operation of the  
friends of colonization in other states, to in-  
vite them to become members of this society  
in its corporate character, under a pledge that  
they shall be entitled to all the rights and  
privileges therein, which are enjoyed by the  
members resident in the state of Maryland, and  
Editors of papers on this shore, friendly to  
the objects and ends proposed by the Man-  
agers of the Maryland State Colonization So-  
ciety, will confer a favor by copying this.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the Ontario, Capt. Sebor, at New York,  
London dates to the 10th July have been re-  
ceived. The subjoined abstract of foreign  
news is chiefly from the N. York Commercial  
House of Lords, July 9.—The Royal assent  
by commission was given to the £15,000,000  
Exchequer Bill, National Debt Reduction  
Bill, and sundry private Bills.

The commissioners were the Lord Chan-  
cellor, Marquis of Lonsdowne, and Duke of  
Richmond.

A conference with the Commons, to com-  
municate the adoption of the East India res-  
olutions, was appointed. The Lords being—  
the Lord President, Earl of Camperdown,  
Lord Sidmouth, and others.

The Lord Advocate brought up the Scotch  
Borough Bill, Scotch Burgh Police Bill, and the  
Irish church temporalities bill.

The Duke of Buckingham inquired when  
the last named bill was to be read a first time.  
Earl Grey answered now immediately, as  
was usual, and to fix a certain day for the se-  
cond reading.

The Duke of Buckingham said there was  
something in the bill affecting the King's pre-  
rogative. He wished to know if the Noble  
Earl (Grey) had the King's permission for its  
introduction. Such permission, communicated  
by a special message, was necessary.

Earl Grey was prepared to say he had his  
Majesty's permission, and he said so as a Min-  
ister of the Crown. The speech from the  
throne also sanctioned it.

The Duke of Buckingham said these were  
matters affecting the head of the Church.—  
He said it was necessary that it should be  
stated to the house in what manner that head  
had sanctioned the measure.

Earl Grey conceived there was no occasion  
for departing from the usual course, and he as  
a Minister of the Crown, stated that the bill  
had his Majesty's permission.

After a few remarks from the Duke of Cum-  
berland, the bill was read a first time, and or-  
dered to be read a third time on Monday next.

The Bishop of Bristol presented a petition  
against the above bill, which he considered as  
the death blow of the Protestant faith. He  
declared he knew of no one measure more  
destructive to the institutions of the country  
than the one against which was the present  
petition.

Abolition of Slavery.—In the Commons, on  
the 28th of July.

Mr. Stanley stated, that as the slavery bill  
was not yet printed and ready, and as both  
sides objected to going on with it upon so short  
a notice on Wednesday next, he would give  
way to his right honorable friend, (Mr. C.  
Grant), on that day, for moving the second  
reading of the East India bill, and he would  
postpone the second reading of the bill for the  
abolition of slavery until Monday next, on the  
understanding that it would be still further  
postponed if the house should not by that  
time have got through the East India bill.

Value of Slaves.—The indemnity to the  
West India is said to be estimated at one  
third the value of the slaves—viz: one third of  
an able-bodied slave 55l. 4s. one past his prime,  
35l. 4s. a child, 10l. Putting the three  
sums together, the amount is 90l., which  
gives 30s. as the average, and 30l. multiplied  
by 700,000, gives 21,000,000 as the third part  
of the whole, old and young.

On this subject we observe the London  
Standard, in referring to the West India ques-  
tion, has received the following information,  
which threatens the whole emancipation pro-  
ject, at least for the present.

"This kind of compromise which the gov-  
ernment had made with the colonial delegates  
and West India planters, merchants, and ship-  
owners, has been broken up, chiefly in conse-  
quence of an attempt to include the slave own-  
ers of Honduras, the Cape of Good Hope,  
and we believe the Mauritius, as partners in  
the division of the twenty millions—thus far-  
ther reducing their inadequate dividend to the  
actual West India proprietors. However, this,  
and most of the other questions that the  
House of Commons has been idly dallying  
with, through the Session, are in danger of an  
untimely end—from an explosion, the premoni-  
tory symptoms of which have been thickening  
within the last week or ten days."

Escape of Prisoners.—During the absence  
of the Jailor of this town to see a sick person,  
three negro prisoners escaped from confinement  
on Saturday night last, by knocking down  
the man who usually attends to the cells.

One was a negro fellow from Kent Island, con-  
fined on a charge of an attempted murder of  
another negro. Another belonged to E. E.  
Clayton, Esq. and was confined on a charge  
of a threat to take the life of Mrs. E's over-  
seer.

Nothing has been heard of them since their  
escape.—Centreville Times.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

CAPTURE OF DON MIGUEL'S FLEET.—We  
are favored with the following letter from a  
highly respectable source:

Gibraltar, July 10.—A vessel from Barcelo-  
na, stopping at this port for a few supplies,  
gives me a moment to confirm my respects of  
the 28th inst. and to inform you, that news has  
just been received of the taking of Don Migu-  
el's fleet by that of Don Pedro, so that there  
is little or no doubt that the war in Portugal  
will find a termination during the summer in  
favor of Donna Maria.

A Steel Trap.—A gentleman who had long  
been subject to the nocturnal visitations of  
thieves in his orchards, wishing to preserve his  
property without endangering any one's life,  
procured from an hospital the leg of a subject,  
which he placed one evening in a steel trap  
in his garden, and next morning sent the



friends of the administration at war with each other, because we could not agree as to the best policy to be pursued? We prefer shewing our attachment to the party by a spirit of conciliation, rather than by intemperance zeal.

But, sir, you seem to take offence at the part of our article which said "that some distinguished members of the Federal party, considering the choice only one between two evils, preferred General Jackson to Mr. Adams, &c." Can "Marcus" not see the force of the word "some" in this sentence? Some Federalists we hope, have supported General Jackson and will still support him because they approve of his principles, but can any man deny that some have taken him as the lesser of two evils. To wrangle about a matter so undeniable as this, seems like the madness of zeal. Gen. Jackson had few original friends in this section of our state. He had no elector who stood a poll in 1824. At the election in 1828, his friends chiefly took him, in the language of Virginia, as an alternative, not as a choice. They had, with "Marcus," confidence in his "integrity, firmness and sound practical sense," and in "his true and generous republicanism," but they were not so well satisfied of his calmness and coolness of temper, his knowledge and fitness for high civil station. He has, however, realized, and more than realized their expectations. He has shown himself a true disciple of Thomas Jefferson, in the assertion and maintenance of his principles. He has not disappointed Federalists, for they expected the Government to be administered by him on democratic principles. He has called many of them to stations of great honor and profit, but has he ever adopted their principles?

We will ask of "Marcus" if he voted for Gen. Jackson as a Federalist? You do not his principles of government among the causes which you assign for which the Federalists gave him their support. Had he no other good qualities than "integrity, firmness, sound practical sense, and true and generous republicanism?" (which means every thing or nothing); if he had not, you were not hard to please. Honest George Kremer or Davy Crockett will profess all these. You need not at least have gone far in search of a man, if information or knowledge, or sound political opinions had no weight in determining your choice.

We Democrats of Talbot and Caroline have no such blindness of zeal, in our attachment to Gen. Jackson; we have never lost sight of his principles in our admiration of the man; we have never expected a heterogeneous mass of discordant political opinions to be cemented by our love for an individual. If our Federal friends really and truly admire his principles, why need they be ashamed to be known by the name by which he distinguishes them?—The time has arrived when we must lay down our principles, as the course to steer by. And why not, in designating them, adopt the name given to them in other sections of the Union? Did the friends of the national administration in Baltimore, when adopting a name for the party, do so, in disregard of principle? If they believed our principles not identical with those of the old Democratic party, why adopt a name so odious to our Federal friends?

We must say, that we think "Marcus" evinces the mortification of disappointment more than true zeal for his party, in thus personally and wantonly assailing men who have never injured him by word or deed; men, who, if they have pressed another's claims rather than his, have done so from the best motives, and in this instance, in violation of personal predilection. We are sorry to say that his attack on Governor Stevens is unbecomingly his source. For ourselves, we disregard his personalities. Feeling ourselves above just censure, we defy his point. We have held no "treaty with our political opponents," and no man who knows us will suspect it. We have frankly expressed our opinions, and no "friendly support which we have received or may receive from a portion of the Jackson party, shall restrain us." A living is always open to honest industry, and the man who reads our columns, we consider quite as much our debtor, as we are his for the small consideration he pays. We acknowledge no obligations of this sort, and pity the mind that can allude to them. Our own effusions may not be worth a passing notice, but we have endeavored to make our paper a channel of communication for the most interesting events of the day. That we have in some degree succeeded, our increasing patronage is the surest evidence.

Pursuant to an adjournment, on Thursday the 25th of July, the Jackson Republican convention composed of Delegates from Talbot, Caroline, Queen Anne's, Kent and Cecil counties, Md., met in Centerville, (Queen Anne's) on Thursday the 8th of August.

Doct. Wm. S. Whiteley of Caroline county was appointed Chairman, and Doct. Enoch George of Queen Anne's, Secretary.

On motion of Doct. Robert Goldsborough, of Queen Anne's, the following resolution was passed.

Resolved, That this convention, in the selection of a candidate to represent this district in the Congress of the United States, vote by counties.

On motion of Doct. Thos. Willson of Kent, the following resolution was read.

Resolved as the sense of this convention, that in the choice of a candidate, to be sustained by the Jackson party of this Congressional district, no reference be made to old party distinctions, Democratic and Federal.

The question was then put, that the convention assent to the resolution, and the yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

Affirmative—Doct. Robert Goldsborough, Messrs. John Thomas, Ed. Coppage, George N. Newman, Samuel H. Oldson, Robt. Larimore and Wm. C. Carmichael of Queen Anne's. Doct. Thos. Willson, Messrs. Horatio Beck, Wm. H. Wickes, Isaac Spencer, Charles T.

Brown, Henry Hunt and John W. Comegys of Kent. Genl. Thos. M. Foreman, Messrs. Wm. D. Mercer, Lambert D. Nowland, John Evans, H. D. Miller, Joseph Cowden, J. J. Hackman, Joseph Owens and John W. Thomas of Cecil.

Negative—Messrs. Horatio L. Edmondson, Noah Willis, Edw. H. Nabb, Morris O. Colston, Wm. R. Price and Richard Mills of Talbot. Doct. Wm. S. Whiteley, Messrs. Tighman Johnson and James Smith of Caroline.

Resolved, That certain delegates having appeared in this convention, who feel themselves bound in the selection of a candidate to be governed by old party principles, that the majority of this convention, cannot act with them in the selection of a candidate.

The question was then put, that the convention assent to the resolution? and the yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

Affirmative—Messrs. Samuel R. Oldson and Wm. Carmichael of Queen Anne's. Messrs. Charles T. Brown and John W. Comegys of Kent, and J. J. Hackman, of Cecil.

Negative—Messrs. Horatio L. Edmondson, Noah Willis, Edw. H. Nabb, Morris O. Colston, Wm. R. Price and Richard Mills of Talbot. Doct. Wm. S. Whiteley, Messrs. Tighman Johnson and James Smith, of Caroline.

Doct. Robert Goldsborough, of Queen Anne's. Doct. Thos. Willson, Messrs. Horatio Beck, Wm. H. Wickes, Isaac Spencer, Henry Hunt, Thos. H. Horsey, of Kent—Genl. Thos. M. Foreman, Messrs. William D. Mercer, Samuel D. Nowland, John Evans, H. D. Miller, Joseph Cowden, Joseph Owens and John W. Thomas of Cecil.

Determined in the negative.

On motion of John W. Thomas, the following resolution was passed.

Resolved, That this convention highly approves of the measures of the present administration of the General Government, and more especially the doctrines contained in the President's Proclamation, relative to the absurd and mischievous Nullification projects of certain ambitious and disappointed aspirants in South Carolina.

The convention then proceeded to the selection of a candidate to represent the Jackson party of this Congressional district in the next Congress of the United States; when the following gentlemen were put in nomination, viz.

Doct. John T. Reese, of Kent county.

Wm. Grason, Esq. of Queen Anne's county.

The vote of the convention stood as follows: For Doct. John T. Reese, Talbot, Caroline, Kent, Cecil 4

For Wm. Grason, Esq. Queen Anne's 1

On motion of Wm. Carmichael, Esq. the following resolutions were passed.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in the Centerville Times, Eastern Shore Whig, Baltimore Republican and Cecil Republican.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman and Secretary of this Convention.

WM. S. WHITELEY, Chairman.  
Enoch George, Secretary.

**DEMOCRATIC MEETING.**

At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Talbot county, convened at the Court House, in Easton, on Tuesday the 13th inst., agreeably to public notice, Doct. SAMUEL S. DICKINSON was called to the chair, and EDWARD MULLEN appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated, Governor Stevens moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the Democratic citizens of Talbot county be recommended to meet in the several election districts, on Saturday the 24th instant, and there select four committee men for each District, who shall meet in Easton on the next succeeding Tuesday, (the 27th of August), for the purpose of recommending to the people of Talbot county, four delegates to the General Assembly, two county Commissioners, and a Sheriff.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Eastern Shore Whig.

SAMUEL S. DICKINSON, Chairman.

Edw. MULLEN, Secretary.

**THE PARSONAGE SCHOOL.**

The following resolutions were passed at a large meeting of the Vestry of St. Michael's Parish.

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, members of the Vestry of St. Michael's Parish, do consider the parsonage connected with said Parish as a highly eligible seat for an Academic School; and therefore

Resolved, That we will do every thing in our power to aid our rector in his design of building a house and making such other improvements as may be necessary for the accommodation and instruction of students, at the said Parsonage.

Resolved, That each of us shall consider it his duty to solicit pecuniary contributions from the public to the building and improvements aforesaid; and with that view that he shall provide himself with a paper for obtaining subscriptions.

Resolved, That we individually and as a body will use our influence to carry the aforesaid design into effect; and that we do hereby pledge ourselves to the community for the judicious and satisfactory appropriation of such funds as may be placed in our hands for the object as above stated.

Resolved, That it is expedient that the foregoing resolutions with the accompanying remarks be made public, and that the Editors of the Eastern newspapers be respectfully requested to give them two or three insertions.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

The undersigned have thought proper to order the publication of the above resolutions in order that the object of the appeal which is shortly to be made to the public munificence may be fully and clearly understood. They have grown out of a conviction on the part of the vestry that the institution to which they refer, may be enlarged to twice or three times its present limits, with little expense, and to the great advantage of the whole Eastern Shore community. It will be recollected that this institution was started last autumn; and we believe, in no other than the benevolent spirit of Dr. Spencer, our rector, to extend the sphere of his usefulness by devoting the time not employed in the discharge of his parochial duties, to the academical instruction of a few gentlemen. In his proposals, the Doctor settled his limit at twenty, with a view both to the means of accommodation and his own convenience; not for an instant supposing that he was in a little time to receive applications for admission greatly exceeding that number, nor dreaming that the services he had offered to the community were so much in demand.

The frequency and earnestness of these applications have induced him lately to make another effort to extend his accommodations; and we understand, a house has been engaged in the vicinity of the Parsonage, under some dis-

advantages, for which twelve or fourteen students have already been accepted.

We confess that we ourselves are no little surprised at the result of a project, which, ere it was conceived in the enlightened philanthropy of our rector, had never been contemplated as of the remotest possibility. Whatever might have been thought of it at first, it has of late presented itself to us in a new and important light; and we are delighted to find it unexpectedly placed in our power to aid the growth of an institution which, even now, though in its infancy, must be regarded as a great acquisition; and at no distant day, under proper auspices, is destined to become invaluable to the people of this peninsula. No combination of circumstances could be more favorable to its prosperity and usefulness than that under which it is proposed to extend it. The situation is healthful to an extraordinary degree; having all the comforts which excellent water and its proximity to the salt can give it. Its remoteness, whilst it is attended with the advantage of strict seclusion to the student, renders the government of the school perfectly easy, and above all, places the boy beyond the reach of the moral corruption and gross allurement to which he is ever exposed in town.

The inconsiderable compensation required for residence and tuition, brings education within the reach of almost every parent; and the total absence of every means of spending money in trifles, reduces all disbursements to the definite amount of necessary expenses. Nor can we forget, in this detail, the advantage of having the absolute control of the school to reside in an individual whom we believe to be alike distinguished for his various attainments, his severe piety, his moral excellence, his energy in the exercise of authority and his experience as a teacher.

These considerations have induced the vestry to offer in the form of the above resolutions, their assistance in promoting the interests of the school. They apprehend little difficulty in procuring an amount fully adequate to the improvements contemplated; as they cannot but flatter themselves that every one in the society of which they are members, perceives as plainly as they do, the many advantages that such a school would present.

What man is there of so intelligent a community as that of the Eastern Shore of Maryland who would not gladly yield his essential support to an institution in which he can place his son with the full confidence that his morals, his mind and his religious principles are to be the object of equal vigilance and equal exertion? What man so sordid, or so insensible to the happiness of his offspring as to refuse his co-operation with a thousand others in making good this noble and laudable project, almost at his own threshold, the means of liberal and competent instruction? We trust, not one. It would be melancholy to reflect that a fellow citizen is so far behind the general refinement and intelligence of the age as to content, or neglect, that which any where else would be valued as the richest boon of Providence. Mark it; now is your chance. While the system of state education is languishing for the want of proper attention; or basking supinely in the, perhaps, too generous flow of legislative munificence, let us rear by private patronage an elementary school which shall be guarded by the keen eye of private interest and enriched with the erudition of a principal whose only study seems to be to serve, to his utmost, his fellow men. The grain is already planted. It germinates in a fertile soil; and by a little culture, the stock can be made to send forth its branches and its fruit to every freeman.

We have, beyond doubt, embraced this project with the more ardor, because of the deep reciprocal attachment between the congregations we have the honor to represent, and our Rev. Pastor. In the indulgence of that feeling on our part, we are anxious to secure, as any reasonable cost, the permanency of his abode with us, and the continuance of his pastoral services. And on the other hand so cordial do we believe his attachment to be to us, that it gives the highest assurance we could desire of his determination here to live and here to labor to the end of life. Upon the existence of such perfect harmony, we have every reason to congratulate ourselves; and since we can apprehend no event so disastrous as the violation of it, in the name of the church, let us have all the good it can be made to yield. Let us cherish the predominant and characteristic disposition of our rector; and instead of confining him to the comparatively narrow orbit in which he moves, let us enlarge the sphere of his usefulness indefinitely.

Besides the great object of education generally, the undersigned will take occasion to set forth one of vital importance to every description of people. No fact is better settled in the minds of those communities which surround the colleges and other public institutions than that they are the sources of wealth to some and comfort to all about them. From the fact that every boy who leaves home in quest of an education, takes with him a certain portion of the earnings of his sire and returns in due time penniless, it follows that these institutions gather from every quarter, and distribute directly about them, much of the substance of the country. And in this way (may we not add?) has the Eastern Shore time out of mind, been ministering to the avarice of other sections. For the want of a reputable institution of her own, her sons have sought education elsewhere; and in paying the always necessary—sometimes enormous—charges it incurs, the paternal purse has been robbed of its wealth and the country drained of its essence. If it were possible to number the young men of this Shore that have been educated, we should no doubt, find the proportion to that of the population generally, greater than in any other district of the United States, save, perhaps, New England; and it is painful to think that other lands have always enjoyed both the honor and the profits of educating them—other farmers, merchants, mechanics and teachers have fattened upon the costs. And are we to the end of the chapter to pursue this minor system of benevolence, which like its more monstrous prototype of Ireland inflicts beggary at home while it yields affluence abroad? "Twere hard to think so. It is a system of economy which is illy harmonious with the character for intelligence, enterprise and industry which has been the result of its results.

Now it is plain from these hints that we can have a remedy for a positive evil in the same thing we establish as a positive good. A respectable Seminary, such as could be got up at the St. Michael's Parsonage at a small expense with our esteemed Rector at its head, a man of taste, enterprise and liberality to regulate its domestic polity, and an abundant circumjacent country to furnish it supplies, would to some extent stop the immense drain of our wealth abroad referred to, present a means of education accessible to all, and shed every where around it comfort and plenty.

ALEX. HEMSLY,  
RICH'D. FEDDEMAN,  
ROBT. BANNING, JR.  
JOS. HARRISON, J.  
JOHN HARRINGTON,  
WM. HAYWARD.

A trader in bees, during the last summer carried safely several boxes or hives from Kennebec, in Maine, to Quebec. He traveled during the night, and set his bees out during the day to feed and continue their work which they did with their usual activity and regularity.

**DIED.**

In Centerville on Sunday night, 11th inst. Mr. WILLIAM HARPER, at an advanced age. As he lived for the last 50 years, so he died—filled with the sweet presence of the great head of the Church, and so his expiring breath went forth as an anthem to his creator.

In this county on Wednesday, the 14th inst. Mrs. Ann, consort of Nicholas Loveday, Esq. in the 74th year of her age.

**RELIGIOUS NOTICE.**

It is expected that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Stone will visit St. Michael's Parish the last week of the present month. On Thursday the 1st of September a confirmation will be held in the Parish Church at St. Michael's, and as it is hoped that several Clergymen will be in attendance, Divine Service will be performed at the same place on the two days immediately preceding. The Bishop will attend at Mr. Willis' in Miles River Neck on Saturday the 31st inst.

**Agricultural Notice.**

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at Boston, the seat of Martin Goldsborough, on THURSDAY, the 22d inst. at 11 o'clock, at which a punctual attendance of the members is requested.

By order  
MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Secretary.  
aug 20

**DELAWARE & N. CAROLINA LOTTERY.** Extra Class, No. 9, to be drawn August 29th 1833.

**SPLENDID SCHEME:**  
\$10,000 for \$2, also 1 prize of \$3,000 one of \$1,863, two of \$1,000, 5 of \$500, and 100 prizes of \$100.

**THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY,** Class No. 17, Drawn on Saturday, August 24th, 1833.

**SPLENDID SCHEME.**  
1 prize \$20,000 7 prizes \$1,000  
1 " 10,000 7 " 500  
1 " 6,000 10 " 400  
1 " 4,000 10 " 300  
1 " 3,000 20 " 200  
1 " 2,500 60 " 100

Tickets \$5, shares in proportion, at the lucky Lottery office of  
**P. SACKET,**  
two doors from the Post office,  
EASTON, Md.  
aug 20

**MARYLAND.**

**Talbot County Orphans' Court,**  
13th day of August, A. D. 1833.

ON application of Thomas O. Martin, administrator of Andrew S. Anthony, 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 both of the newspapers printed in 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 thirteenth day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.

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

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13th day of August, A. D. 1833.

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ON application of Joseph Turner, Administrator of Thomas Kirby, 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.

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## POETRY.

### INVOCATION OF THE EARTH TO MORNING.

Wake from thy azure ocean-bed,  
Oh! beautiful sister, Day!  
Uplift thy gem-dim'd head,  
And, in thy vestal robes arrayed,  
Bid twilight's gloom give way!  
Wake! dearest sister! the dark brow'd night  
Delayeth too long her drowsy flight.

Most glorious art thou, sister Day!  
Upon thy chariot throne,  
While, sitting supreme in regal sway,  
Thou holdest thy high fulgent way,  
In majesty alone;  
'Till into thy cloud-pavilion home  
In the burning West thy footsteps come.

When last thy parting look I caught  
Which turn'd, to smile good-night,  
With all a lover's fondness fraught—  
There seem'd not in the universe aught  
So precious in thy sight,  
As thy own dear Earth, while to her breast,  
She folded her slumbering babes to rest.

I hear the sparkling midnight spheres  
Rehearse the choral hymn,  
Which yet, ere earth was stain'd with tears,  
Burst on the eye entranced ears  
Of holy seraphim;  
While the lofty blue etherian range,  
As the morning stars together sang.

Oh, many a joyous mountain rill,  
And many a rustling stream,  
Calm lake and glassy fountain still,  
Tall grove and silent mist-clad hill,  
Long for thy coming beam?  
Uprose thee, then, fairest sister dear!  
For all are pining thy voice to hear.

With trembling and impatient wing,  
My birds on every spray  
Await, thy welcome forth to sing  
With many a melting lay;  
Then, wherefore, beautiful linger so long?  
Earth sighs to green thee with shout and song!

Thy flower\* her vigil lone hath kept,  
With love's untiring care;  
Thou' rove the jinks and violets slept,  
She wakefully hath watch'd and wept,  
Unto the dewy air;  
And like a desolate bride she waits,  
For the opening of her lover's gates.

Oh! then arise, fair sister dear!  
Awake, beloved Day!  
For many a silent trembling tear,  
Falls on my breast like diamond clear,  
In grief for thy delay,  
From the rosy bowers of the orient skies,  
Then up, sweetest sister, arise, arise!  
\*The Sunflower.

Tufts Magazine.

### Warren's Address to the American Soldiers, before the Battle of Bunker's Hill.

Stand! the ground's your own, my bravest  
Will ye give it up to slaves?  
Will ye look for greener graves?  
Hope ye mercy still?  
What's the mercy despots feel?  
Hear it in that battle peal!  
Read it on your bristling steel!

Ask it—ye who will  
Fear ye foes who kill for hire?  
Will ye to your homes retire?  
Look behind you! they're afeer!  
And, before you, see  
Who have done it!—From the vale  
On they come!—and will ye quail?  
Lead on rain and iron hail  
Let their welcome be!

In the God of battles trust!  
Die we may—and die we must—  
But, O, where can dust to dust  
Be consigned so well,  
As where heaven's dew shall shed  
On the martyred patriot's bed,  
And the rocks shall raise their head,  
Of his deeds to tell!

\* On the 17th of June, 1835, half a century from the day of the battle, the corner stone of a granite monument was laid on the ground where Warren fell.

### TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

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

JOSEPH GRAHAM.  
Easton, July 9th, 1833.

### LOOK HERE.

HAVING been appointed by the Commissioners of the town of Easton, Collector of the taxes for 1833, and having bonded for the performance thereof, I take this method to inform the citizens that I am now ready to receive their amounts; I shall generally be at the office of Thomas C. Nichols, Esq. with the Levy List, prepared to receive payments from such as will call to pay. The condition of my bond is, that I shall deliver within ten days after receiving the Levy List, to every person aforesaid, a ticket of the amount of his or her assessment or leave such ticket at the place of residence, or at his or her tenement, this having been done, all those who refuse or neglect to come forward and pay their accounts I must forthwith proceed to collect by levying execution on the property of such delinquent, and if I do not close the whole Levy List within three months my Bond is liable to be put in suit. The small pittance allowed me for collecting, will not justify my having much trouble or waiting; for levying execution and selling property I am allowed \$1.00 cost—this I hope I shall in no instance have to demand, but I wish to be distinctly understood that if their accounts are not settled by the 30th of July next, I shall proceed to levy and demand my cost. Take care, do not let the time slip.

WM. C. RIDGWAY.

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

W. C. R.

## FOR SALE.

THE GRIST and SAW MILL with the FARM of 240 acres of Land attached to it—formerly the estate of the late Thos. J. Seth. The terms will be accommodating, and on application to the subscriber a further description will be given of the property.

EDWARD HARRIS,  
near Queenstown.

July 9th, 1833.

### Sheriff's Last Notice.

THE undersigned gives notice to all persons interested that but a short time remains for him to complete his collection of the fees for the present year, and begs leave to apprise them that all who shall be found delinquent after the first day of September next, must expect to be proceeded against according to law, without respect to persons.

Those individuals who have not yet complied with the promises given at May Term, by which they obtained time on executions, will bear in mind that they are in "jeopardy every hour," and that there is but one way to relieve themselves and their property. These are plain hints, and it is hoped will be understood.

Suits have already been threatened on the Sheriff's bond, on account of these delinquencies, and therefore indulgence cannot be reasonably looked for.

JO. GRAHAM, Dep'ty. Shff.

July 9  
WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the second day of July, 1833, by Thomas Bailey, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself by the name of EDWARD JOHN-SON, says he was born free, and was raised on Carroll's Manor by his uncle Henry Rosier, but was committed as the slave of Thomas Davis, living in Montgomery county, Maryland. Said colored man is about nineteen years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, has a large scar on the back of his neck occasioned by an issue, also a scar on his forehead by the kick of a horse; had on when committed, blue, Pittsburgh colored roundabout and pantaloons, twilled cotton shirt, coarse lace boots, and old straw hat. The owner of the above described colored man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,  
Baltimore City and County Jail.  
July 11—16

### TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

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

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

LOUIS MCLEANE,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

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

### For Rent and Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell out his STOCK OF GOODS, at Crocher's Ferry, consisting of a general assortment, suitable for a country store; also, he would rent his STORE HOUSE, and give possession immediately.

This is an excellent stand for business, situated immediately on the waters of the Nanticoke river, formerly the property of the late John Cropper, Esq.

—ALSO—

### TO RENT FOR 1834

THE Store House, Granary and Corn Crib; also, three Dwelling Houses, situated at Upper Hunting Creek; also, the Store House and Dwelling where the subscriber now resides. This property is in excellent repair, and a good stand for business; also a Farm in the North West Fork, where Isaac Leverton lately died; and a Farm where Newton Andrews now lives in Caroline county. For terms, make early application to

JACOB C. WILLSON,  
Upper Hunting Creek, Aug. 6. Sw

### A CARD.

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

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

oct 2

## Valuable Land for sale.

Kent Fort Manor Land, on Kent Island near Kent Point.

Green's Creek Farm will be sold on accommodating terms, it lies adjoining the Farm on which the subscriber resides, and contains about TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, on which there is a good frame DWELLING HOUSE,

with two rooms below and two above. This farm has an abundance of Wood; but should the purchaser require it, more wood and cleared land will be sold with it—Green's Creek Farm as it is now enclosed, lies on the Eastern Bay, but it can be laid off so as to lay on the Chesapeake Bay also—as the distance across does not much exceed a mile: and from the Dwelling there is a good view of both Bays, they being about equally distant; the arable land is now rich—and sea grass and other good manures are in great abundance, and very convenient to the fields. No situation on the Island excels this for good health and the conveniences of fishing, gunning, &c. For terms apply to

SAMUEL A. CHEW.  
Kent Island.  
Should the above Farm not be sold before the first day of August next, it will then be for rent to a good tenant.  
July 23

### Farm for Sale.

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

JOHN W. JENKINS.  
Talbot county, may 28th

### WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public in general, that his Wool Carding Machine is in prime order for making rolls, having on a new suit of first rate Cards. Price for once through 6 cents, twice through the Machine 5 cents; customers in Talbot county can find a place of deposit at the store of Mr. William J. Roberts in Easton, where their wool will be taken from and returned again once in two weeks; payment will be made to the owner of said store. The customers will please to pick and grease their wool and pull it together if it is to be mixed, and they will please to pin a label on each sheet how they want it done.

The public's obedient servant,  
ATWILL CHANCE.  
Fowling Creek, Caroline county, Md.  
July 23, 1833.

### Fresh Teas, Port Wine, &c.

### WM. H. & P. GROOME

Have lately received a fresh supply of Teas, of very late importation, which they can recommend to be of superior quality.

—ALSO, SOME EXCELLENT  
Old London Dock Port,  
L. P. Madeira,  
Sicily Madeira,  
Pale Sherry,  
Teneriff,  
Dry Lisbon.  
Together with a general assortment of Liquors, Groceries, &c.  
July 23

### NEW SPRING GOODS.

### WILSON & TAYLOR

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

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

### SCHOONER

### SELIM.

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

ISAAC KIRBY.  
July 9, 1833.

### Easton and Baltimore Packet.

### THE SCHOONER

### EMILY JANE,

ROBINSON LEONARD, Master.

THE EMILY JANE has been recently built of the very best materials that our country will afford; copperfastened and coppered, and handsomely fitted and prepared for passengers with a good cabin. The Emily Jane will resume the occupation of the fine schooner Edgar, and commence her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on SUNDAY morning 21st July, leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning leave Baltimore on WEDNESDAY at the above named hour throughout the season regularly as the Edgar has done.

N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will transact all business pertaining to the packet concern, will be thankfully received and strictly attended to, and all freights intended for the subscriber will be thankfully received at the granary at Easton Point or elsewhere, at all times.

The public's obedient servant,  
JOSHUA E. LEONARD.  
July 23

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That application will be made for renewal of three certificates, of half shares of stock in the Union Bank of Maryland, which are either lost or mislaid, issued in the name of Wm. MacCreary, and now standing on the books of the said bank in his name.

LETTIE MAC CREERY.

The Fredericktown Examiner: Hagerstown Torch Light, and Easton Whig, will publish the above once a week for four weeks, and forward certificates to the office of the American, and charge American office.  
July 30

### Farm for Sale.

I will sell at private sale, a farm in the Bay-side, Talbot county, situated about seven miles below St. Michaels, containing 2021 acres of land more or less. This farm has ever been considered an almost unrivalled situation for health, or beauty. The land is in a good state of cultivation, with inexhaustible sources of manure—it is bounded on the waters of the Eastern Bay, on the one side, thence running across the entire neck of land, it has an extensive shore on a branch of Great Choptank River, where oyster shells may be had in abundance. Applications made to the subscriber at Love Point, Kent Island, Queen Ann's county.  
THOS. H. KEMP.  
June 25

### Slaves Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN about emigrating to the South-west is desirous of purchasing 15 or 16 likely young NEGROES—buying for his own use, he would prefer such as would not be very reluctant to go with him. Any persons wishing to dispose of servants will be pleased to make immediate application at Mr. Lowe's Hotel.  
Easton, July 30

### SAMUEL OZMON,

### CABINET MAKER.

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

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, and is well prepared to execute all orders for Coffins with neatness and despatch, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals.

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

### Hats, Hats, Top of the Fashion.

HATSON & HARPER having associated themselves under the above firm, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Easton, and the public generally, that they have taken the stand on Washington street, adjoining the Bakery of Mr. Nide, and the firm of Goldsmith and Hazle, where they have on hand a few specimens of splendid

### BEAVER HATS,

and are now finishing and will constantly keep a supply of CASTOR, RORAM, and every variety of the above article, to suit the various tastes and purses of the Talbot population.

They have just returned from Baltimore with a set of Fashionable Blocks, and Materials of every description, and having a thorough knowledge of the business together with an unremitting attention to the same, and a determination to sell cheaper than ever heretofore offered, they indulge a hope to receive, as they will endeavour to merit, a share of public encouragement.

The Public's obt. Serv'ts.  
GEORGE W. THOMPSON,  
THOMAS HARPER.  
Easton, Aug. 13

### CLOAK LOST.

ON Friday afternoon, 2d inst. a fine blue cloth Cloak, faced with black velvet, with a black velvet collar, and having a silk broach and loop as a fastening, was lost between Easton and Wye Mills. A reward of \$5 will be given for its return either to Judge Hopper, Centerville, or James Parrott, Esq. Easton.  
Aug. 13

### \$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the 8th inst. from the subscriber, residing at the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, State of Maryland, about eight miles from the city of Annapolis, a young Negro Man, twenty two years of age, of dark complexion, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches in height, of stout frame, who calls himself HORACE GIBSON.

I will give Fifty Dollars to any person who will apprehend said Negro so that I get him again. If he is taken out of the District of Columbia, or State of Maryland, I will pay One Hundred Dollars, if he is secured so that I him, and will pay all reasonable travelling expenses if brought home to me.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

The editors of the Examiner, in Frederick Town and Whig, Easton, will insert the above advertisement six times and forward their accounts to the Maryland Gazette office for payment.  
July 30

### WOOL! WOOL!

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

BENNETT TOMLINSON.  
may 21

### Take Notice.

THOSE persons that passed their notes for property bought at the sale of Robert Bartlett's estate, are informed that they are now due, and a punctual payment is expected by

JOHN KEMP, Adm'r.  
July 23

## Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, by way of auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of Talbot county Court House, on TUESDAY the Third day of September next, between the hours of twelve o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, ALL THAT FARM OR PLANTATION of Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart, on which she formerly resided, situate near the head of Wye River, in Talbot county, consisting of the tracts or parts of the tracts of land following, that is to say: "Winkleton," "Mitchell's Lot," "Little Britton," "Benney's Resurvey," and "Winkles' Fortune," lying near the public main road leading from Easton to Wye Mill, and containing the quantity of three hundred and ten acres of land, more or less.

By the terms of the Decree, a credit of one and two years will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser executing to the Trustee, as such, a bond with such security as he shall approve of, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. And upon the ratification of the said sale by the Court, and the payment of the whole of the purchase money, together with the interest, and not before, the Trustee will convey to the purchaser, his heirs and assigns, the lands so sold to him as aforesaid, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the defendant. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, which will be shown to them by John G. Thomas, Esq. who resides thereon. The improvements are good, the meadow lands are said to be the finest in the county, and the whole estate very valuable.

WM. HAYWARD, Jr. Trustee.  
July 30, 1833.

### Houses and Lands for Sale.

EITHER on private application to the subscriber, or not before disposed of at private sale, will be offered for public sale on a credit of one and two years, (purchasers giving bond and security for the payment of the purchase money,) on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of September next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the several premises, the following houses and lots in the town of Easton:

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Doct. William H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house, Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

2d. The small brick Dwelling House, situate on Washington street opposite to Port st. which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs also through to Harrison street, embracing all so a small tenement thereon.

3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south of the block of brick buildings, commonly called Earle's Row, on Washington street extended.

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street, in Easton. The situation and advantages of this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same.

5th. Also, at Denton, in Caroline county, at Griffith's Tavern, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, the farm and lands, late the property of Henry Dickinson, Esq. deceased, situate near Fowling Creek, in Caroline county, abounding with valuable timber. For this farm, one third of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of Sale and the residue in twelve months. Any person desirous of purchasing these lands will of course view them, and will be directed to them by Gen. William Potter. An agent will attend in my behalf at the respective places of sale and take bonds of the purchasers.

MARIA ROGERS.  
Perry Hall, August 13th, 1833.

### TO RENT.

FOR the year 1834, the following property in the town of Easton, viz:—

The framed DWELLING house and premises on Washington street, adjoining Dr. Enalls Martin, and at present occupied by Miss Mary Goldsborough.

The small Brick Dwelling House and premises immediately back of the above on Harrison street.

The store room on Washington street at present occupied by John Macdonald.

The shop or store room on the same street at present occupied by James L. Smith, and the small frame shop or office on Federal alley and fronting the public square at present used as a Lottery office—all the above property is in complete repair—for the terms apply to

WM. H. GROOME.  
Easton, Aug. 13

### REMOVAL.

THE subscriber, thankful for the many favors he has received since he commenced business in Easton, begs leave to inform the public that he has removed from his former stand to the eligible situation near the corner of Washington street, and immediately opposite the market house, recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Vandorfer, as a grocery store, where he is prepared to execute

### TAILORING.

IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE and at the shortest notice. Feeling confident of his ability to give satisfaction to those who may employ him, he invites gentlemen to give him a call.

SCOURING OF CLOTH CLOTHES executed in such a manner as to render those half worn, little inferior in appearance to new. AN APPRENTICE will be taken—a boy of good habits and respectable parentage, from 12 to 14 years of age; one from the country will be preferred.

ANDREW OEHLER.  
aug 13

### PETER W. WILLIS,

### CLOCK AND WATCH

### MAKER,

### AND GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

DENTON, Maryland:—

Will repair at the shortest notice, Chronometers, Levers, Lapines, Horizontal, Duplex, Repeating and Vertical Watches. Weekly and Daily Brass and Wood Clocks.

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

march 23

## Easton Female Seminary.

Miss NICOLS & Mrs. SCULL.

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

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

Orthography, reading and plain sewing,	\$3 per quarter.
Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, & Maslin Work including the above branches,	4 ditto
Geography, with the use of Globes and maps, Astronomy, History, Composition, including the above branches	5 ditto

And if sufficient encouragement be given, the following will also be taught at the following prices, to wit:

Embroidery, and Embossed work, &c.	\$5 extra do.
Music, including use of Piano	12 do
Drawing and Painting	6 do
Theorem painting on Velvet	5 do

Also the Latin and French Languages. Twelve weeks in a quarter.

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

N. B. Accommodation at Mrs. Nicols' can be had at moderate prices for 10 or 12 young ladies, who will be under the immediate supervision of Miss Nicols.  
July 9

### PEOPLE'S LINE

### FOR PHILADELPHIA.

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







a hell is scarcely audible. The Chinese prohibit the exportation, as well as that of all military implements whatever. The gong constitutes an indispensable instrument in the frightful discords of a Chinese orchestra, and is always a symbol of official rank preceding the mandarins when going from place to place with their attendants.

In boats flat and inferior gongs are used for the purpose of saluting, and in the shops at Canton may be seen instruments of any kind, from the small disc of a few circles, used by beggars, to those of two feet in diameter.

## THE EPISTLE FROM THE YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS, HELD IN LONDON.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in Great Britain, Ireland and elsewhere.

Dear Friends—In gathering together on the present occasion, and in presenting ourselves before the Lord, we have been humbled in the sense of our manifold infirmities, and of the temptations of our restless adversary. Under these impressions we have been prepared to feel the force of the declaration, "Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it: except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain." And with reverent gratitude, we are enabled to acknowledge, that we have at this time been favored with fresh tokens, that the holy Head of the church is watching over us, and guarding us against the encroachments of the enemy; and that, unworthily as we are of his notice, He would build us up together unto himself, as lively stones, compacted together. With this renewed evidence of the loving kindness of the Lord, and of his condescension towards us, we are engaged again to salute you, in the words of the Apostle, "Grace and peace be multiplied unto you, through the knowledge of God, and of Jesus our Lord."

It is our earnest desire and prayer that the sorrowful and the feeble minded may be comforted; that the aged may be sustained by the hope of the everlasting Gospel; the youth encouraged to surrender their hearts unto the Lord; and those in the meridian of life constrained by the love of Him who died for us, to devote themselves to his service. We sympathize with many of our beloved brethren and sisters on whom the Lord has been pleased to lay his chastening hand, whether they be afflicted in mind, body, or estate. And while we consider it a Christian privilege to weep with them that weep, we heartily commend them to the tender compassions of the Saviour of men. He made like unto his brethren, that He might be a merciful and faithful High Priest: He was tempted in all points like as we are; and continues to be touched with a feeling of our infirmities! He is able to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him, seeing He ever liveth to make intercession for them.

We believe there are more than a few among us, who from the circumstances of the times, are struggling with difficulties. May these be encouraged, still to seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, in the consideration that their HEAVENLY FATHER knoweth all their love. It is those who walk in his fear and love, to whom he most abundantly dispenses that grace by which they are enabled to put their trust in Him. Trust ye in the Lord for ever; for in the Lord Jesus is everlasting strength. We affectionately recommend our dear friends who are thus circumstanced to exercise that moral courage which will enable them to contract their family expenditure within their income; and we would warn them not to delay this important duty, under expectation of what they may consider to be an improvement in the trade; and which may not be realized. And may all our dear friends be careful how they enlarge their concerns, with a view of increasing their means of support; always bearing in mind, that godliness with contentment is great gain.

We have reason to believe that Friends, in every part of the country, continue to be faithfully attached to our ancient testimony against tithes and other ecclesiastical demands. The amount of disbursements, almost exclusively on these accounts, as now reported, is nearly £13,000. It is our firm conviction, that one of the purposes for which the Lord has met to raise us up as a people, was that we might become faithful witnesses against the corruptions which had found their way into his visible Church; yet we would affectionately remind you, that to maintain a controversy with error does not necessarily establish us in the truth; that it is possible not to be conformed to the world in many things, and at the same time, not to be transformed by the renewing of our mind. We therefore earnestly entreat our friends, while steadfastly adhering to all our Christian testimonies, not to rest satisfied with any thing short of that conversion of heart, that daily dependence upon God, and that entire obedience to his law, which constitute the very life of godliness.

Besides other engagements which have occupied us at the present time, we have been employed in revising the rules and advice of the Society, of which a new and enlarged edition is about to be published. In the course of these proceedings we have had, with gratitude, to acknowledge the help mercifully afforded us, in conducting and terminating many weighty deliberations. We have been much impressed with the value and importance of our Christian discipline: we believe that our forefathers in the truth were graciously favored with Divine aid in its establishment; and that it is in accordance with the simple principles of Church government developed in the New Testament. While it enjoins upon us to be subject one to another in love, it neither enforces on true Christian liberty, nor in any degree releases us from that individual dependence on the great Head of the Church, and that obedience to his commandments, without which we have no claim to be regarded as members of the body of Christ. We highly esteem this institution as a means of preservation to us and to our children, and most earnestly do we desire that it may ever be administered by men of clean hands, in the spirit of meekness, and in the fear of God. And we affectionately recommend those who are advancing to manhood; justly to appreciate the care which our discipline extends over them, to consider it a privilege to be subject to it, and, as occasion may arise, to contribute to uphold it. And whilst we fervently desire that the number of faithful labourers in word and doctrine may be increased, wish to remind our dear friends that the discipline of the Church affords a wide sphere of usefulness to all who are concerned for the prosperity of the cause of Truth; and that in some cases our dear brethren and sisters may see the fruit of their labours, who would at this time press it upon them not to relax in a pious watchful care over the flock.

The reports which we have at this time received, of the state of our public schools have been satisfactory to us; we believe they have

been rendered a great blessing to our Society. Our sympathy and esteem are peculiarly due to those who are conscientiously occupied in discharging the responsible duties attached to the care of youth. With a right fulfillment of your trust, dear friends, our hopes of a succeeding generation are intimately connected. Your calling is arduous, but of eminent utility, and one in which you have abundant opportunity to serve the Lord. You have especial need to seek for the wisdom which is from above, but if, through Heavenly help, you have been made instrumental in establishing correct moral habits and sound religious principles, however limited your sphere, you may hope to partake of the blessings of those who turn many to righteousness. We are religiously concerned that our young people of every class, whilst they are receiving that education which will fit them for usefulness in after life, may continue to be trained up in the knowledge and love of the Holy Scriptures, and that they may, in humility and fear of the Lord, examine for themselves the external evidences of the Christian religion. May they ever be preserved in that teachable, watchful, and tender state of mind in which they will be alive to the perceptible influence of the Holy Spirit, and in which the Lord will be pleased to grant them a right understanding of the way of life and salvation.

Epistles addressed to this meeting have been received and read from our dear brethren in Ireland, and the several yearly meetings in the American continent, with the exception of Virginia, and have proved very acceptable to us. The degraded and demoralized state of the poor, in many parts of the United Kingdom, and the great extent of crime, have at this time deeply affected us. We therefore entreat Friends, in their respective situations in town or country, to search out the causes of these things. We apprehend that among these causes will be found those abridgments of the comfort of the labourer, which tend to a wretched and disreputable pauperism. We earnestly desire that Friends may be exemplary in their attention to this important subject; and that they may encourage their neighbours, and unite with them in their endeavors to apply a remedy to these evils. And seeing it is sin which separates the soul from God; and that ignorance and intemperance, vice and idleness, so much prevail among the inhabitants of the British Isles, we are desirous that our members may allow their sympathies to be awakened for these fellow subjects. And may their religious concerns extend to other parts of Christendom similarly circumstanced, with an earnest desire that, under the blessings of Providence, they may be made instrumental to effect a real improvement in the domestic, moral and religious state of our fellow men.

The deplorable condition of the Heathen, and the degraded circumstances under which they are living, have been felt at this time, as well as in former years, to be truly affecting. And although no way appears to open for our adopting any specific measure, in order to communicate to them the knowledge of the truths of the Gospel, we earnestly recommend their benighted condition to the frequent remembrance and Christian sympathy of all our members. There are various means of diffusing a knowledge of Christianity among them, which in no degree compromise our religious principles.

The holy scriptures abundantly testify how offensive in the Divine sight are the abominations of idolatry, and we desire that all may stand open to the intimations of the Heavenly Shepherd, and follow the leadings of his spirit into such services as he may be pleased to appoint to them individually. We rejoice in the part which many of our members have taken in general diffusion of the Holy Scriptures, and in promoting a Christian Education of the poor in this and other countries, and we desire that these very important objects may receive the continued attention and support of Friends.

We feel at this time a warm and affectionate solicitude that we may all strive, through the help of the Holy Spirit to live up to that profession of the Christian Religion, and to maintain those views of its simplicity and purity, which our Society has thought it right to uphold. And, as living faith in the doctrines of the Gospel, and a practical observance of the precept and example of our blessed Lord, regulate our affections and conduct, we shall be enabled more correctly to perceive our individual places in the Church. In the exercise of this faith and obedience, we shall become more weaned from the world, and be filled with the love of God; and whether our lot be cast at home or abroad, in more civilized or in less enlightened countries, we shall be made instrumental in advancing that kingdom which is righteousness and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost.

In former epistles we have often had occasion to express ourselves in language of commiseration; and even in terms of discouragement, on the long continued oppression of the slaves in the colonies of the British empire. In the course of the last two years, our fellow countrymen, of various religious denominations, have co-operated with increased zeal in advocating the cause of the oppressed. The righteousness of the law of Christ has been pleaded in these nations as an unanswerable argument for the total extinction of slavery.

Within the same period of time, a variety of concordant events, marked the hand of an overruling Providence, and of this cause of humanity and justice has made its way to an unparalleled extent. It is with reverent thanksgiving to our ALMIGHTY FATHER in Heaven that we now look forward to the termination of this cruel and disgraceful system as an event not far distant. The Government of the country has in effect, recognized the grand principle, that man should hold no property in the person of his fellow man, and the House of Commons are engaged in legislating upon this deeply interesting question. We humbly commend these proceedings to the blessing of the Most High. May it please Him, to whom to the cause of the poor and afflicted is precious, to influence our rulers to the enactment of such just and equal laws as shall place the rights and liberties to which they are entitled equally with ourselves.

And now, in conclusion, dear friends, be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love, in honor preferring one another. May we labour after an increase of that fellowship and sympathy in which we can feel one another's burdens, and in which, if one member of the Church suffer, the others can suffer with it, and if one be honored, the others can rejoice with it. May it be the prayer of us all, that the charity which hopeth, believeth, and endureth all things, may increase and abound amongst us. Bear one with the other in meekness and love amidst the infirmities of flesh and spirit. Likewise, ye younger submit yourselves unto the elders: Yea, all of you be subject one to another, and be clothed with humility, and may we every one so hold out to the end, that when the Chief Shepherd shall appear, we may each receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away.

**Extra Custom House Fees.**—We are glad to see the Secretary of the Treasury take a firm position against extra fees to the Custom House Clerks. The thing has gone, to say the least, quite far enough. The amounts paid have been much beyond any thing thought of by those not conversant with the facts. With some firms they have reached three and four hundred dollars. We do not mean to attach great blame to the Clerks or any body else for what is past, but unquestionably the evil ought to be torn up, root and branch. If permitted to go on, it would transform the Custom House from a place of facility and accommodation into a place of vexations and delays. The Clerks have salaries, and should not be permitted to take fees for any services within their official duty, or the fair and proper courtesy of their offices. If they may take fees for work done out of office hours, the end of the matter will be, that all their work will be done out of office hours.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

**Extract of a Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated**

Washington, 7th Aug. 1833.

"It is the duty of the Government to see that all those who have business at the Custom House, shall have their affairs promptly attended to. The Government has the power and the inclination to employ and liberally compensate all agents necessary for the public service, consequently, if those who have business at the Custom House are obliged to give private pay to Custom House officers, it must be because there are not Officers adequate to the duty, or, because, if numerous enough, they do not perform their duty. I respectfully request you therefore, to make known to every Officer and Clerk in this public employment in your Custom House that the practice of receiving, from merchants or others, compensation for services of any kind, is utterly condemned; and that no person who shall accept private compensation, shall be retained in service after proof of the fact.

"I need not enumerate the evils likely to result from a continuance of the practice to which you refer. If a merchant cannot get his business transacted as it should be, it must be the fault of the Government: if he has to pay a public clerk, he has a just cause of complaint against the Government; and a strong temptation is held out to public agents to create delay and difficulty, in order to coerce a merchant into the payment of private fees. One abuse of this kind will lead to others; and all last there will be a laxity of moral feeling, utterly inconsistent with the character of the country, and the honor of its Government. It is altogether a mistake that the receipt of a private compensation is as one of your Officers supposes, a private affair between the Officer and the merchant; and I consider it my duty, the more strongly to say this, as that gentleman is attached to the Custom House. As the head of the most important establishment in the country, I look to you for all the aid that may be requisite, to put an end to a practice which no time or authority, according to my notions can sanction or justify.

"I am, very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"W. J. DUANE, Sec'y of Treasury.

"SAMUEL SWARTWOUT, Esq., Collector, New-York."

From the Richmond Enquirer.

**NATHANIEL MACON'S OPINIONS.**

We have no, before us the opinions of this honest and venerable man, on the prevailing topics of the day. They are couched in the form of a letter, which he has lately addressed to Mr. Carson a candidate for re-election to Congress in N. Carolina. He puts his creed into a nutshell. Against Nullification, while a State remains in the Union—but in favor of Secession, as a great conservative principle. He condemns the Proclamation, which he considers "as the great error of the Administration," which, except that, has been satisfactory, in a high degree to the people who elected the President. He is also opposed to the Force Bill, upon the ground, that "a government of opinions, established by Sovereign States, for special purpose, cannot be maintained by force." The old Patriot is right. He states his positions with his usual simplicity and candour—and we honor him for it. He does justice to the measures of the President, while he censures the errors of his Proclamation. He condemns Nullification, while he takes the just distinction that Secession is the true conservative principle. (On this point, Mr. Carson differs with his Correspondent, as he holds that "no State could secede from the wrong doing of Congress." He is also, we believe, against Nullification, as we know, he is against the Collection Bill.)

"MR. MACON'S LETTER.

"Buck Spring, 9th Feb. 1833.

"Sir, I have received your letter of the 24th ult. There can be no doubt that the U. S. are in a deplorable situation, and that the publication of the opinion you desire would be useless. It has never been a secret, and always stated to those who wanted to know it. In the Senate—the Senators who were then present, will, it is believed, recollect the fact—and never afterwards quoted by me while I continued in the Senate. The opinions of General Washington, Mr. Jefferson and Gov. Clinton are known, but not respected. I have never believed that a State could nullify and remain in the Union, but have always believed that a state might secede, when she pleased, public debt, and this right has been considered the best guard to public liberty and public justice that could be desired, and it ought to have prevented what is now felt in the south—oppression.

"The Proclamation contains principles as contrary to what was the Constitution, as Nullification. It is the great error of the administration, which, except that has been satisfactory in a high degree, to the people who elected the President—When confederacies begin to fight liberty is soon lost, and the Government as soon changed. A Government of opinion, established by Sovereign States, for special purposes, cannot be maintained by force. The use of force makes enemies, and enemies cannot live in peace under such a government.

"The case of South Carolina is as different from that of Pennsylvania as any two cases can be. In 1816 the System that now oppresses the South was begun. It was then opposed. In 1824 the Constitution was hurried. Senators who were then in the Senate, will no doubt recollect—(Repetition—old age will show)—Time to quit.

"Yours, very truly, NATH'L MACON."

**THE POPULATION OF THIS COUNTRY.**

Some interesting suggestions relating to this subject will be found in the last Quarterly Register. The greatest population of a square mile is in the district of Columbia, where it is 398; in Connecticut 63; in Rhode Island, 72; Massachusetts 81; Maryland and New Jersey, 40; Ohio, 24; New York, 41; Pennsylvania, 30.

The population of New York in 1840, it is supposed, will be 2,500,000 or 3,000,000 more

than that of all New England, and about equal to that of all the North Western Territories.—That of Pennsylvania is rated at 1,700,000; of Ohio 1,300,000. That of Virginia is put at a few thousands more. And thus the oldest settled of the States, which in 1790, had a population of 747,000, will have been overtaken by a State which had no government of any kind until one year before that date, did not become a State until 1802, and had, in 1790, a population of only 3000. Indeed, Ohio has the resources within itself for growing into the greatest State of the Union. It can support, without difficulty, a people as dense as that of Holland.

Ohio contains but 39,000 square miles, while Virginia contains 64,000, which is within 1000 of the whole area of New England, and makes Virginia the largest as well as oldest State.—The next in order is Georgia, 62,000; and Missouri 60,000. Illinois contains 55,000; Florida 50,000; New York, 46,000; Pennsylvania 44,000; North Carolina and Louisiana 48,000 each. Delaware contains 2,100 and Rhode Island 1350.

The most rapid increase of population we observe is in the case of Ohio, which increased from 3000 to 45,000 in ten years, and in the next ten to 55,000. This last was at the rate of 409 per cent. in ten years, whereas the average rate of the whole Union for the last 10 has been but 33 per cent, and that of New England but a little less than 19. That of New York was never greater than 73; of Maine, 58; Indiana, 194; Illinois, 350; Indiana, 500; Michigan, 764; Arkansas, 1344.—The most rapid increase has, of course, been in the early settlements.

The population of the United States in 1840 is rated at 17,000,000. What it will be a hundred years hence, it is not easy to calculate.—What it may be, however, is inferable from the fact that our territory is immensely extensive: that a vast amount of rich land is yet unoccupied; that land now cultivated may be made vastly more productive; that a large portion of our country is under tropical climes; and that if the whole country should support, but 230 inhabitants to a square mile, as England now does, we should have, as the Register observes, more than four hundred and fifty millions.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

## IMPORTANT DECISION.

By the annexed letter from a correspondent at Trenton, N. J., it will be seen that the Quaker case has been decided in favor of the Orthodox party. This decision is final.—The Court of Appeals being the highest Court in the State, and consisting, as constituted on this trial of eleven Judges. We understand, without being able to vouch for the fact that four of the Judges dissented. Although the property in dispute in this particular case is not large, yet the principle involved in this decision is an important one, there being numerous other cases exactly similar, and a great amount of property depending upon the issue. We are told that a principle established by the Court of Appeals is of the nature of law, and binding upon the lower Courts. But whether it is or not, will be of little consequence in practice. For if by chance in any instance a different result should be realized in a lower court, the Orthodox party would of course carry it up to the Court of Appeals, and the same bench would eventually decide upon it, which has given its verdict on the present occasion. We speak now of the cases which may arise in New Jersey.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Trenton, Aug. 15, 1833.

Agreeably to your request I now inform you that the case of Debow and Hendrickson has just been decided by the Court of Appeals in favor of the Orthodox party, by affirming the decree of the Court of Chancery.

The principle involved in this decision, as we understand it, is briefly this, that the Hicksites have so far swerved from the original Quaker doctrine that donations, bequests, &c. made for the support of Quaker doctrines, must be left to that portion of the congregation or society who still maintain them, even though the Hicksites should outnumber the Orthodox and of course be able to outvote them. Or to express it more broadly,—donations, bequests, &c. made to a congregation or society for the support of certain religious doctrines, cannot be lawfully applied to the support of other doctrines directly at variance with them. It is the same principle precisely which has been contended for by the Orthodox congregationalists of Massachusetts, but without success. The consequence is, that thousands and thousands of dollars originally bequeathed, or otherwise given, for the support of the doctrines uniformly maintained by congregationalists a hundred years ago, are now applied to the support of Unitarianism. Such is the case with many of the funds of Harvard College, and particularly those given by Mr. Hollis.—We leave our readers to decide which is right, Massachusetts law, or New Jersey law.

Among the Police notices in the New York Courier, we find it stated that "Mary Lee was found guilty of petit larceny, in stealing a piece of black silk, from the dry goods store of Alfred Hopkins, No. 112, Bowery. There were two other charges against her for similar offences, which were ordered to lay over for the present, until her presumed accomplice in the first larceny, could be tried. She is 29 years of age, and it is said, has a husband in the state prison at Philadelphia."

This woman is probably the wife of a Mr. Lee, who formerly lived in Cherry st. near Ninth, but who is now located in the penitentiary. He had several daughters, who used to decoy gentlemen from the streets to their father's house where they were robbed, mysteriously, before they left, of every thing valuable, which they never discovered until too late to recover their property. This was a regular pursuit on the part of the daughters, in which the father and probably the mother, were accomplices. There was a large party on the door in the day time, announcing the residence of Mr. Lee; but at night, when occasion required, it was removed. At last, however, the trick was discovered, some of the larcenies were proved upon him, and the gentleman was sentenced to prison, where he now remains. His amiable consort, it seems, is also in a fair way to reap the rewards of the same profession. Justice may be slow, but it is generally sure.—*Philad. Gaz.*

The Boston Atlas states that a serious disaster had high befallen the Independence 74, which is lying in the stream at the Navy Yard in Charlestown, on Wednesday. Early in the morning, Com. Elliot went on board to give directions about having the ship well moored against the arrival of the equinoctial gales, and while on deck, it seemed to him that she lurched more than usual. He ordered the pumps to be tried, which being done, it was ascertained that she had four feet of water in her hold. Some rogue had broken off the brass cock fixed on one of her sides to let in salt water occasionally, and the ship was filling rapidly. But for the timely discovery, she must have sunk during the afternoon or night, in a depth of 50 feet of water.

## EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, August 27, 1833.

The death of Doctor KASSE, the democratic candidate for this Congressional District, will render it necessary that the Convention assemble again, with as little delay as possible, for the purpose of fixing upon some other gentleman. In the absence of a communication on the subject from the President of the Convention, we suggest the propriety of its meeting at Centerville, on MONDAY THE 9TH OF SEPTEMBER.

We can see in our remarks of the 20th inst. nothing which seems to demand either justification, or excuse. If the gentleman who seems to think himself specially alluded to, will look around him, he will find that our remarks will apply to more than one, and he will probably see, that the cloak of "Marcus" may conceal another, as well as himself.

FOR THE WHIG.

Queen Ann's county, Md., Aug. 21, 1833.

Mr. Mullikin,

Dear Sir,—We have been anxiously looking for the publication to appear in your paper of our Jackson Republican Nomination for this county, and have come to the conclusion that it is a remissness either on the part of the Secretary of the county Convention, in not forwarding the proceedings to you, or a neglect on your part in not publishing them. I therefore forward you a list of the gentlemen so nominated, and wish you to publish it forthwith.

A SUBSCRIBER.

## JACKSON REPUBLICAN TICKET

For Queen Ann's county.

For the General Assembly of Maryland.

Lemuel Roberts

Samuel R. Oldson

Thomas Wright, Esq.

Robert Larrimore, Esquires.

## FOR THE LEVY COURT.

William Colgan

Valentine Wareham

Samuel S. Robinson

James H. Wilson, and

William Hambleton, Esquires.

## FOR THE SHERIFFALTY.

Thomas Sudler, Esq.

"It is said Mr. Hambleton has declined a poll. It will therefore be left to the district of Kent Island to nominate a suitable man in his place, who will be warmly supported by the party through the county.

(Through inadvertence on our part, the foregoing list has been omitted for a week after it fell under our notice. We are glad our correspondent has called the subject up to us again, and we take the earliest opportunity to give publicity to his communication.)

Ed. Whig.

[FOR THE WHIG]

The following paper was read before the Board of Agriculture for the Eastern Shore, by Gov. Stevens, and by them is now ordered to be published.

At the present depressed condition of agriculture through the State of Maryland, and particularly on the Eastern Shore, I conceive it to be the duty of every farmer, however limited his knowledge and talents may be, to aid and assist in raising the character of our lands, and to impart any practical information he may possess relative to their improvement,—and we as a board of Trustees should be most desirous of disseminating our experience and opinions that the Public may not view us as idle, negligent stewards.—I therefore, as one, proceed with pleasure to answer, as far as my experience justifies, a portion of the questions that have been suggested by the Board.

Question first—What natural resources of manure have you? which do you prefer? and how do you use either sort you have? and the quantity per acre?

Answer—I have two natural resources of manure, viz: *marl* and *salt marsh mud*; my *marl* is composed of marine shells, mixed mostly with yellow sand or light earth. The shells are in a high state of decomposition, and well dispersed among the soil; in fact, so much so, that I am and have been for some time well convinced that what I call sand is for the most part decomposed shell,—there is also a stratum of yellow clay over the shell which I consider very good, and am in the habit of cutting it down and mixing it with the shell part as I draw it out,—whether this clay has ever had shells with it, I am at a loss to know, though I consider it good manure,—I have frequently questioned my *marl* digger to know if he has ever seen impressions of shells in the clay, his answer was in the affirmative,—but I never have seen it—I think the *marl* more valuable than *marl* mud,—I have received evident advantage from *marl* alone both on stiff and light lands after the second crop, and find it very durable. I cannot say I have great confidence in *marl* mud, though I have been using it for several years.—I am inclined to believe it should be thrown up in large banks as it is taken from the ditch or canal, as will hereafter be explained, and there remain twelve or eighteen months prior to its application to the land; but this would require an extra mowing, which perhaps economy forbids. I discover much more benefit from the *marl* I draw from the heads of the *marl* where the essence or strength of the land has been deposited for many years. I generally apply about sixty small cart loads of *marl* to the acre, and 45 or 50 of *salt marsh*, if conveyed immediately on the land.

Question 2nd.—What are your means of making manure, and the means you adopt?

Ans.—I am a strong advocate for compost manure when it can be made with economy, which should be strictly attended to by every farmer; my usual habit is, as soon as I get my wheat trodden out, and my corn secured in the fall, to litter my farm yard, (and if my cultivation is far off, I select some warm spot near the field) with leaves and pine shavings, (preferring the former) I then draw in a quantity of corn stalks which I repeat at every convenient period so as to have the greatest part of them in before Christmas where I pen my cattle, having a shelter for them; my racks are then filled with straw,—the stalks not only afford good feeding, but, when trampled on and broken up, they present an excellent bed to receive the urine and dung of the cattle.—During the winter I draw in dirt, leaves, hog beds, rotten pine stumps, and every thing which I think will add to the quantity and quality of the manure,—my horses are well littered with straw, and sometimes with pine shavings; the stables well cleaned out and the manure deposited near the door in a long bed, where dirt, *marl*, &c. &c. are drawn on until

well covered about six inches deep, the manure again spread on every morning as taken from the stable, until the dirt is covered about six or eight inches deep, and so continued through the winter, alternating the dirt and manure, which prevents the fertilizing salt of the manure from flying off, and converts the dirt to good manure.

In the spring I select some favorable spot near where I propose to use my manure, which I denominate my *summer cow pen*, into which I draw leaves and shavings, then the remnants of my corn stalks which are not exhausted during the winter,—there I pen my cattle every night, during the summer and fall, until the weather forces me into winter quarters, with positive orders never to turn them out in the morning until they are hurried round the pen five or six times by the cow boy, by which means much manure is preserved, which would otherwise be scattered out of the pen, as all stock feed disposed to dung immediately after they are disturbed; not forgetting to replenish my pen whenever I deem it requisite, with dirt, mud, *marl*, weeds, &c., and every thing which will be beneficial, which I use the following spring—for rest assured the manure bank is the farmers gold mine out of which he digs all his wealth and independence.

Ques. Have you any particular system in relation to manures, and manuring, and what is it?

Ans. I consider the beauty and actual support of farming. A regular system in all its departments is as requisite as in merchandizing, or conducting a well regulated government, and no part should be more particularly attended to than the manuring, which is not only the strong support of the former, but enhances the value of his property, and adds to the character of his state and strength of his government. For many years I have pursued a system, as far as practicable, which experience has taught me to believe has been a great improvement to my property viz:—As soon as my crop of corn is secured, I put in operation my *marl* carts—my regular rule is to have one man at the bank, and occasionally allow him a lad to assist in cleaning the top sand and earth from the *marl*, (as my *marl* unfortunately is very deep) I allow a small boy to drive who tilts the manure out, and returns with the empty cart to the bank, and again takes off the one loaded. Should my distance be so great as to allow three carts, I add another small boy who drives from the bank until he meets the other driver who receives his cart and takes it to the place of deposit, the other returns to the bank; thus no time is lost, the carts are constantly moving. If necessity requires, I add a fourth cart in the same way, regulating my number by the distance of driving. I thus make my boys from 8 to 12 years of age perform as much service as a man who is made to drive. Those carts continue their labour when weather permits on the corn ground either with *marl* or compost until the corn is planted, they are then occupied manuring in the hill as long as prudence will permit to drive over the corn,—my next step is to plough up a space about ten feet wide on the head land in the same field, provided I have no fallow (which I have abandoned for a few years) where I deposit my manure made in my farm yard the previous winter, which I secure from the sun by the coverings of the ditch, and ditch bank, which I deposit in the fall following on same part of the field convenient to the bank, after I take off the corn stalks—thus the manure is ploughed in with the wheat. By this process I get my ditches scoured and the bank taken down, whereby the water has a free passage to the ditch, and the dirt is all converted into manure, and one moving of the dirt saved.

With a view of keeping my carts constantly employed, I reserve part of the field from corn, on which I draw some kind of manure between the time of making my compost and putting it out, viz: between June and October; should I make fallow, which has been the case and may again return to it, then the manure is all applied to it, from ploughing corn till seedling wheat,—I frequently put my *marl* mud or compost on the same year, and let me remark, provided my manure is put on fallow, the ground is ploughed between the rows of *marl* previous to spreading it, so that the *marl* may not be put too deep, it is then cross ploughed, harrowed, rolled, and laid off before the compost is applied which is ploughed in with the wheat.

I fear I have been tedious on manures, but their high importance must plead my excuse; and before I quit the subject, I beg leave to state the method I now pursue relative to *marl* mud,—viz: in lieu of sinking pits through my *marl* which was formerly the case, by which means I destroyed my grass and left traps for my stock. I now commence at the creek, digging a canal about ten feet wide and as deep as it is possible to go, for the deeper the better the manure, taking care not to dig farther in length than I finish in one day, as during the night it fills with water,—the next day I proceed in the same manner, and so continue, leaving a small block at the commencement of every morning work to keep back the water, if this progress until I arrive at the last land, then cut out those blocks.—I proceed in this manner with canals about fifty or sixty yards apart (if circumstances will admit) by which means I make my *marl* more firm, and it leaves reservoirs to receive the water on high tides, which prevents the overflowing of the *marl*, and makes the grass much better,—the top I convey to my cow pen, if convenient, the balance is carried out on the land.

Ques. 4. On what state ought manure to be hauled out into the field to impart most benefit to land and crop?

Ans. On this question a variety of opinions exist, but I will in a concise manner state mine. Much depends on the kind of soil, if a hard, stiff, white clay bottom, I should not hesitate to pronounce the half rotted manure preferable, in as much as it will tend to open the pores, and divide the stiff adhesive particles, and more freely admit the dews and rain, leaves the land in a better condition, and advances the crop. But should your land be of a different complexion say light loam or sandy, I would then advise the manure to be applied in a well rolled state near the surface.

Ques. 5. Have you tried various modes of planting and growing Indian corn—and which do you prefer?

Ans. On this I can say but little, having mostly pursued the old habit of listing and double listing, then planting 4 feet 9 inches each way. I did twice in a small way list on clover with four furrows, nine or ten feet apart, then dragged and rolled down the list, opened the middle of the list with a single furrow, planted my corn in the drill and worked it in that manner until some time in June before I split out the middles—at that time the clover was in full bloom, and about eighteen inches high, the middles were turned in, then rolled down close, in which state they remained until I needed my wheat. I did not conceive my corn was better than if I had put it down in the old way, but the land was much improved by ploughing down the clover, my crop of wheat at harvest was great as to straw, but as



to grain not so fine.

One other time I laid off about 5 acres for drill corn in the following manner, viz. I ploughed six or eight furrows back to back, leaving ten feet middles, those furrows I dragged and rolled well, then procured a large plough, opened a furrow exactly in the middle of the eight furrows which I filled with well rotted manure, then covered the manure by running a furrow up and down with the mould board towards the manure throwing the dirt on it—and in those furrows I planted my corn in the intermediate space of each row. The corn was then worked without disturbing the manure which was left to feed the roots, the two out sides being ploughed, and a small harrow run down the middle on the manure to destroy the weeds—it was also hoed,—one half of the five acres was as above, the other was managed in the same way except putting the corn in a single drill on the manure. The first method yielded the most corn, and I am of an opinion if a farmer could cultivate his crop so, he would make more corn than by any other cultivation.

Ques. 6. What third crop, or additional crop do you believe that a farmer can most advantageously grow with a given number of hands, who grows a full crop of Indian corn, and wheat?

Ans. If any, I would say hay, for it is a self-evident fact that farmers on the Eastern Shore are very deficient in this important article of farming, which needs no illustration; but I have been fully convinced for some time our lands are tired of wheat and corn—and require some change, say Oats or Rye.

#### For the Eastern Shore Whig.

MR. MULLIKIN.—How I am delighted to hear the rattling and jingling of the dry bones of the ultra feds, the Anglo feds, the Coalition feds, and the pretended Jackson men; it reminds me of the approach of the fall, when the old fashioned Maryland shake-bone used to distort every feature; say sir, I doubt if ever the jingling of Mr. Biddle's golden cards, to set in motion the types of deception, or the skillful hand of Doctor Webster, can quiet their agitation. As to myself, I shall proceed in my plain road, and have no doubt but the skillful aid of the people will put them to rest by the second Tuesday of October next.

"Desperate diseases generally require desperate remedies;" and on referring back to the history of Henry Clay, (the elder) we find him making use of a variety. After laboring for many years in the political vineyard, much to the satisfaction of his employers, he became diseased, application was made to the best physician in his case, but no cure made; he then employed a Quack Yankee—he being a pretty good one, and guessing his complaint, made a painful cure, but this Yankee Doctor having died a natural death, the disease began to rage with more violence; the People his first Physician were again employed, but to no effect; he was then seized with the hydrophobia, took shelter in the back woods, from thence was sent to the strong house of correction, where we find him snapping at the old Genian, and here of mid fort, with such violence it was thought Congress would have to pass a law to protect the walls of his prison; but fortunately Doctor Calhoun was timely called in, who with pitch plaster, and other adhesive salves, made a perfect cure, and saved the Union.

Now, Mr. Mullikin, if you know any thing of human nature, you will see at once how apt we are to imitate all the good and bad qualities of our daddies. If you do not believe me, I will give you a factum factorem. The opposition line of your town, of August 17th, was presented to me, where I find Henry Clay, Junior, with all the majesty of the old man, pouncing on me like a Pole-cat, and leaving behind him all the odor attached to such an animal. Whether this Junior Clay was ever of the wild woods and sucked the milk of some of the off-spring of the "Bear" (wolf) which gave suck to Romulus and Remus, is unknown to me, but as he has espoused the cause of Aristocracy, the presumption is he has been reared by the tender hand of wealth, and nursed in the lap of luxury, but who may now be a Republican agreeably to his ideas of Republicanism, viz. either for the want of money, or a pair of breeches to hide his nakedness.

This sprout of the forest, which he knows me, which is about as good a Yankee guess as he made about Mr. Helshy, one of the supporters of the late Judge Wright; it was William Helshy, and not John; nevertheless this son of Aristocratic politeness, this true heir of the name he has assumed, has seen proper to ridicule and speak in disrespectful terms of the late John Helshy, who now rests among the spirits above, and when on this earth was an honest but poor man, a sincere and humble christian, and among the number of redeeming spirits who put an end to the Aristocracy of the supporters of John Adams (the elder) and remained an undeviating republican until the removal of Aristocracy, aided by the Coalition, privately circulated their coffin hand bills and other unprincipled publications against the Hero of Orleans, calculated to deceive the honest and upright citizen; then and alone, he became their advocate. But I had the satisfaction of hearing him say after he gave his last vote in opposition to Jackson, that he had been deceived in the character of Jackson, and had he been commander as Jackson was, he would have acted as he did, and applauded his conduct highly. But, sir, Mr. Helshy was poor and honest, sincere and candid, and forsooth it remains for this Junior Henry Clay to disturb his ashes, and call to the troubled earth, the spirit of him who rests in the arms of his God, amidst angels and archangels. O shame! where is thy hiding place? O modesty! where thy blush? Not having satiated his ambition on Mr. Helshy, he opens his artillery on Mr. Higgins, who, I do say, was an honest, and a kind neighbor, once poor, but by industry and perseverance collected a comfortable living, which was bequeathed to his sons and daughters, who have now the mortification of seeing the ashes of their father scattered to the four winds of the earth by Henry the second. He has even travelled to France, and dug up the remains of Robespierre and Marat. This reminds me of an observation made by the late John Randolph, to a certain Doctor in this county, viz. Doctor do you know why John Adams, the elder, is like a buzzard? no, replied the Doctor, then sir I will tell you, he preys on the dead.

But sir it is not to be wondered at, that Henry the second should feel indignant at Robespierre and Marat; they were poor and put down aristocracy in France, and for the same reason he speaks in reproachful language relative to Helshy and Higgins; they were poor and put down aristocracy in Talbot. Go thou defamer, and call on the Rocks and hills to hide thee. And say the Indian prophet, or the predecessors of Black Hawk, have declared and prophesied in 1795, that Henry the second, and the aristocracy of the State, would have been put down by the influence of Republicans, he would have pronounced them fools.

Let me now turn an eye to Timothy Pickens, he says I commenced my essays on

"constitutional law relative to the right of the legislature to require officers to report themselves." What, Tim, a blunder at the beginning? this must be a "glorio et gloria" mistake. He then "thinks he knows me," and says I have proscribed Jackson Federalists. What, Timmi, another blunder so soon in your career? In what part of my communications have I proscribed Jackson Federalists? No sir, the Jackson federalists are of a different cast from the Hartford federalists, they espoused the cause of the Hero, who fought to establish liberty, and gave aid to him and his brave soldiers when fighting to preserve it during the late war; but sir was that the case of the Hartford feds? this must be an electioneering mistake. He next professes to be "a Jackson man of the first water." What! and assume the name of an old federalist of the first magnitude, and appear in the columns which ransacked the vocabulary to find words to traduce the man he professes to admire, and even his bosom companion? away with such stuff; what, a new federal trick on the carpet, the people are not to be caught in such a mouse trap—this is the "cap sheaf" blunder. I put this down as a typographical mistake.

In fact, I have come to the conclusion that added to thy coalition powers—thou art a compound of blunders from the crown of thy head, to the sole of thy foot. Peace be to thy ashes. Farewell. I am

A PLAIN MAN.

Talbot county, August 24th, 1833.

#### SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

We have, by the arrival at New York of the Europe, from Liverpool, London dates to the 15th July. From the extracts made, we give the following summary.

The most important part of the news is the particulars of the rout, and almost destruction, of the Miguel fleet by Don Pedro's squadron. This will probably nearly settle the dispute between the brothers.

There is much talk of a new ministry in England, in consequence of the failure of the Local Court Bill. "Mr. Manners Sutton," Speaker of the House of Commons, is spoken of as premier.

The British Parliament has, by a decided vote, censured the course of Russia with reference to Poland.

A plot against the life of the Emperor of Russia, by certain Poles, has been discovered in St. Petersburg.

London, July 13th. Accounts from Algiers of the 24th ult. state, that some French Engineers, when engaged in the labor of the harbor, had discovered the bed of the canal constructed by the Romans for conveying water through the Province of Mitidja, which was capable of being repaired and applied to its original use at the very small expense of about 25,000 francs. Hence was demonstrated the possibility of cultivating this province; the resources of which, for agricultural produce, are of the most extensive kind.

We understand that the neighborhood of Ratcliff Highway has been for the last two days in a state of uproar and confusion, in consequence of a house of rendezvous being opened for entering sailors for Don Miguel's fleet; the extent entered amount to 500 men, 200 of whom embarked this morning for Lisbon. They get an advance of two months wages on board, and 45 bounty each man. There appears to be no want of money—all the expenses being regularly discharged.

The great question absorbing all others in the British capital, was that of the probable fate of the Irish Church Temporalities Bill, in the House of Lords. The struggle was to come up on the 18th. On the 11th, on the presentation of some petitions against the bill, a skirmishing debate took place, during which the Duke of Wellington distinctly avowed the second reading of the Bill would be opposed. The prevailing opinion was, that Earl Grey would be outvoted; but he appears to stand firm in the confidence of the King.

The Times, however, declares that the Tories have proceeded so far as to make arrangements for the New Ministry. Neither the Duke of Wellington, nor Sir Robert Peel, according to this journal, are to come into place. The speaker, Charles Manners Sutton, is spoken of for the Premiership. Serious difficulties were apprehended, in the event of the resignation of Ministers, and the King had postponed a levee to await the event.

The Local Courts Bill, one of the Law Reforms proposed by Lord Brougham, had been rejected by the Peers—on which occasion Lord Hill the Commander-in-chief, voted against Ministers. The cabinet, it is said had taken the subject of this refractory vote into consideration, and decided that on the next occasion on which the commander-in-chief shall vote against the government, or he neutral when they require his support, either his Lordship must go out of office, or they will. This, with all allowance for Lord Hill's merits as a man and an officer, the Times says is what ought to have been done long since.

The Bill for renewing the East India Company's Charter, was read a second time on the 10th of July. On the following day the House went into committee upon the Bill, and during that and the succeeding day, rapid progress was made in the details.

West India Affairs.—At an adjourned meeting of West India proprietors, at the Thatched House Tavern, the Earl of Harrowood in the chair, resolutions were passed declaring, "That the meeting were anxious to adopt the principles of the resolutions of Mr. Stanley, that they had always been ready to offer to his Majesty's Government their local knowledge and practical experience; that the proposed bill mediated an unnecessary interference with the rights and privileges of the Colonial Legislatures; and that a committee consisting of the agents of the Islands, and other gentlemen, should be appointed, to examine into the details of the bill, and report hereafter upon it."

Dublin papers announce the death of Dr. Laffan, Roman Catholic Arch Bishop of Cassel, and brother of Sir Courcy de Laffan, Baronet.

The Irish Church Temporalities bill was to be read a third time in the House of Lords on the 17th ult.

London, July 14.—The rejection of the Local Court Bill by the House of Lords on Tuesday, and some expressions used by the Dukes of Buckingham and Wellington, with respect to the Irish Church Reform Bill, on Thursday, have, in conjunction with the known feelings of the party, led to a very general suspicion that a great contest was about to commence between the government and its opponents; and, relying on the unpopularity of some of the recent acts of Earl Grey and his colleagues, the Conservatives will once again try their fortune in the formation of a Ministry.

Napier (for Captain, or Admiral, or Count, are more insignificant designations), in comparison with his name has gained a great and decisive victory over the Miguel fleet. Seamen, only, can appreciate the merits of this action, in a professional point of view—they, only, can understand the difficulty of the com-

bat—they only can tell what extraordinary skill and courage were necessary to undertake the attack, and accomplish the capture of ships of the line by frigates. But all can understand, and all admire, in a general sense, the gallantry of the enterprise, and all can see that this important victory affords the last and crowning proof of the immediate necessity of a recognition of the rights of the Queen of Portugal. Probably, while we are still writing, Napier has realized his ardent hope of planting the standard of Donna Maria in the grand square of Lisbon.

RAIHA, Lagos Bay, July 6. "My dear Chevalier—I have taken all the Miguelite squadron, with the exception of two corvettes and two brigs. I send you a copy of my letter to the Minister of expected by Marquis here to morrow, to arrange what is to be done with their crews. I shall go off to Lisbon, the moment I can get a few ships ready. Your's, faithfully,

"CARLO DE PONZA."

#### LATER FROM FRANCE.

The ship Garonne, at New York, brings Havre papers to the 17th July, inclusive. We copy the following items from the American and Courier:

The most important item of news is the following, from Galagani's Messenger of the 15th July:

Letters from Madrid, dated 4th instant, in addition to the particulars of the proceedings of the exhibition to the Algarves already published, state that the sailors of the town of Ullora rose and proclaimed Donna Maria, and the Juiz de Faro, who opposed their design, was seized, dragged through the town, and torn limb from limb. The small squadron of Don Miguel stationed before the Algarves voluntarily requested Admiral Napier to receive them into his service. The town of Thomas and the Volunteer Royalists, who but a few minutes before had received orders to return to Lisbon, revolted, and the latter marched to the prisons, whence they liberated one hundred and fifty persons, confined for political offences, who immediately took up arms. Deputies were sent off to Golego, Tanoz, Torres, Novas, Chamuse, Barquilha, Castel Blanco, and other places, all of which, as well as Thomas, proclaimed Donna Maria. The soldiers, the deserters, and numerous volunteers, assembled from all parts, shouting, "Long live Maria II." A corps of 1,200 men and 300 cavalry was organized in 24 hours, and directed their march towards Abrantes, to liberate the political prisoners there, and thence proceed to the Algarves.

A letter from Naples, dated the 30th ult., says: "The Count Hector de Lucchesi Pali has just arrived here, and is about to join the Duchess of Berry at Palermo. He has not yet obtained an audience of the King."

PARIS, July 15. The Augsburg Gazette of the 11th inst. contains the following of the 5th inst. from Berlin—"The principal object of the conference which is to take place in Bohemia, towards the beginning of next month, between the Sovereigns of Prussia, Russia, and Austria, is to agree on the necessary measures, that the organization and government of the late Polish provinces, under the three Powers, may be regulated (as much as possible) on the same principles. It is thought that the severity of many measures, taken since the revolution will be softened.—The interests of the three Powers on this point are the same, and there is nothing required but a mutual understanding as to the adoption of the measures alluded to. As this is a question which concerns only the three Powers, it is evident that the meeting of the Sovereigns, without a direct participation of the other governments, cannot be an indication of discord between the European Powers."

All the Governments manifest a desire to maintain peace and restore order, there are no ambitious views any where, and a grand general interest keeps within bounds interests of a subordinate kind. Amidst so many difficult points subjected to local negotiations, the general political state of Europe has never been more pacific and tranquillizing than at present. The Emperor of Russia will, it appears, embark at Cronstadt on board a steamer, and thence proceed to the coast of Pomerania. From Stettin his Majesty will continue his journey to Bohemia!"

Amount of Revenue accruing at Boston last month \$430,000—\$60,000 less than the corresponding month of last year.

An eastern editor, in taking leave of his patrons, remarks that he has labored, he has watched, and he has prayed, for the good cause in which he embarked, and if he should continue his editorial connexion much longer, it is probable that he should also fast.

#### MARRIED

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. McKee, Mr. Thomas Floyd, to Miss Louisa Whitley, all of this county.

In Baltimore on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Brown, Capt. Lewis P. Ross, to Miss Margaret B. Dawson, both of Dorchester county.

#### DIED

At the City Hotel, Philadelphia, on Tuesday afternoon, the 20th instant, Dr. JOHN T. REESE, of Kent County, Maryland.

Dr. Reese has for many years been one of the most eminent physicians in the State of Maryland, endowed by nature with mental faculties of a high and superior character; and having been sedulously and industriously employed during a considerable portion of his life in cultivating them to a high degree of perfection, he became distinguished for the extent of his acquirements, his varied learning, his quick perception of truth, detection of error, and the correctness and soundness of judgment in disease. He was emphatically a great man; and no one could become acquainted with him, without being forcibly impressed with the power and strength of his intellect. In the amiable and attractive qualities of the heart, he had no superior; firm and sincere in his friendship, disinterested and generous in his partialities, forgiving and kind to his enemies, he endeavored every individual to him by personal attachment who came within the sphere of his society. Kent County in the death of Dr. Reese has met with an irreparable loss, and his memory will long be cherished in the hearts of her citizens.

His friend and medical adviser, Dr. Draper of this city, faithfully and devotedly attended to him during his illness; and every thing that human ingenuity could devise was brought into requisition for his relief; but his long previous illness, the wasted energies of his system, and the extreme general debility, under which he labored; prevented the adoption of such energetic remedies as were necessary, and he sank under the accumulation of bodily disease in the 53rd year of his age.

In this town on Wednesday last, Mr. Philip Luth

In this county on the same day, Mr. John Larimore, son of Thos. Larimore.

In this town on Thursday last, Mrs. Roszell, at an advanced age.

In the village of Greensborough, Caroline county, on the 16th inst. after a short but severe illness, Mr. John H. Moehlen, aged 23 years and 5 months. A devoted christian, his end, as might have been expected, was peaceful and triumphant.

He rests in Jesus and is blest, How kind his slumbers are; From suffering and from pain released, And freed from every snare.

#### BALTIMORE PRICES.

August 24. Wheat, white, bush, \$1 18 a 1 25 do, best red, 1 15 a 1 18 Corn, white 63 a 65 do, yellow 65 a 66 Rye 28 a 30 Oats 20 a 25

The Right Rev. Bishop Stone will preach in Christ Church in Easton, on Monday 2d September, at the usual hour in the forenoon, and again in the evening or at night.

#### NOTICE.

By the Board of Agriculture for the E. Shore. The Board being convinced that the use of Marl is becoming more prevalent, and having experienced its value and ascertained that different bodies of Marl vary in richness—Finding too that the quantity dispersed on the acre depends on its quality—and being anxious to afford every information upon this subject—Therefore, Resolved, That this Board solicit the Farmers on the Eastern Shore to convey small samples of their different specimens of Marl to be deposited at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson & Son, in the town of Easton, addressed to this Board, for the purpose of enabling the Board to have them analysed to ascertain their respective qualities—and if these samples are accompanied with any remark or information in relation to the effects produced by the use of Marl, it will be more acceptable.

Signed, R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Chair'n. Attest,—M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

#### ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the voters of Talbot county, that an election will be held in the several election districts of the county, on the first MONDAY of October next, being the seventh day of the month, for one member of Congress, four Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, a Sheriff, and two county Commissioners for district No. 1. J. M. FAULKNER, Sheriff. Easton, aug 27, 1833.

Samuel Hambleton, Jr. ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFERS his professional services to the public generally—he will practice in the Courts of Queen Anne's, Caroline and Talbot. He has taken the office on Washington Street formerly occupied by T. R. Lockerman, Esq. aug 27 3w

#### NOTICE.

THE members of the Eastern Shore Jockey Club, are requested to meet at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, in Easton, on TUESDAY the 3d of September next for the purpose of appointing the days for running the Fall races. It is very desirable that the races should be so ordered as not to interfere with the county Courts, or the racing on the Central Course, that members from the different counties may be enabled to witness the sport.

The course will be in fine order.—Ten or twelve horses are training in this county, and we understand several more in the neighboring counties.

A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

Easton, aug 27

#### PUBLIC NOTICE.



THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that Mr. John W. Bell having withdrawn from the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of James P. Anderson, & Co. the business will for the future, be conducted at the old stand near the market house, under the firm of ANDERSON & HOPKINS, where all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs or Carriages,

of every description, will meet with the most prompt attention. As it is indispensable that the business of the old firm be closed as speedily as possible, they earnestly request all persons indebted, to come forward and settle their respective accounts without delay, either by cash or note. All persons having claims against the said firm will bring them forward. It is hoped those who are interested in this notice will be prepared by the first of November, as after that date all accounts unsettled will be placed in officers hands without respect to persons.

They return their sincere thanks to all those who have heretofore favored them with their custom, and hope by paying strict attention to business, and making neat and durable work, to merit and secure the continuance of a liberal share of public patronage.

JAMES P. ANDERSON, SAMUEL B. HOPKINS. N. B. Anderson & Hopkins are alone authorized to settle up the business of the late firm.

JAMES P. ANDERSON, JOHN W. BELL, SAMUEL B. HOPKINS. Easton, Aug. 27th, 1833. 6w [G]

#### Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway on the 13th day of July, 1833, a negro woman who calls herself PLEASANT CHRISTIANER, of a pleasant complexion, five feet high, twenty one years of age—says she was born free in the State of Virginia, and emigrated to this State, was apprehended and put to the jail of Montgomery county, and sold out for the jail fees to Jesse Leach, Esq. of Rockville in the said county;—had on when committed a striped calico frock, prunella shoes, &c.

The owner of said negro, is requested to come and have her released, she will otherwise be discharged according to law.

M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick county.

aug 2—27 8t

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

#### LANDS FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at public auction, on SATURDAY, the fifth day of October next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, on the premises, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SEVEN ACRES OF VALUABLE TIMBERLAND, lying and being in Talbot county, near Choptank River and Parson's landing, divided into five lots, the largest of which contains about thirty eight acres of land, and the smallest about twenty three acres of land.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine, eighteen and twenty four months, that is to say: one third of the purchase money, must be paid at the end of nine months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole purchase money from the day of sale, one other third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale with interest on the balance of the purchase money, and the residue of the purchase money must be paid at the end of twenty four months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money; bond or bonds with good and approved security will be required, and after the payment of the purchase money and not before, deed or deeds will be given. Possession of the above lands will be delivered forthwith, after the sale and execution of the bonds.

Also, a valuable Farm, adjoining the said wood land, containing about the quantity of FOUR HUNDRED AND ONE ACRES OF LAND, two hundred and fifty five acres of which are arable land and the residue, that is, one hundred and forty six acres valuable wood land.

Also another valuable Farm, contiguous to, or adjoining the before mentioned farm, containing about TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY NINE ACRES OF LAND, one hundred and sixty seven and an half acres whereof are arable land, and the residue that is, seventy and an half acres wood land.

The sales of these farms, will be made on the aforesaid credit, with some difference as to interest, that is to say: one third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of nine months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole purchase money from the first day of January next; another third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money, and the residue of the purchase money must be paid at the end of twenty four months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money.

Bond or bonds with good and approved security will be required, and after the payment of the purchase money and not before, deed or deeds will be given.

The farms are now in the occupation of tenants, and are leased for the next year, so that the purchaser or purchasers cannot obtain actual possession before the end of the next year, but will be entitled to the rents of the next year.

The President Directors and Company aforesaid reserve to themselves the rents of the farms for the present year.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r. Easton, aug 27, 1833. [G]

#### MARYLAND.

##### Caroline County Orphans' Court.

20th day of August A. D. 1833. On application of James B. Willson, adm'r. of James Baynard, late of Caroline county deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In Testimony whereof the foregoing is truly copied from minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office, fixed this twentieth day of August, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

WM. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

#### In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Baynard, late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the third day of March next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this twentieth day of August Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

JAMES B. WILLSON, Adm'r. of James Baynard, dec'd.

aug 27 3w

To rent for the ensuing year, A HOUSE and LOT and BLACK SMITH'S SHOP at Thimbletown, belonging to the estate of James Ridgway, deceased. Apply to

WM. ARRINGDALE, Adm'r.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen,

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

JOSEPH GRAHAM. Easton, July 9th, 1833.

#### \$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 8th inst. from the subscriber, residing at the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, State of Maryland, about eight miles from the city of Annapolis, a young Negro Man, twenty two years of age, of dark complexion, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches in height, of stout frame, who calls himself HORACE GIBSON.

I will give Fifty Dollars to any person who will apprehend said Negro so that I get him a gain. If he is taken out of the District of Columbia, or State of Maryland, I will pay One Hundred Dollars, if he is secured so that I him, and will pay all reasonable travelling expenses if brought home to me.

THOMAS SNOWDEN. The editors of the Examiner, in Frederick Town and Whig, Easton, will insert the above advertisement six times and forward their accounts to the Maryland Gazette office for payment. July 30 6w

#### Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, by way of auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of Talbot county Court House, on TUESDAY the Third day of September next, between the hours of twelve o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, ALL THAT FARM OR PLANTATION of Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart, on which she formerly resided, situate near the head of Wye River, in Talbot county, consisting of the tracts or parts of the tracts of land following, that is to say: "Winkleton," "Mitchell's Lot," "Little Britton," "Benary's Resurvey," "The Winkles' Fortune," lying near the public main road leading from Easton to Wye Mill, and containing the quantity of three hundred and ten acres of land, more or less.

By the terms of the Decree, a credit of one and two years will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser executing to the Trustee, as such, a bond, with such security as he shall approve of, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. And upon the ratification of the said sale by the Court, and the payment of the whole of the purchase money, together with the interest, and not before, the Trustee will convey to the purchaser, his heirs and assigns, the lands so sold to him as aforesaid, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the defendant. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, which will be shown to them by John G. Thomas, Esq. who resides thereon. The improvements are good, the meadow lands are said to be the finest in the county, and the whole estate very valuable.

WM. HAYWARD, Jr. Trustee. July 30, 1833.

#### Houses and Lands for Sale,

EITHER on private application to the subscriber, or, if not before disposed of at a credit of one and two years, (purchasers giving bond and security for the payment of the purchase money,) on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of September next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the several premises, the following houses and lots in the town of Easton:

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Doct. William H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house, Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

2d. The small brick Dwelling House, situate on Washington street opposite to Port st, which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs also through to Harrison street, embracing also a small tenement thereon.

3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south of the block of brick buildings, commonly called Earle's Row, on Washington street extended.

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street, in Easton. The situation and advantages of this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same.

5th. Also, at Denton, in Caroline county, at Griffith's Tavern, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, the farm and lands, late the property of Henry Dickinson, Esq. deceased, situate near Fowling Creek, in Caroline county, abounding with valuable timber. For this farm, one third of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of Sale and the residue in twelve months. Any person desirous of purchasing these lands will of course view them, and will be directed to them by Gen. William Potter. An agent will attend in my behalf at the respective places of sale and take bonds of the purchasers.

MARIA ROGERS, Perry Hall, August 13th, 1833.

#### SCHOONER



#### SELIM.

THE fine new coppered, and copper fastened schooner SELIM, JOHN MARSHALL, master, will run as a grain carrier from Miles River or any other convenient place, to Baltimore. Gentlemen contracting their business to the undersigned, may rest assured that every attention will be given to its faithful



# PEOPLE'S LINE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Dr. Scudder's Eye Water,  
Morphine, Emetine,  
Strichnine, Cornine,  
Piperine, Oil Cubebis,  
Solidified Copiva,  
Oil of Cantharidin,  
Damarized Laudanum,  
Ditto Opium,  
Iodine,  
Creata, Belladonna, Hyoscinum, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES,  
and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 16, &c.  
Also a quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.  
Easton, Dec 18

## REMOVAL.

THE subscriber, thankful for the many favors he has received since he commenced business in Easton, begs leave to inform the public that he has removed from his former stand to the eligible situation near the corner of Washington street, and immediately opposite the market house, recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Vanderford, as a grocery store, where he is prepared to execute

## TAILORING.

IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE and at the shortest notice. Feeling confident of his ability to give satisfaction to those who may employ him, he invites gentlemen to give him a call.  
SCOURING OF CLOTH CLOTHES executed in such a manner as to render those half worn, little inferior in appearance to new.  
AN APPRENTICE will be taken—a boy of good habits and respectable parentage, from 12 to 14 years of age; one from the country will be preferred.  
ANDREW OEHLER.  
aug 13

## Farm for Sale.

I will sell at private sale, a farm in the Bay-side, Talbot county, situated about seven miles below St. Michaels, containing 2024 acres of land more or less. This farm has ever been considered an almost unrivaled situation for health, or beauty. The land is in a good state of cultivation, with inexhaustible sources of manure—it is bounded on the waters of the Eastern Bay, on the one side, thence running across the entire neck of land, it has an extensive shore on a branch of Great Choptank River, where oyster shells may be had in abundance. Applications made to the subscriber at Love Point, Kent Island, Queen Anne's county.  
THOS. H. KEMP.  
June 25

## BOARDING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a boarding house in the house formerly occupied by the late Thomas Perrin Smith, on Washington street, opposite the Union Tavern, where he is prepared to receive gentlemen by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. Being determined to devote particular attention to this business, he hopes to receive the patronage of the public.  
CALEB BROWN.  
N. B. Parents or guardians of children from the country, who may wish to place them at school in town, can have them accommodated with boarding by the subscriber, and the strictest attention paid to their morals and comfort.  
Jan 22

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

Will repair at the shortest notice, Chronometers, Levers, Lepines, Horizontal, Duplex, Repeating and Vertical Watches—Weekly and Daily Brass and Wood Clocks.

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

# New and Splendid Assortment of



## BOOTS & SHOES.

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

## BALTIMORE

### SATURDAY VISITER,

#### A Family Newspaper.

Containing the Foreign and Domestic News of the week—a Price Current of the Markets (carefully corrected).—Prices of Stocks and Bank Note List.—Together with a variety of Miscellaneous Matter—for the instruction and amusement of its readers.

The Publishers, on commencing a new volume, have considerably improved the paper, and made such arrangements as will enable them to obtain Selections from the most popular Periodicals of the day.—They therefore may confidently promise the patrons of the "VISITER," to present them with Reading Matter of the choicest description—and at as early a period as any of their co-temporaries. Great care will be observed in the variety served up, to blend the useful with the entertaining.

The Baltimore Saturday Visiter, is published weekly, on the largest size sheet, by CLOUD & POWDER, No. 1, S. Gay Street, Baltimore.

The terms are only \$2 per annum; if paid in advance.

Those Editors who exchange with the "Visiter," and are disposed to aid the circulation, shall meet with a return of favor if they will copy the above.

Baltimore, June, 1833.—Aug. 6.

## WOOL.

### LYMAN REED & CO.

#### COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET,  
BALTIMORE.

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

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

## Easton Female Seminary.

Miss NICOLS & Mrs. SCULL. RESPECTFULLY announce to their respective patrons and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of establishing a Female Seminary in this town, on an enlarged basis. They have selected gentlemen as trustees to whom they have submitted the general superintendence and direction of this Institution. And they propose as soon as practicable to obtain the services of a gentleman, whose testimonials shall inspire confidence in his moral and intellectual qualifications, to assist them in giving instruction in the higher branches of an accomplished female education. The following branches of Education, will be taught in this Institution, and at the following prices, to wit: Orthography, reading and plain sewing, \$3 per quarter. Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, & Music. Work including the above branches, 4 ditto. Geography, with the use of Globes and maps, Astronomy, History, Composition, including the above branches, 5 ditto. And if sufficient encouragement be given, the following will also be taught at the following prices, to wit: Embroidery, and Embossing work, &c. \$5 extra do. Drawing and Painting 12 do. Theorem painting on Velvet 5 do. Also the Latin and French Languages. Twelve weeks in a quarter. A liberal Salary will be given to a Gentleman who may produce such testimonials as above mentioned, if on examination he may be approved by the Trustees. It is desirable that early applications should be made, which if addressed post paid, to James Parrott, Esq. Secretary of the Board of trustees, will be promptly attended to. It is proposed that this Institution shall be opened on the third Monday in September next.

N. B. Accommodation at Mrs. Nicols' can be had at moderate prices for 10 or 12 young ladies, who will be under the immediate supervision of Miss Nicols.  
july 9

## Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM in Queen Anne's county, containing about 400 acres, now occupied by Mr. John C. Wooters. The land is kind, and susceptible of considerable improvement, by judicious cultivation; the improvements are in tolerable good order; the persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises. For terms apply to Mr. William Stevens, merchant, Centerville, or to the subscriber.  
JOHN W. JENKINS.  
Talbot county, may 28th

## A CARD.

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

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

# LOOK HERE.

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

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

## Easton and Baltimore Packet.

### THE SCHOONER

#### EMILY JANE,

ROBINSON LEONARD, Master.

THE EMILY JANE has been recently built of the very best materials that our country will afford; copperfastened and coppered, and handsomely fitted and prepared for passengers with a good cabin. The Emily Jane will resume the occupation of the fine schooner Edgar, and commence her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on SUNDAY morning 21st July, leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning leave Baltimore on WEDNESDAY at the above named hour throughout the season regularly as the Edgar has done.

N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will transact all business pertaining to the packet concern, will be thankfully received and strictly attended to, and all freights intended for the subscriber will be thankfully received at the granary at Easton Point or elsewhere, at all times.

The public's obedient servant,  
JOSHUA E. LEONARD.  
July 23

## Fresh Teas, Port Wine, &c.

### WM. H. & P. GROOME

Have lately received a fresh supply of Teas, of very late importation, which they can recommend to be of superior quality.

ALSO, SOME EXCELLENT  
Old London Dock Port,  
L. P. Madeira,  
Sicily Madeira,  
Pale Sherry,  
Teneriff,  
Dried Lisbon.  
Together with a general assortment of Liquors, Groceries, &c.  
July 23

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

### WILSON & TAYLOR

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

## A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

### DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

all selected with great care from the latest importations; their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call.  
Easton, April 30

## Valuable Land for sale.

Kent Fort Manor Land, on Kent Island near Kent Point.

Green's Creek Farm will be sold on accommodating terms, it lies adjoining the Farm on which the subscriber resides, and contains about TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, on which there is a good frame DWELLING HOUSE.

With two rooms below and two above. This farm has an abundance of wood; but should the purchaser require it, more wood and cleared land will be sold with it—Green's Creek Farm as it is now enclosed, lies on the Eastern Bay, but it can be laid off so as to lay on the Chesapeake Bay also—as the distance across does not much exceed a mile; and from the Dwelling there is a good view of both Bays, they being about equally distant; the arable land is now rich—and sea grass and other good manures are in great abundance, and very convenient to the fields. No situation on the Island excels this for good health and the conveniences of fishing, gunning, &c. For terms apply to  
SAMUEL A. CHEW.  
Kent Island.

Should the above Farm not be sold before the first day of August next, it will then be for rent to a good tenant.  
july 23

## TO RENT.

FOR the year 1834, the following property in the town of Easton, viz:—

The framed DWELLING house and premises on Washington street, adjoining Dr. Ennals Martin, and at present occupied by Miss Mary Goldsborough.

The small Brick Dwelling house and premises immediately back of the above on Harri street.

The store room on Washington street at present occupied by John Meekeskin.

The shop or store room on the same street at present occupied by James L. Smith, and the small frame shop or office on Federal alley and fronting the public square at present used as a Lottery office—all the above property is in complete repair—for terms apply to  
WM. H. GROOME.  
Easton, Aug. 18

# STRAYED

FROM the Farm of A. C. Bullitt, Esq. near Easton, on Wednesday the 17th inst., a large bay horse, shod all round, about 15 hands high, back galled, and hair rubbed off his hind foot; also strayed away at the same time, a dark brown horse colt, two years old last spring—whoever will take up said estrays and return them to the subscriber, or give information so that he may get them again, will be liberally rewarded.  
JAMES HOPKINS,  
for A. C. Bullitt.  
aug 20

# NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Cecil County, on the 29th day of July last, a negro man who calls himself JACOB HALL, supposed to be about 27 or 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, stout built and very black; had on when committed, tow linen trousers, cloth vest, fur hat half worn, and boots. Says he belongs to a Miss Ann Skinner, of Baltimore, and had to serve her for a term of years, his term of servitude had not expired, but she permitted him to go at liberty. The owner, if any, is requested to come and have him released, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.  
GEO. McCULLOUGH, Sheriff.  
aug 20

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city & county, by W. A. Shaeffer, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man, who calls George Wren, and says he belongs to Mrs. Tubman, of Dorchester county, Eastern Shore, Md. Said negro is about 21 years old, five feet 8 inches high, large full eyes and sharp nose. Had on when committed, a grey cassinet roundabout, red striped vest, coarse linen pantaloons, cotton shirt, old black fur hat, and coarse shoes.

The owner of the above described colored man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden,  
Baltimore City and County Jail.  
aug 15—20

## W. & T. H. JENKINS

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

## GOODS,

recently purchased at the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore.

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

## FASHIONABLE GOODS,

AS WILL SUIT ALL TASTES.

Their new supply embraces all kinds of Crockery Ware and Groceries, which they will sell low for the cash.  
Easton, July 9, 1833.

## THE STEAM BOAT

### GOV. WOLCOTT,

Capt. WM. W. VIRGIN, will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rock Hall, Corsica, and Chestertown—returning will leave Chestertown at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, Corsica at about 10, and Rock Hall at about 12 noon, and arrive in Baltimore at 4 P. M.

WM. OWEN, Agent.  
apr 30

## The Steam Boat Maryland

### CAPTAIN TAYLOR,

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

All baggage and packages at the risk of the owners thereof.  
April 9

## SAMUEL OZMON,

### CABINET MAKER.

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

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

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

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

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That application will be made for renewal of three certificates, of half shares of stock in the Union Bank of Maryland, which are either lost or mislaid, issued in the name of Wm. MacCreery, and now standing on the books of the said bank in his name.

LETITIA MAC CREERY.  
The Frederick Torch Examiner; Hagerstown Torch Light, and Easton Whig, will publish the above once a week for four weeks, and forward certificates to the office of the American, and charge American office.  
july 30

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Rose & Spencer are requested to make immediate payment to Richard P. Spencer, who is duly authorized to receive the same.  
Easton, July 23, 1833.

## Take Notice.

THOSE persons that passed their notes for property bought at the sale of Robert Bartlett's estate, are informed that they are now due, and a punctual payment is expected by  
JOHN KEMP, Adm'r.  
july 23

# TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

April 12th, 1833.

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

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

LOUIS McLANE,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

April 26—30

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

## Bill in Talbot county Court,

Sitting as a Court of Chancery.

May Term, 1833.

ORDERED by the Court, that the report of William Hayward, Junr. Trustee for the sale of the Lands and real estate in the said county of Talbot, be and appear before the judges of Talbot county Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in November next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct—the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Archibald Taylor, to attend and show cause, if any they have, why the said Archibald Taylor should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand this 17th day of July, 1833.  
aug 20

LAMB T. W. SPENCER.

## Talbot county, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of James Nicholls, praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said Archibald Taylor, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Archibald Taylor, be and appear before the judges of Talbot county Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in November next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct—the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Archibald Taylor, to attend and show cause, if any they have, why the said Archibald Taylor should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand this 17th day of July, 1833.  
aug 20

LAMB T. W. SPENCER.

## Talbot county, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of James Nicholls, praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said James Nicholls having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said James Nicholls be and appear before the judges of Talbot county Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in November next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct—the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said James Nicholls to attend and show cause, if any they have, why the said James Nicholls should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand this 17th day of July, 1833.  
aug 20

LAMB T. W. SPENCER.

## MARYLAND.

### Talbot County Orphans' Court,

13th day of August, A. D. 1833.

ON application of Philip F. Thomas Adm'r. of Dr. John Rogers, 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 both of the newspapers printed in 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 thirteenth day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.

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

## In compliance with the above order,

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

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 Andrew S. Anthony, 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 1st day of March next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this thirteenth day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.

THOS. O. MARTIN, Adm'r.  
of Andrew S. Anthony, dec'd.  
aug 20

## Sheriff's Last Notice.

THE undersigned gives notice to all persons interested that but a short time remains for him to complete his collection of officers' fees for the present year, and begs leave to apprise them that all who shall be found delinquent after the first day of September next, must expect to be proceeded against according to law, without respect to persons.

Those individuals who have not yet complied with the promises given at May Term, by which they obtained time on executions, will bear in mind that they are in "jeopardy every hour," and that there is but one way to relieve