DASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V .-- No. 9.

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EATTON, MD.---TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER .6 1832.

WHOLE No. 217.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THESDAY MORNING, BY PUBLISHER OF THE CAWS OF THE USION.

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. POTTBY.

From the London British Magazins. STANZAS.

How great are his signs, and how mighty e his wonders! His kingdom is an eversting kingdom, and his dominion is from eneration to generation .- DANIEL.

I marked the Spring as she passed along With her eye of light and her lip of song; While she stole in peace o'er the green earth's

While the streams sprang out from their loy rest:

The buds bent low in the breeze's sigh, And their breath went forth in the scented When the fields looked fresh in their sw

And the young dews slept on the new-bon I looked upon Summer; -the golden sun Poured joy over all that he looked upon :-Ilis glance was east like a gift abroad, Like the boundless smile of a perfect God! The stream shone glad in his magic ray-The fleecy clouds o'er the green hills lay: r rich, dark woodlands their shadows went, s they floated in light through the firmament.

The scene was changed-It was Autumn's hour A frost has discolored the summer bower; The blast wailed sad midst the cankered leaves, The reaper stood musing by gathered sheaves; The mellow pomp of the rainbow woods Was stirred by the sound of the rising floods; And I knew by the cloud-by the wild wind' strain.

That Winter drew near, with his storms, again

I stood by the Ocean; -its waters rolled In their changeful beauty of sapphire and gold; And day looked down with its radiant smiles, Where the blue waves danced round a thousand isles:

The ships went forth on the tackless seas, Their white wings played in the joyous breeze Their prows rushed on midst the parted foam, While the wanderer was wrapt in a dream of Home!

The mountain arose with its lofty brow, While its shadow lay sleeping in vales below; The mist, like a garland of glory lay, Where its proud heights soared in the air away. The eagle was there on his tireless wing. And his shrick went up like an offering; And he seemed, in his sunward flight, to raise A chaunt of thanksgiving-a hymn of praise !

I looked on the arch of the midnight skiest With its blue and unsearchable mysteries; The moon, midst an eloquent multitude Of uncumbered stars, her career pursued : All sound lay hushed in that breeding spell-By babbling brooks were the buds at rest, And the wild-bird dreamed sweet on his downy

I stood where the deepening tempest past; The strong trees groaned in the sounding blast; The murmuring deep with its wrecks rolled on, The clouds evershadowed the mighty sun; The low reeds bent by the streamlet's side. And hills to the thunder peal replied-The lightning burst forth on its fearful way, While the heavens were lit in its red array!

And bath man the power, with his pride and

To arouse all Nature with sterms at will? Hath he power to cloth the summer cloud-To allay the tempest when hills are bowed? Can he waken the spring with her festal syrath-Can the sun grow dim by his lightest breath? Will he come again, when death's vale is trod? Who then shall dare murmur 'there is no God!' Philadelphia, U. S. 1830. W. G. C.

> From the New York Courier. SUPPOSED MURDER.

We give the following story as it was re-lated by a gentleman from the country. The appaling discovery, the legal proceedings, and the testimony mentioned in the course of it, we have heard from another source; but of inclined to believe that their connexion with

built up in one of the newly settled counties in the interior of this state by some enterpriof some education, frank and social in his dis-position, but somewhat addicted to the bottle. After trading a few years with considerable success, he became unexpectedly the inheritor of a large estate in Scotland; and the letter which announced his good fortune contained also a large sum of money. He immediately commenced arrangements for returning home; sold out his establishment to a villager whom we shall designate by the name of Atook a farewell carouse with his old customers and cronies, with whom he was literally "fou, for days thegither," and departed for his native land. A year or more had elapsed when some of the villagers got word—how it is not recollected—that W. had never been heard of by his friends in Scotland; and a story obtained and was believed, that his good fortune had made him mad, and that he had

drunk himself to death" on his way home

few days, suddenly disappeared in a mysterious manner, and has never since been heard of. The circumstance is recollected from his EDWARD MULLIKIN, having made a deposit with a citizen of the town, of a sum of money, which has never been called for, and which we believe, is still at interest for his benefit.

puller; and continued weekly for TWENTY rate, and unacquainted with merchandise, they never heless managed their concerns with unexampled success. They kept a large stock of goods, purchased up the produce of the farmers in the country to a great distance around, were always "flush of money," and in short, "bought golden opinions of all sorts of people."—The elder brother by dint of wise saws and thread-bare adages uttered with a consequential air, came to be considered a man of parts, was appointed a magistrate, and for a time was the oracle of the village and its vicinity. There was, however, a recklessness in the transactions of these men. which made sober people wonder at their prosperity, and half inclined them to believe it would not last forever. They gradually contracted dissipa-ted habits, and gathered round them a knot of samblers and loose characters, until the vil-age, which had never been in the best repute

lage, which had never been in the best repute formerly, became under their auspices, the sent of all manner of iniquity.

A few years wound up their career by a failure in business, followed by a series of judgments and executions which swept lands and chattels, and reduced them to their former humble condition. The younger brother-has managed to lead a bustling life ever since, wandering about the country and gaining a precarious subsistence as a black leg and a precarious subsistence as a black leg and a horse-jockey. The "Squire," it was observed did not bear his misfortunes with the ulmost magnanimity. He became a moody and un-happy man,—restless, unsocial and absent minded when sober, and addicted, in his maudlin moments, to moralizing on the vicissi tudes of life, and the vices of the times. These habits gradually increased upon him, and at length took an aspect, which, for some years past, has caused his neighbours to look upon him as partially deranged.

He became subject, at intervals of different lengths, to paroxisms of intense mental dis-tress, during which he frequently declared himself the most wretched being in existence, but from a cause which no one could ever know. It is said that at such seasons he has known to rise from his bed at night, fling himself upon his knees, and pray for hours in

alterations being made. His notions were producted by Nr. Harpers, are alterations being made. His notions were produced to leave the limited System and warms of the production of his belief to a bell crazed man, which it cost the good natured owner, and the was suffered to have his will. When compelled to leave the liouse at last, he did so with lamentations which distant being more to the sympathics of the neighborhood; the forn down, he said it was then lime for him to be forn down, he said it was then lime for him to be forn down, he said it was then lime for him to be forn down also, and actually removed to an obscure nook in one of the westorn counting.

About a fortnight ago, the house was torn down, and a discovery made which lims produced no little excitement in that region, and the imagination of many, affords a clue both to the property of A. at the period above.

duced no little excitement in that region, and, in the imagination of many, affords a clue both to the prosperity of A. at the period above spoken of, and to his subsequent eccentricities. The house had no cellar; and the floor was laid on large sleepers which rested on the ground. Between two of these a quantity of earth had been filled in, which, in consequence earth had been filled in, which, in consequence of the settling of the house had caused a rising in the floor directly above it. On removing this a perfect human skeleton was found, laying on one side, with the hip and knee joints slightly bent. A coroner's jury was immediately called, and after examining several witnesses, adjourned for the purpose of sending for A., who was hunted out, arrested, and brought to the place just as our informant was brought to the place just as our informant was about to leave it. He arrived in a state of boisterous hilarity, and seemed disposed to treat the matter as an excellent joke. As to the bones, he said he placed them there him self; and that they were those of an Indian, which had been dug up hard by, at the time he was building the house. A person to whom he appealed recollected some Indian bones having been dug up about that time, but they were only the larger bones of the frame, and even them much decayed; while the skeleton

But setting this aside, enough came to light past occurrences, and the occurrences themselves, flave received a strong colouring from the imaginations of our informant and the witnesses who were examined:

About thirty years ago a small village was built no in one of the newly settled required. -The nails remaining in the sleepers, the heads were drawn through the boards. These zing individuals, among whom was a Scotch appear to have been bent down and driven inmerchant by the name of W—. He was an unmarried man, about thirty years of age, again were fastened with cut nails. Again: a witness remembered a conversation he had formerly had with a clerk in A.'s store conformerly had with a clerk in A.'s store concerning the situation of the house; and to have expressed his surprise that a cellar had not been dug under it.—The reason given was, that the earth under the house seemed to be impregnated with something which gave it a strong smell of carrion. A physician of the first respectability, who had attended a sick person in the house about the same period, recollected the offensive scent; and it is now ascertained that the family actually quitted ascertained that the family actually quitted the house for many months on the same ac-count, and resided in a shop in the rear. In red recollections of the older inhabitants, all God. had been committed, and tending to fix the guilt on the clder A., with the privity, if not during the week ending on Saturday last-11 About the same period a pedlar (having, as was believed, a considerable sum of money with him) who had put up at the village for a that it was either W. or the pedlar above spo-

Foreign opinions.—We select the following risku extract from a Havana paper, as en offset to at the some of the sarcasms and abusivo caricatures relati upon America, and American manners and Are Two Dellars and Fifty Sents per departure of W. set up as merchants in his stead; and it was remarkable, that being men of small means and ordinary abilities, illiterate, and which we have been subjected cominstitutions, to which we have been subjected by such people as Captain Hall and Mrs Trollope. We find it first quoted in the Bos of small means and ordinary abilities, illiterate, and continued weekly for twenty and an arequainted with merchandise, the publication, as the author, who is the editor of the publication, as the author, who is the editor of the publication and the property of the publication of the publication and the property of the publication and the property of the publication are the publication and the property of the publication are the publication and the property of the publication are the publication and the property of the publication are the publication and the publication are the publication are the publication and the publication are the publication and the publication are the publication are the publication and the publication are the tor of the Havana paper seems to have a ve for of the Havana paper seems to have a very just idea of the rapid improvement and flourishing condition of our own city. He speaks like a man of sense, who knows some thing of what he is treating of, which is more than can be conscientiously affirmed of some of our trans-atlantic tourists in America.

[Translated from the Diario de la Habana]
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA One of the features which distinguishes this nation from all those of the old world in all periods of their history, is the rapid growth of the principal cities, and the incredible increase of the population in almost every district. In passing through the Western States,

and observing the industry which is every where manifested, the traveller imagines he is freading upon enchanted ground, and that a super human power has suddenly transform ed the desert into cultivated fields and flourishing towns, peopled with happy and industrious inhabitants, who feel the authority of their government only in the benefit which they receive from its hand. From Albany to Nisgara, every object shows how much intelligence can do for man. Along the banks of the Ohio, the Wabash, the Mississippi, and the Missouri, cities, villages, hamlets, and in ed the desert into cultivated fields and flourishthe Ohio, the Wabash, the Mississippi, and in the Missouri, cities, villages, hamlets, and in the Missouri, cities, villages, hamlets, and in the constantly ced to seen, with a population which is continually increasing, a well organized government, and all the social and mercantile relations estab-lished upon solid bases, and united with the most perfect harmony in the general progress of civilization. Thirty years ago in this vast extent was hardly any trace of society to be

sec. Within this period the population of Philadelphia has tripled; New York is four times, and Baltimore five times greater than before. The last mentioned city offers an example of prosperity which has no parallel in history. At the commencement of the revo-lution, it was a village of 5000 souls; at the close of the war there were 8000, and now it is the third City in the Union. On the ground which Baltimore now occupies, there was in An 1729, one farm house; the rest was a wilderness. During the colonial government its produced, several witnessess were called, the deposed that the paper on which the mirable situation makes it the general depot fals notes were engraved was totally differfor all the commerce of the west, to which ent from that issued by the Bank, and that the

Granite, The Capital, surmounted with a colossal statue of Alexander.

Total height of the mon-

ument, The enormous mass of rock intended for the shaft, in its rough state nearly 90 feet long, and weighing more than a million of pounds, rollers to the water side, where a mole had been built, with a basin in the midst, sufficiently large to contain the enormous flat-bot-tomed vessel which had been purposely con-structed to receive it on deck, and transport it from Finland to St. Petersburg. When safely embarked, three steamers towed the vessel

interesting. Nearly two thousand men will be employed at the same time, and conformably to the orders of his Majesty the Emperor, none but those veterans, (vieux braves) who have served under the orders of the deceased, will be permitted to assist in erecting the

mated to weigh upwards of 900,000 pounds, An inquiry was entered into, and witnesses exion 450 tons!—Exeter News Letter.

An inquiry was entered into, and witnesses eximined, and the Chamber of Council of Bourg amined, and the Chamber of Council of Bourg count, and resided in a shop in the rear. In short, when our informant left the place, facts were daily coming to light through the excipted recollections of the older inhabitants, all God.

The Governor of Massachusetts has appoint be instituted against Madame d'Aubarede, were daily coming to light through the exciptudic Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty livered by the servant, fled, and was condemn.

ob Welshoffer, Sen. of this county, d a messenger was despatched to Har-to inform his brother Henry, residing place, of his demise, when, singular to bout half way between the two resi he was met by another messenger, to inform Jacob of the decease of his

Heary, died on the same day, and about the riod of time.—York (Penn.) Repub.

in, named Lavuguino, went to the upon the Deposit of 14 Bank notes fr. each — This excited the surprise of its of the Bank, who had never heard similar transaction. As the notes, were delivered over to them, they sked at, and immediately discovered Il forgeries. On this being intimated Lavuguino, he at once declared that he erson named Collet, who was found a hort time afterwards, and taken into and who was found to be no other Marquis de Crony Chanel. On his ation, he avowed that the notes were completely exculpated M. Lavuguino, k. upon himself all the responsibility, ar it might be. He then stated that be sum of 680,000fr. This person was introduced to him by a letter from his brother, who was in Eugland, and attached to the person irles X .- The notes in question were his bands by this person as a guarantee, to (the Marquis) being in want of money, to not to change them, but merely to ob loan upon them; in order that he might the same notes to the person who left

these circumstances, M. Lavuguino scharged, and the Marquis commit-take his trial before the Court of Assiich came on yesterday morning. On ing in Court, the prisoner, who is about rs of age, was fashionably dressed, and at his button-hole the ribands of the orf the Legion of Honor and of St. Louis. the usual interrogatories to the prisoner,

and who wielded despotic power, would for a moment entertain the idea of executing such a magnificent project.

A letter from a friend in St. Petersburgh furnishes us with some details respecting this monument, which may be interesting to our readers.

The dimensions will be as follows:

Platform of Granite, with five steps, 26

Pedestal and Base, 36

The Shalt a single block of

Saturday occupied with the first of the platform of the platform of the platform of the platform of Granite, which may be interesting to our five steps, 36

The Shalt a single block of

Saturday occupied with the first of the platform of the platform of Legation and late a gent, M. de Klindworth. It appeared from the Constitution, a majority of them (at least the Constitution, a majority of ny, but it becoming suspicious that considera-ble sums be had advanced for the purposes to M. de Klindworth were not duly applied, he instituted proceedings against him in the French courts for the recovery of a sum of 10,000fr., and also to enforce the delivery of a statement of his accounts. M. de Klindworth, however, justed that the balance of accounts was in his favour, to the amount of 79,000fr., and obtained an order from the Count, at a was, after immense labour, riven from the former sitting, attaching not only all the funds rock of which it formed a part. It was then of the Duke that were in the hands of his ban-roughly fashioned, and safely conveyed on kers, but also his other effects, including his kers, but also his other effects, including his horses, carriages, and equipages of every description, excepting one single coach and pair of horses, which the Duke was nevertheless bound to replace every evening at his hotel, so that he could not even take an excursion into the country. The object of the application to the Court on Saturday, was to obtain through the Gulf of Finland to the metropons
—where it arrived safe and was landed on the
quay. It was expected to be conveyed on an
inclined plane to its place of destination, and
placed on the scaffolding 98 feet square and
35 feet high, from whence it was proposed to
area it. the Duke's effects, on the ground that it was tens to them, can fail to perceive that the Fed-"This last operation," says the Journal du clined entering into the merits of the case; but Commerce, "more difficult than any of those ordered that the attachment on the horses, carwhich have proceeded it, will be particularly riages, and other effects should be discharged,

Nearly two thousand men will be on his depositing in the Caisse des Consigna the same time, and conformably tions the sum of 15,000fr. In the year 1822, a M. Bouvier, an inhabitant of the department of the Air, died, and was buried without any suspicions as to the cause of his death. At the end of six years, however, a female servant came forward, and denounced his daughter, Madame d'Aubarede, with whom she had some differences, as having administered poison to her father, in con-sequence of which he died. The body was disinterred, and notwithstanding the length of Indiana as fine a polish as the Parian marble,) is estimated to weigh upwards of 900,000 pounds,
or 450 tons!—Exeter News Letter.

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointdd Thursday next, the 29th instant, a day of
public Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty
sod.

Ninety four deaths occurred in New York
luring the week ending on Saturday last—11
by cholera.

There were sixteen deaths by cholera,
There were sixteen deaths by cholera,
There were sixteen deaths by cholera,
Time it had been in the ground, traces of arsenic were found in the region of the stomach.—
An inquiry was entered into, and witnesses exan inquiry was entered time it had been in the ground, traces of arse- Maryland

week for several days, the Jury brought in a verdict, acquitting her of the crime under the imputation of which she had so long lain. By what will be the result? singular coincidence, the name of M. d'Aubarede, her husband, was drawn as one of the Jury, but of course he did not sit upon her trial.

From the same day, and about the riod of time.—York (Penn.) Repub.

[From our Paris Papers.]

[From the Banner Constitution.

The Federal Government is not founded upon the principle that a majority of the People govern.—One of the greatest errors under which the American Public labor, is the belief that the Government of the United States, as at present constituted, is a Government of the majority of the People. Those who have never examined the subject, will no doubt be startled at this assertion; but they cannot fail to be convinced of its truth, if they will listen to a few plain illustrations which we propose to offer, explicitly for the benefit of such.

In a Government constituted like that of Pennsylvania, where equal representation is Wirt ticket in Ohio and the Clay ticket in allowed to all the taxable inhabitants, the Go- Pennsylvania? It is to prevent an election by the will of constituents.

Nevertheless, even under such a Government, a minority might possible rale for a people were unanimous, and in others greatly divided. Thus—suppose in one-half the State There is nothing of bargain and sale, fraud the people were unanimous, and should elect or deception in this ticket. It is the ticket 49 Representatives with 98,000 votes, and of UNION AND LIBERTY. that in the other half of the State, where there were 102,000 voters, the population was so divided that the 51 Representatives should be divided that the 51 Representatives should be elected by lare majorities, say by 52,000 out of the 102,000, the State would then present the spectacle of a community of 200,000 tax-ables governed by the representatives of a little more than one-fourth of the whole number that is, 52,000. For this and however, these that is, 52,000. For this evil, however, there would be no constitutional remedy. It is one of those imperfections which belong to the Representative System, and is somewhat counteracted by the mode of choosing the Governor, in the election of whom when there are but two candidates, a majority of the people do

bimself upon his knees, and pray to the bottle for relief, and, and genty bordering on despair; and perhaps an agony bordering on despair; and perhaps the next day fly to the bottle for relief, and, and the its influence run into the opposite or terms of horal the commerce of the west, to which the subject of remark;—the one a passion for takes of my relief to the subject of remark;—the one a passion for takes of instructers have also been the subject of remark;—the one a passion for takes of the character have also been the subject of remark;—the one a passion for takes of the character have also been the subject of remark;—the one a passion for takes of the characters have also been the subject of remark;—the one apassion for takes of the most closely and the other, an incodinate affection for the small inconvenient house which he occupied. This is constituted to the cher, an incodinate affection for the man inconvenient house which he occupied. This is constituted to the cher, an incodinate affection for the man inconvenient house which he occupied. This is constituted to the cher, an incodinate affection for the man inconvenient house which he occupied. This is constituted to the cher, an incodinate affection for the man inconvenient house which he occupied. This is constituted to the cher, an incodinate affection for the man inconvenient house which he coupling for the most evil to the passion of the art and sciences. In the image, and the cher which the foreign of the art is and sciences. In the image, and the cher were filty count of the properties of the death of the man incontry of the people might rule. From the country is were an animority of the people might rule. The hard the country is the properties of the death of the man incontract of the properties of the incontrol of the man incontrol of the properties of the incontrol of the man incontrol of the properties of the incontrol of the man incontrol of the properties of the incontrol of the man incontrol of the properties of the country in the pro

2,700,000 people (a bare majority of 5,350,-000, half the whole number of the people,) should elect the majority who were to make should elect the majority who were to make laws for the whole nation, consisting of 10,660,000 inhabitants. In regard, too, to the Senate: thirteen of the smallest States, containing one-fourth of the population, might send to that bedy a majority of the Senators; and, if these Senators were chosen by bare majorities in the Legislature of their respective States, it would follow, that the will of a little more than one eighth of the people would be represented by that body. Of these posi-tions there can be no denial. They are arithmetically demonstrated; and no man, whe liseral Government is not necessarily a Government of the majority of the people.

From the Globe THE OBJECT.

The object of all this shameful bargain and sale of men and principles, is to cheat the people out of an election and transfer it to the House of Representatives, where the people will be again sold to satisfy the avarice and ambition of these wholesale bargain makers. It is not pretended that either Clay or Wirt can be elected by the people against General Jackson. All the votes which can be claimed for Clay are, -not ball of which he will get-Massachusetts Connecticut

Kentucky

dar occurrence .- On the 18th instant, | tion, which occupied the Court of Bourg last | not even an Anti-masonic Ticket. Give Mr.

Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut New York 42 New Jersey Pennsylvania 113 If we add South Carolina 124

Leaving Mr. Wirt 21 short of enough to elect him. There is not the least probability that he will get a fourth part of these votes; but if he get them all, he is yet no nearer the Pre-sidency than if he had but the vote of Vermont

What then is the object in withdrawing the allowed to all the taxable inhabitants, the Government is a Government of the majority of the People, because the majority of the Legislature represents a majority of the People. If by deceiving the Anti-Masons in some States and transferring the Clay men in others, the people can be cheated out of their choice of a President. Mr. Clay will have another chance to bargain for it in the habitants will be as completely expressed as it is possible for any legislative body to express the will of constituents. can defeat General Jackson and get but one vote he will be one of the three out of whom the House of Representatives must choose the time; as, for instance, in a case where the members might vote in direct opposition to the known views of their constituents; or it might rule permanently, in, case it were so to happen that in some of the counties the large who prefer Union, peace and faire the large of the large of the people wish to see the seenes of that election repeated, and our Union will vote for the Clay ticket or the Wirt ticket. But those who prefer Union, peace and faire the large of the large of the large of the people wish to see the seenes of that election repeated, and our Union. dealing will vote for the Jackson ticket .-

From the Globe.

To the Editors of the Virginia Advocate: GENTLEMEN—I have received the following communication from Judge Barbour, which you are requested to publish.

Very respectfully, Yours.

THOMAS W. GILMER.

Oct. 24th 1832. Maryland, where each county, large or small, is entitled to the same number of Representatives, the Government is not a Government of Convention which met in Charlotteaville in June last, to make known to my friends in Virginia, my feelings and wishes, in relations to the divided electoral ticket, lately presented to the people of Virginia.

I am aware that under the circumstances

in which the committee were placed, and the resolution of the Convention under which they acted, they could not have acted otherwise than they did.

Recent events, however, have excited deep

solicitude in my bosom, in relation to that sob

majority of Congress does not necessarily represent a majority of the people. The number of Representatives, at present, is 213, chosen in the ratio of 1 to each 50,000 of the population. Of this number 107 is a majority. Now, suppose that number were elected by bare majorities in the districts which they respectively represented, it might happen that 2,700,000 people (a bare majority of 5,350,000,000 p it respected me.

Under these circumstances, it is my wish.

that my friends throughout the State should vote for the Legislative ticket. I do not pre-sume to dictate to them; but I feel assured that they will receive these suggestions, in the spirit in which they are made. I indulge the hope, that in the present posture of political affairs, they will agree with me. as to the propriety of this course. If, however, they. or any portion of them, should entertain a different opinion. I appeal to their candor and sense of justice, for a correct appreciation of the motives, which have induced me to make, this communication. With sentiments of esteem,

I remain yours, respectfully,
P. P. BARBOUR,
THOMAS W. GILMER, Esq. Chairman, &c.

Derivation of the term Tory.—Mr. Georga Borrow, who has devoted his attention specially to the Celtic Dialects, in a very ingenious communication to the Norfolk Chronicle, suggests that the long disputed etymology of the word Tory, may be traced to the Irish adherents of Charles the Second, during the Cromwellian era. The Irish words "Tar a Ri," (prenounced Tory,) and meaning "Come, O King," having been so constantly in the mouths of the Royalists as to have become a by word to designate them. mouths of the Royal them.

Bost. Morn. Post.

Clay abandoned in Massachusetts!—We understand that a petition was circulated yester-

POPULAR - A few years after the com-mencement of the Columbia Centinel in Boston, Mr. Russel its Editor and publisher, find ing that the profits arising therefrom were insufficient to delray his expenses, applied to Mr. Barrell, one of the most popular merchants of his time, for advice as to the course he had best pursue in the very unpleasant di ena in which he was placed. He informed Mr. B. of the particulars of his situation, in vanished." In proof of this disastrous conhis usual plain honest manner, saying, that his expenses were so much on the increase, and his profits were so small, that he though he should be obliged to give up his paper, and rek his fortune elsewhere. Mr. Barrell immediately remarked that his (R's) case was not so desperate as he imagined it to be, and recomended him to lash some of the most popular characters of the day in the most severe ferms in his columns; which course he you who are so well instructed upon the true felt sure would not only bring his paper into grounds of the controversy, that this imputed this vital truth, the lessons we have been grape: in consequence of which I have had felt sure would not only bring his paper into grounds of the controversy, that this imputed this vital truth, the lessons we have been grape: in consequence of which I have had felt sure would not only bring his paper into grounds of the controversy, that this imputed this vital truth, the lessons we have been grape: in consequence of which I have had felt sure would not only bring his paper into grounds of the controversy, that this imputed this vital truth, the lessons we have been grape: in consequence of which I have had felt sure would not only bring his paper into grounds of the controversy, that this imputed this vital truth, the lessons we have been grape: in consequence of which I have had felt sure would not only bring his paper into more notice than it then was, but would greatly add to his subscription list, and increase the patronage of advertisers ...

Mr. Russel replied that such a course would We might well in advance have distrusted the be repugnant to his feelings, but as he had al- compact for this adjustment, in which it was ways considered Mr. Barrell as a warm friend and a man of superior judgment, he would of the negotiation, our senators and two thirds take his advice into serious consideration. - of our representatives, and which bore upon money without legal right. But grieve On the morning of the next publication of the its face the signs of its being in some respects may be the pecuniary loss arising from this Centinel, when Mr. Barrell went into the a subtle contrivance, to bend the pecuniary State street, he observed almost every one interests and constitutional liberties of the with their eyes and mouth wide open, as if he was a monster in human shape, and he could of the country. But apart from these extrinnot solve the mystery of their looks until a sic objections the adjustment is intrinsically gentleman asked him why Mr. Russel had lashed him so unmercifully in his paper of that

Mr. B. at once stepped into an insurance office—read the paper—and as he progressed in the article about himself, he waxed warmer, and warmer, till at length in a high dudgeon he found his way to the Centinel office. where he demanded of the Editor in round set terms, why he had treated him so infamously. Mr. Russel replied, that as Mr. B. appeared agitated, he had better be seated unhe became cool and collected, and then he would satisfy him to his heart's content. After looking to the affairs of the office, Mr. Russel appeared before Mr. Barrell with a low bow, and offered the following explanation: "Sir, you well know that I have ever esteemed you to be my most valuable friend, and in whose judgment I have placed the most implicit confidence-for in my utmost need I ap plied to you for advice, which you cheerfully gave me. At that time it is true, that the course which you marked out for me was re- existed among any people on the face of the pugnant to my feelings, but after mature de-earth, having the shadow of a claim to civ-liberation, I was satisfied that it would have ilization or a just knowledge of finance the desired effect, and determined to pursue Articles of luxury are selected as the objects it. Then I had to select a subject, and after of comparative exemption from all burden, looking around among our townsmen, I could whilst those of necessity bear nearly the whole not find one whose unexceptionable character, exalted standing and extensive usefulness was equal to your own. I therefore selected you purchase seven tenths of our agricultural proas the first subject of attack. If a man cannot take a liberty with a friend, with whom the devil can he."

visions of which, they are secured a bounty on

and the exchangeable value of our products

pendent sovereignty to a feeble and distant

ination that the labour of the South is less en-

titled to the paternal regard of this govern-

The provisions of the Act are, moreover, a

wise and beneficent taxation, which has ever

the industry and consumption of man, which

ducts, Iron, Cotton and woollen fabrics, salt

coffee, the silks and the wines of the rich,

which are principally exchanged for the pro-

ductions of manufacturing or Northern labor,

enjoy, as it regards these articles, a most un-

just discrimination in their favor. Operating

of our burthens have been dispulled, a reduc

wants of the Government. As it is, nine mil-

or unconstitutional appropriation to those

in interest in high taxation. when by an un-

just prevision of the Government, they receive

Repugnant as this Act thus is to every prin-

cipal of justice we cannot indulge even the

humiliating consolation that, designed as it

fixed as fate, except in those particulars that

more than they are made to pay.

perform its duties in an enlightened spirit of for its power, and who conjointly form an o-

firmness and moderation, worthy of the occa- verwheming majority, that the system is a

stitutional liberty, which it will be one of the are yet to be modified more beneficially for

the Union.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. This day, his Excellency the Governor transmit ted to both Houses of the Legislature the fol-

MESSAGE: Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of

Representatives: In convening you at an earlier moment than the period fixed by the Constitution for your usual meeting, I have cheerfully assumed whatever responsibility may attach to this exercise of my prerogative, under a belief hat after elections, you could not too soon together, to deliberate on the best f promoting the interests of those. whose rights, whose liberties, and whose pub-

lic honor are confided to your care. I should indeed have convoked your predecessors immediately after the adjournment of chase the staples of the South) making in all a the last Session of Congress, if I had not reduction of only four millions and a half, indeemed it in every respect desirable that our stead of twelve, which last reduction was es people, in the exercise of one of the highest functions of their sovereignty, exerted in the and highly conservative object of bringing the choice of their Representatives, should in the first instance, have an opportunity of passing wants of the Government. As it is, nine miljudgment on the final result of the proceedings lions of surplus revenue will, in all probability, of that Session, which claims to have fixed on result from the imposs of this Act, over and a permanent basis, as far as it can be effected above the necessary and constitutional expen-by Federal legislation, the settled policy of ses of the country, to be distributed by a maby Federal legislation, the settled policy of ses of the country, to be distributed by a mathe country. As the canvass, which preceded jority irresponsible to us, in corrupt largesses our recent elections, was conducted in almost States which without possessing an interest in the Tariff, are made to feel that they have exclusive and absorbing reference to the ultimate result of this legislation by Congress, your selection may be taken as the exponents of this judgment. I cordially congratulate you, and our State at large, not only on the auspicious and the elevated decision which our people, by infallible tokens, have thus made, but also on the cheering indications of made, but also on the cheering indications of our having already reached a unanimity of sentiment, nearly as great as the inevitible diversity of human opinions will permit, on a subject vitally affecting our dearest rights and liberties. Thus convened under circumstances of prefound public anxiety, and intense public interest, you will, I am sure, come to the disclarers of the trust which has devoted. the discharge of the trust which has devolved declarations of both the great dominant parupon you, with an inflexible determination to ties in the Union, who are now contending

most impressive of our obligations to preserve, their interests, as capidity may be instructed and forever defend. It is known to you, fellow citizens, that the proper to submit to its injustice, is the fixed most anxious hopes of the good people of this state, were directed to the proceedings of the state, were directed to the proceedings of the last Congress of the United States. The nemore solid reasons for believing, than even more solid reasons for believing, than even by experience. That the system, if we think cessity of providing for a large reduction of these declarations however authoritative .-Federal Taxation, consequent on the proxi- This belief is founded on the indisputable fact, mate extinguishment of a large public debt, that it is impossible for the wit or wisdom of the strong and well founded complaints of a man, to have contrived a scheme for raising respectable and patriotic portion of the states in this confederacy, the solid grounds on which sentially and exclusively beneficial to their as a matter of constitutional right, these com- own interests. For it is a process by which plaints rested, as well as our just claims to a taxation operates correlatively as a bounty to reform not only in the abuses of the exercise their industry; and that whilst three fourths of the power on the part of the General Go-vernment, but in the abuses of the appropria-cles in the production of which they enjoy a tion of the public treasure after it is levied. inspired even those prone to despond, in spite of inauspicious omens, with some faint expec ation, that these great and alarming questions of accommodations and luxuries of life, are comject of our rights, and our grievances be conation, that these great and alarming questions of accommodations and luxuries of life, are compolitical would power, be settled in a spirit of paratively untaxed. It is not a cold abstract sential to the preservation of a confederacy composed of co-equal and co ordinate sovereigns.

Will induce a people, rioting in such a high and balmy state of prosperity, to surrender these advantages, if they can find four millions worthy of our highest, our most zealous and

sion, and of those inestimable principles of con-

It is scarcely necessary that I should inform of consumers, willing to submit to their exac-

turning sense of justice, on the part of the The signs of our decaying prosperity are amajority, would remove or materially miti- round us.

Informed as you are, gentlemen, of all th gate the grievous load of oppression under which you have so long labored, and of which details of this act, I am conscious how unne you have so justly complained, they are re-luctantly constrained to declare that these any further, but there is one consideration flattering hopes, too long deferred, and too which cannot be overlooked, and that is, foully cherished, have finally and forever solemn and abiding conviction of the good people of this state, that the right to pass summation, they could not better have relied tariff of protection is not to be found in the on any testimony than that on which they did constitution of the United States, that in the act rely, the Tariff act of 1832, which, by a per- of 1832, the principle of protection is distinct version of every principle of common sense ly and triumphantly recognised, and that, neither in express terms or by an authorised imand common justice, has been called a compromise between the conflicting interests of plication does any such power exist in the compact of Union. To submit to an infracthe manufacturing and plantation states, on principles of equivalent benefit to both. It is unnecessary, gentlemen, that I should inform tion of the Constitution, involving the great right of human industry and property, is to acquiesce in voluntary servitude. and salutary moral. He must be a very ingethat justice and equality that ought to characnious casuist who can discover any difference terize a measure bearing such an appellation. in principle between taxation without repre sentation and taxation with a nominal reprefound expedient not to consult, at any period sentation, but in violation of the constitution. The result of both is, seizing and taking away wrong, it is mere dust in the balance in com-parison with the shock which the public liberity or cowardice, are prepared to submit to an infraction of their rights, for it overthre not a rautual, but an exclusive compromise of if I may so speak, that love and reverence for the authority of the general principles of lib-erty, so essential to the preservation of the in all the just claims and interests of the South. The Tariff Act of 1832 is, in point of fact, a aw by which the consumption of the manufacturing states is nearly relieved of all sort titutions of free states. In this summary, fellow citizens, I believe of burden on those articles which they conhave uttered not one word that does not sume and do not produce, and under the pro-

meet a response, in the overwhelming public an average of more than fifty per cent. on the sentiment of our people. After ten years of production of their judustry, whilst it taxes suffering and remonstrance, we have at length production of their industry, whilst it taxes our consumption to an equivalent amount, arrived at least at the end of our hopes. Our petitions and protests have slumbered in apa in a much more aggravated ratio. The law thy and contempt on the journals of Congress bears the impress of the legislation of an inde- The Legislature of this State has, however, declared and reiterated, "that a Tariff of colony, and establishes the revolting discrim-Protection is not only unconstitutional, but an abuse of power incompatible with the princi ples of a free government and the great ends ment, than that of a more favored section of of civil society," and has avowed its purpose to expose and resist all encroachment true spirit of the Constitution." You been elected by the people and charge war with every acknowledged principle of their opinions to adopt means the best lated to protect and defend them from encroachments; and you are now convenme for the purpose of maturely deliber on the mode of accomplishing this and hallowed object. Public scatiment already, by unequivocal tokens, declared in favour of a Convention of the people of South brunt of the imposts. The great staples of Carolina, for the purpose of considering the character and extent of the usurpations of the general government. In recommending that you promptly take measures to authorize the and sugar are burthened with a tax quite emeeting of such an assembly, I feel, (notwithquivalent to an average of seventy-five per standing my cordial concurrence in this meacent on their prime cost, whilst the teas, the sure,) that I am only responding to that sen timent. As it was by an assembly of identical and equivalent authority, that our compact was formed under the Constitution with the co-States, when they agreed to establish a common agency called the General Governthus heavily on the exchangeable value of our ment, so, on no tribunal can more appropr products, the act provides for nothing short of the monstrous injustice of levying, at least ately devolve the high province of declaring the extent of our obligations under this cour three fourths of the whole amount of the fedpact, "and in case of a deliberate, palpable eral revenue, on the industry of the Southern and dangerous exercise of powers, not grant-States. Nor does the gross inequality of the ed by the said compact," to determine, "on law stop here. It effects after the subtle artifices of exaggeration respecting a diminution the mode and measure of redress." Indeed all our political systems have flowed from the source of these great, primary and el tion, from the amount of duties levied under the act of of 1828 as modified by that of 1830, cental assemblies, which are not the type of three millions seven hundred thousand dol. but the essence of the sovereignty of the peo-lars on the unprotected articles, and only the but the essence of the sovereignty of the peosubserving some eminent purpose of public pitiful sum of somewhere about eight hundred liberty and social order. The judicious guards thousand dollars on the protected, (which purin our own State Constitution, by which the people have imposed restraints upon themselves, in the convocation of these bodies, by requiring the concurrence of two thirds of both branches of the Legislature, before a Convention can be called, not only effectually

> In earnestly recommending, fellow-citizens, hat you make, forthwith, legislative prevision for the assembling of such a convention. When this assembly shall speak, its voice, next to the voice of God, must command our most perfect obedience. We owe no allegi-ance to any other power, except that which through a similar assemblage, South Carolina has thought fit to contract for us, and which in paying to the extent, and so long as she thinks proper that the obligation should con-tinue, is but rendering our loyalty to her,

prevent tumultuary or revolutionary action,

so essential to the success of all great public

movements

I forbear bringing any other subject to your consideration connected with the ordinary and current business of the State, as under the Constitution you must again convene on the proposed Convention, at this place prior to fore the meeting of Congress.

indicated, I have foreborne to make a single cles in the production of which they enjoy a suggestion of what may or may not, what premium of more than fifty per cent., all the ought or what ought not to be the remedy this ought or what ought not to be the remedy this

our most inflexible efforts. It is for no ob-

METHOD OF MAKING A NEWSPAPER whatever hopes may have been indulged at 1832? Of the ruin which this measure, will ous effort of recovering for our Country a priof our labor, under a wise system of free intercourse with the rest of the world; a privilege which, it has been justly said, belongs to e Christian Code among civilized nations. With these objects, and standing firmly on our right,-I implore the blessings of Almighty God on your deliberations, that they may 547,107 12, which would be equal to 37 1-6 redound to the liberty, peace and happiness of our common country as well as of the people

whom you specially represent.

J. HAMILTON, Jr. Columbia, Oct. 22, 1832.

From the Long Island Star. ISABELLA WINE.

It has become generally known, among my friends and acquaintance, that last season I To meet made a quantity of wine from the Isabella have been grape: in consequence of which I have had from publishing it from the knowledge of my the translation of a French work of Thieubaut De Berneaud, published by Mr. Canfield of N. York, where full information may be found on the cultivation of the vine, and the manufacture of wine.

I feel it a duty, however, to give a statement of my process last season, which was successful in yielding me fifty gallons of excellent wine, from a grape which is becoming very plentiful among us, and which I had not known to have been fairly tested as a wine

grapes, ner pick them from the stems.

Crush and bruise them in any way withou breaking the seed. If the skin of the grape is only broken, it is sufficient, as the pulp will dissolve during the first fermenta-

Put the must (or pumice) into an open cask or vessel. (which I shall call a vat) and stir it well during the first day, keeping it covered over the top with a cloth. The must will raise in the vat for three or

four days, and when it has ceased to rise, the liquor must be drawn from the bottom of the vat as long as it will run. Press the must in any convenient way; to

extract the remainder of the juice. Put it in a cask, which should be full in order that the impurities may flow over by fermentation at the bung. Put two pownds of sugar to each gallon of

liquor unless you choose to risk the possibility of your wine becoming vinegar. 3. Fill up the cask as often as it sinks below

After it ferments 8 or 10 days put in the bung and leave a very small vent by the invite the attention of the reader: D. After remaining about two months, rack

it off into a clean sweet cask, well scented with a brimstone match, burnt within. If it is not fine and bright, it would be well to Portsmouth fine it with the white of eggs beat up with Providence sand.

11. In the menth of March it should be again New York

racked off into a cask or bottles, and placed Baltimore away, for use: The wine will be of a beautiful red color, nd will at first appear sweet, but will gradually become sharper and still retain the deightful flavor, as well as odour of the grape. Mine has not yet attained a year in age, and cannot tell what changes might be effected

The Isabella grapes are very plenty this season, but by reason of the wet and cold, are much inferior in flavor to what they were last year, and are not yet perfectly ripe. In a few weeks I shall probably make a greater quanti- Lexington ty of wine than last season; and as some of my | Cincinnati neighbors are also attempting the same, I Pittsburgh hope to be gratified in hereafter giving our ex- Buffalo ents to the public.

ALDEN SPOONER. Brooklyn, Oct. 19, 1832.

It may not be amiss to state for the informaout ensure that unanimity among the people tion of masters of vessels and others interest ed in the commerce of the port of Baltimore that the Baltimore and Chesapeake Steam Tore ing Company, incorporated by the Legislature Bank. inattentive to the object for which it was formed. A steam boat of great strength of frame the deliberations and final decision of this high and authoritative body, as the blessed means, not only of finally redressing our wards, but of uniting our whole people in one common mode and purpose of resisting oppression, and in patriotic and fraternal bonds of concord. When this assembly shall speak, its voice believed that a free and prompt ingress and egress will be enjoyed at all times during the winter, by vessels desirous of entering or de 000,000, (\$1,500,000,) would be equal to 191 parting from the port, and that the delays and suspensions which may be created by ice in the river and harbor will be completely obviated. Her strength of frame and power of steam will, it is believed, enable her to keep open a track through the ice, and also to accomplish the additional service of towing vessels into and from the Bay. It is therefore important to ship owners and masters to be. assured not only of a safe and ready entrance into this port in the winter season, but like-4th Mondy of the ensuing month. I would wise of quick despatch in departure, when it a "prediction of Senator Benton," as to Gen. respectfully suggest, that with the view, if is desired. The benefits which will arise to Jackson-and adds, "I well remember when practicable, of procuring an assembly of the our city from the successful operation of the the letter of Benton was published and repub-proposed Convention, at this place prior to designs of the Company are neither few ner lished years ago; that I regarded it," &c. Now that period, you likewise abstain from the small. They will extend, in a greater or less consideration of any other matter than the im-portant topic and those necessarily incidental country friends are among those whose interportant topic and those necessarily incidental country friends are among those whose interto it which I have brought to your view, as I cats will be especially promoted. With the deem it, for a variety of considerations on rapid, easy and cheap communication, uninevery respect desirable that our issue, with the General Government, should be made before the meeting of Congress. operations of commerce, the market of Bai-timore must present advantages that cannot In urging the expediency of calling a Convention of the People, for the purposes I have tensive, and beneficial trade to huyer and tensive, and beneficial trade to huyer and seller, to shipper and producer .- American.

It appears that, by the late treaty between the Sac and Fox Indians, and the United aspired even those productions of inauspicious omens, with some faint expectation, that these great and alarming questions of political would power, be settled in a spirit of impartial justice and with a considerate regard impartial justice and with a considerate regard the metaphysics of constitutional liberty that another and mutual concession, so estimated and mutual concession of constitutional liberty that the metaphysics of constitutional liberty that the metaphysics of constitutional liberty that another content of the public will.

It is not a cold abstract sense of justice or what are insultingly called the official expression of our opinions.—Representing public sentiment, it cannot but or per annum for thirty years. The territory is not only highly valuable, but the treaty is designed and manufactures, and manufactures, and manufactures, and manufactures, and manufactures, and manufactures, and manufactures of complete the complet signed to secure perpetual amity and peace between these hitherto confederate and hos-tile tribes and the United States.

From the Kentucky Sentinel. BANK PROFITS.

The United States Bank and its branches the present year, \$6,799,735 63 in specie.— The note which had been issued by the Bank The note which had been issued by the Bank and its branches amounted, at the same time, to \$42,118,452 13. The interest upon this sum for one year at 6 per cent., would be \$2,per cent, annually upon the real bona fide capital in their vaults. But instead of \$2,527. 107 12-the interest upon the \$42,118,452 13 issued by the Bank in notes, the nett profits of the Bank for the last year, as ascertained by the late committee that investigated into their affairs, were \$3,455,598 82—the difference being made up from compound interest, shaving, the sale of bills, &c. &c.—which would equal, upon the actual capital in their vaults, the enormous interest of 50 5-6 per cent. annually. But this is not all. The eight western branches contained, at the same time, \$1,weeks to furnish the receipt by which I made 466,767 in specie. They had issued notes the wine. I have only refrained heretofore from publishing it from the knowledge of my own inexperience in the matter; and I would be \$1,140,270 60, which would equal now refer enquirers to that excellent work of Mr. Adlum, of Georgetown, D. C. and also to ney in their vaults. But Mr. Clay and Webster both affirm that the aggregate debts due to these branches amount to \$30,000,000. so, and we will not contest the matter with them, the annual interest upon the debts is per cent. annually upon wat specie Our bankers have a very simple process by

which to make these enormous rates of interest. For every dollar in specie in their vaults they strike some \$20 or \$30 in paper; and lend each paper dollar out at six per cent. 1st. I gathered the grapes when well ripe and dry, but did not exclude green and unripe grapes, ner pick them from the stems.

per annum. Ought not these vast profits instead of going to a few wealthy individuals in our country, or to foreign tories, to be put either in the State or National treasury?

Truly the nation, particularly the west, are under enduring obligations to this institution. A settles in a particular neighborhood, and has \$10,000 in cash. Upon these, he issues \$200,000 in notes, and lends the notes so issued to the citizens of the neighborhood at 6 per cent. per annum. The annual interest upon the \$200,000 would be \$12,000—greater than the capital he brought in the neighbor-hood; and to raise which would soon exhaust the resources of the neighborhood; but if any body should complain of A, "O," his friend would say, "the neighborhood could not possibly do without him; business would stagnate -we are ruined if the beneficient A leaves us. Long live that blessed man!" And yet this is a literal copy of the situation of the west

in relation to the Bank. Below we present a table showing the a mount of specie the mother Bank and each of its branches had in their vaults at the commencement of the present year; as also the amount of notes each had issued-to which we

Bank of U. S. \$2,476,954 13 \$4,407,263 03 77,511 27 218,670 00 375,030 67 972,365 00 972,365 00 50,195 98 281,295 00 61,351 86 421,690 00 28,094 00 594.056 68 232,000 00 55,539 09

361,887 00 1,720,027 50 1,116,447 50 Washington 100,700 14 1,186,010 60 111,367 05 1,218,505 00 Norfolk 36,425 98 1,293,920 00 Favetteville Charleston 261,487 07 1,476,010 00 Savannah 162,541 80 New Orleans 045,145 05 Natchez 53.502 79 844,555 00 Nashville Louisville 232,854 64 87.216 46 Burlington Agency 97;135 19 Cincinnati

\$6,799,735 63 42,118,452 13 Note.—See Report of Investigating Committee page 269.—Statement furnished by the

225 00

Chillicothe

*Mr. Benton affirms that but \$938,000 in 000,000, (\$1,900,000,) would be equal to 191

EX-GOVERNOR SHULTZE AND THE

FAMOUS JOHN BINNS. This last gentleman, of coffin-handbill memory, lately produced, at a coalition meeting in Philadelphia, a letter which he said came from Ex-Governor Shultze. In that letter, the Ex-Governor is made to say much about we appeal to every honest member of the co-alition, if it was ever pretended that Senator Benton had written or published any letter containing such a prediction.

Was it not always charged to be a mere ator Benton himself?

Yet this honest John Binns, now, forsooth,

produces what he calls a letter from the Ex-

sengers" had brought joyful tidings from Ohio of the election of eleven Clay men to Congress—and that in some few counties the mixhad in their vaults, at the commencement of ed candidate of the masonic and onti-masonic parties had a majority of 4,000—a number obtained by adding a cypher to a false report.

The Intelligencer must now certainly he truth. It must know that the Jackson party has returned the eleven Congress men, which it claimed for Clay-that instead of the mongrel candidate getting 4,000, the Jackson candidate has obtained about 8,000 of a maprity-that instead of Gov. M'Arthur being defeated, because he could not unite his whole party, I:o was defeated by a Jacksonian, notwithstanding there were two Jackson candidates dividing the democratic vote, while Gov. M'Arthur concentrated the whole coalition vote in his favor without a competitor. In a word, the Intelligencer's "stage passengers" stories are all inverted. The Editors have been giving their readers the accounts of the democratic success in Ohio, with a CLAY LABEL over it, and they will not undeceive them. We have some more Ohio news, which we

hope the Intelligencer will not appropriate to the benefit of the Nationals upon the authority of a "stage passenger." Of 71 members, the whole number elected to the House of Representatives at the late

election. 40 are democrats. Of the 13 Senators elected, 11 are for the administration, which will counterbalance the \$1,800,000—\$383,233 more than they have opposition majority of 10 against 8, which specie in their vaults, and equal to 122 5-7 per cent. annually upon sat species the species opposition majority of 10 against 8, which was the result of the last year's election, and then the Senate will stand 19 for the administration—17 against it; giving on joint ballot a majority of 11. And this puts an end to the Senatorship of Mr. Ruggles, who has been throughout his term of service, the agent of Mr. Clay instead of the Representative of Ohio in the Senate.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature of South Carolina has assembled at Columbia. We find the following account of its proceedings in the Columbia Telescope, of October 22. The message of

Governor Hamilton shall appear to-morrow. "We have detained our paper some hours, in order to give the Governor's Message, and some little of the proceedings of the Legislature, which met yesterday, according to the

call of the Governor
The Hon. Henry Deas was re elected President of the Scnate, and the Hon. Henry L. Pinckney, Speaker of the House of Represen-

The Governor's message was referred to a joint committee of both houses, consisting of Messrs. Seabrook, Warren, Manning, But-ler, Campbell, Reid, and Patterson, from the Senate—and Messrs. Preston, Noble, R. B. Smith, Player, Holmes, Dunkin, Ervin, Mc-Cord, McWillie, Cohen, Potts, and Maxwell, from the House of Representatives.

The Committee to-day reported a bill to provide for calling a Convention of the peoele of the State, to consider of and determine upon the tariff question. The bill proposes that on the second Monday and Tuesday is November next, each district and parish elect a number of Delegates equal to the number of Senators and Representatives sent to the Legislature, and to meet in Columbia on the Monday following, which will be the 19th.

It is probable that the Legislature will ad journ by Friday or Saturday next."

Besides the attitude in which these pro

ceedings are to place the state towards the Union, there is another scarcely less appalling danger in her own domestic relations.—
The Union party, with Con. Drayron at their head, lately resolved that they would be "firm in their allegiance to the United States," and would "resist" nullification by att legal and constitutional means."

The Columbia Telescope, the leading or-3,532,425 00 gan of the nullifiers, treats these resolutions 1,452,175 00 in the following threatening terms, under 1,998,535 00 which are plainly signified—pains and pen-1,539,525 60 alties—bills of attainder—confiscation of es-1,249,282 50 tates—imprisonment—it may be death on the 1,070,385 00 scaffold.
751,605 00 "To this cautious and determined

519,885 00 tion of a party, that is now the State, we must avow, in the strongest terms, that such cases, as that presented by the last proceeding of the Charleston Union party, should form an exception. If it be no more than an expiring effort of foolishly rancorous hate—a great final bravado-it is well, and suits the genius of their party. But if they really mean, what they say—that the United States (Massachu-setts, Rhode Island or Connecticut, that is to say) not Carolina, is their country-that they owe no affection nor allegiance here, and no obedience to the laws of this land-if they say this, and saying it, ACT upon it and proceed to set at defiance the constituted authorities of this realm of South Carolina, it will be time to teach them that the State, whose lap they have already too long encumbered, can shake them

from her robe.

Governor Hamilton's message obliquely hints at the same consequences when he af-

firms that:-"When the Convention shall speak, its oice, next to the voice of God, must command our most perfect obedience. We owe no allegiance to any other power, except that which through a similar assemblage. South Carolina has thought fit to contract for us and which in paying to the extent, and so long as she thinks proper that the obligation

ould continue, is but rendering our loyalty to her."-American. The late Polish Counters, Emily Plater .- An nteresting meeting was last week held at Leeds, for the purpose of petitioning the King to interpose his influence with Russia, in behalf of the persecuted Poles. This meeting (says the True Sup) was honored by the pr sence of a gallant Polish nobleman, Count Ladislaus de Plater, whose speech the reader Mr. Clay last winter in the Senate, and the whole charge in substance pronounced false, false, false, and attactions calumny—by Senator Benton himself?

Yet this honest John Binns, now, forsooth, produces what he calls a letter from the Expension of the reader of the Yet this honest John Binns, now, forsooth, produces what he calls a letter from the Ex-Governor Shultze, not only renewing the substance of the charge, but putting it into the form of a letter from Senator Benton, which supposed letter is entirely a new and proligate coinage of the brains of the coffin-handbill Binns—another John Harris letter—or if Ex-Governor Shultze himself wrote the communication produced, is a decisive proof of his total loss of memory or want of veracity.

Globa.

The National Intelligencer has become quite niggardly of news. For some time the honest Editors were scandalizing the Post Office Department, because they could get no intelligence from Ohio. They intimated to their readers that the vile Jackson Postmaster ters intercepted their western letters and newspapers, and thus accounted to the anxious Nation Kepublicans for their failure to give them the details of their "glorious victory," their sould do under these distressing circumstan election of city officers in Philadelphia and election of city officers in Philadelphia and patriotism, have familiarized her name and endeared her memory to all who have read the history of the recent events in Poland. The story of this voung and notle lady, the Countess Emily Plater, was related at the meeting. Like the whole narrative of the part almost too romantic to come within the meeting. Like the wh It is scarrely necessary it. It is not no be territorially separated these delawively cherished expectations, for these delawively cherished expectations, for most must not be territorially separated these delawively cherished expectations, for most must not be territorially separated these delawively cherished expectations, for most must not be territorially separated these delawively cherished expectations, for most must not subject, infinitely more than my own. Two their countries and both of your Senators, after efforts on the floor of our Senators, after efforts on the floor of Congress of signal ability and disinterested patrothem, in which every species of conceils—it is not now complaint that we have assumed our present politics in the subject of incessant attacks from interpolations. The floor of the proposition of the floor of the proposition of

peasant, in the hope of reaching Warsa sinking from fatigue, privation, and s of all kinds, on the way, and perishin known, in an obscure village of Lith English p

FROM MEXICO-IMPORTAN' Accounts were received in town ve morning from Tampico, via New Orle date of 29th ultimo, which state positive intelligence has been received there of tire defeat of the army of Gen. Monte and that San Luis, in consequence event had no doubt fallen into the ha Gen. Bustamente.

The terror was extreme in Tampico. siness was at a stand, and merchants I property in hand for account of Ame had, fearing the worst, remitted it in sp New Orleans.

Permission had been given to all Spa to remain, notwithstanding the positive I joining them to quit the country.

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The news of the defeat of Moctezum:

the more unexpected, as the last previous counts stated that an engagement had place between his advance and Bustan cavalry, in which the latter had been

It must be reecollected that although defeat of Moctezuma, Santa Anna wi force at Orizava with Bustamente's Sec of War, Fazio, entrenched in his from distance from bim of about six leagues.

From the African Repository for Oct Liberia .- The following letter, from highly respected freemen of color, who deputed by their brethren in Natchez and make report concerning the Africa ony, will be read with deep interest. purpose of Messrs. Simpson and Moore ark with their families to Liberia at ly day; and it is believed that many tree People of color in Mississippi will pany them:

Washington, Sept. 27, DEAR SIE: Having been requested free colored Reople of Natchez to visi ria, and see for ourselves the true things there, that we might make to correct and full report in regard to the pects opening before men of color wh settle in that Colony, and having just ed from Africa, we present, through your colored brethren in the United Sta following brief statement. On the 20th of June, we anchored at

rovia, and remained in the Colony three weeks; during all of which time w

anxiously engaged in making inquiri

We had the opportunity of examing ever the condition and prospects of the We had the opportunity of examing ever thement, and witnessing the actual sunset of the Colonists. When we a and set our feet on shore, we were with a kindness and hospitality, far our most sanguine expectations, and made us feel ourselves at home. The not a man that did not take us by the and treat us as his brothers. We felt, time, what it was to be free and indep The People there possess a spirit of and independence, such as we have seen among the People of this country a body, the People of Liberia, we thin ing to their circumstances, have risen style of living, and their happiness, as munity, far above those of their color thren, even the most prosperous of the we have seen, in the United States. feel that they have a home. They I fear of the white man or the colore They have no superiors. They do n up to others, but they are looked up them. Their tlaws grow out of ther are their own. They truly sit und own vine and fig tree, having none to and make them afraid. Since our ret have, been in the houses of some of the respectable men of color in New Y Philadelphia, but have seen none, whole, so well furnished as many of t ses of Mourovia. The floors are, i cases, well carpeted, and all things these dwellings appear neat, convenie comfortable. There are five schools which we visited, and were much with the teachers, and the improver the children. We noticed very par the moral state of things, and during it saw but one man who appeared t temperate, and but two who used a fane language. We think the settle moral as a People, than the citizens o States.—The Sabbath is very strictly ed; and there is great attention to the of religion. We attended church times, and one of us being a Ministe Gospel, of the Methodist Church, p three times, to large and very attent gregations. There must have bee three to four hundred at each religi vice; all well dressed, and apparently able persons. We visited the poo and found there four sick and infirm

> good cause for it. The soil at Cald Millsburg is as fertile as we ever much like the ladds on the Mississip aw growing upon it pepper, corn, ar cane, cassada, plantains, cotton, imes, coffee, peas, beaps, sweet pota ermelons, cucumbers, sonsop, bana many other fruits and vegetables. cattle, sheep and goats; also, swine a try in great abundance. Wherever the people appeared to enjoy good and a more healthy looking people, larly the children, we have not seen inited States. We were there is wha ed the rainy season, (although it rain but once, for about half an hour, de whole three weeks of our visit,) and of the heat being oppressive, we had y a fine breeze, and the air was as o s at Natchez about the last of Septer

> one of whom made a good deal of co

for want of supplies and attention

found only two other persons in the

much reason to doubt whether they

We ought to say, that our voyage pleasant, and nearly all those who sa pleasant, and nearly all those who sa us Trom Norfolk (158) appeared i themselves well. Just before our a the Colony, a few were taken sick, children (one an infant) died soon a were fanded. Our own health whi Colony was perfectly good, although much exposed to night air. We nathat, had what we have seen of the pof the Colony of Liberia, been report by others, we could hardly have them; and are therefore prepared that our own report may be discredit colored brethren. We wish them to judge for themselves. Whatever say or think, it is our deliberate ju

FROM MEXICO-IMPORTANT.

Accounts were received in town yesterday morning from Tampico, via New Orleans, in date of 29th ultimo, which state positively that intelligence has been received there of the en tire defeat of the army of Gen. Montezuma. and that San Luis, in consequence of this event had no doubt fallen into the hands of Gen. Bustamente.

The terror was extreme in Tampico, all bu siness was at a stand, and merchants having property in hand for account of Americans had, fearing the worst, remitted it in specie to New Orleans.

Permission had been given to all Spaniards

to remain, notwithstanding the positive law enjoining them to quit the country.

The schooner Dorchester was expected to sail in a few days from Tampico for N. York, and by this vessel we shall no doubt receive further particulars of this event, if we do not by the New Orleans papers which will reach us this morning.

The news of the defeat of Moctezuma, was the more unexpected, as the last previous acsounts stated that an engagement had taken place between his advance and Bustamente's cavalry, in which the latter had been cut to

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It must be reecollected that although in the defeat of Moctezuma, Santa Anna will have lost a powerful support, that he was still in force at Orizava with Bustamente's Secretary of War, Fazio, entrenched in his front, at a distance from him of about six leagues.

From the African Repository for October. Liberia .- The following letter, from two highly respected freemen of color, who were deputed by their brethren in Natchez to visit and make report concerning the African Colony, will be read with deep interest. It is the purpose of Messrs. Simpson and Moore to embark with their families to Liberia at an early day; and it is believed that many of the free People of color in Mississippi will accom-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1832. DEAR Sin: Having been requested by the free colored Reople of Natchez to visit Liberia, and see for ourselves the true state of things there, that we might make to them t correct and full report in regard to the prosposts opening before men of color who may settle in that Colony, and having just returned from Africa, we present, through you, to our colored brethren in the United States the

following brief statement. On the 20th of June, we anchored at Monrovia, and remained in the Colony nearly three weeks; during all of which time we were anxiously engaged in making inquiries and observations, and endeavoring to learn the true condition and prospects of the People We had the opportunity of examing every set tlement, and witnessing the actual state of most of the Colonists. When we arrived, and set our feet on shore, we were treated with a kindness and hospitality, far beyond our most sanguine expectations, and which made us feel ourselves at home. There was not a man that did not take us by the hand, and treat us as his brothers. We felt, for the time, what it was to be free and independent. The People there possess a spirit of liberty and independence, such as we have neve seen among the People of this country. As a body, the People of Liberia, we think, owng to their circumstances, have risen in their style of living, and their happiness, as a community, far above those of their colored bre thren, even the most prosperous of them, that we have seen, in the United States. They feel that they have a home. They have no fear of the white man or the colored man. They have no superiors. They do not look Their laws grow out of themselves are their own. They truly sit under their own vine and fig tree, having none to molest and make them afraid. Since our return, we have been in the houses of some of the most respectable men of color in New York and Philadelphia, but have seen none, on the these dwellings appear neat, convenient, and comfortable. There are five schools, two of which we visited, and were much pleased with the teachers, and the improvement of the children. We noticed very particularly the moral state of things, and during our visit saw but one man who appeared to be intemperate, and but two who used any profane language. We think the settlers more moral as a People, than the citizens of the U. States.-The Sabbath is very strictly observed; and there is great attention to the things of religion. We attended church several times, and one of us being a Minister of the Gospel, of the Methodist Church, preached three times, to large and very attentive congregations. There must have been from three to four hundred at each religious ser vice; all well dressed, and apparently respectable persons. We visited the poor house, and found there four sick and infirm persons,

found only two other persons in the Colony who expressed any dissatisfaction, and we had much reason to doubt whether they had any good cause for it. The soil at Caldwell and Millsburg is as fertile as we ever saw, and much like the ladds on the Mississippi. We saw growing upon it pepper, corn, rice, suar cane, cassada, plantains, cotton, oranges, mes, coffee, peas, beans, sweet potatoes, wa ermelons, cucumbers, sonsop, bananas, and nany other fruits and vegetables. We saw cattle, sheep and goats; also, swine and poul-try in great abundance. Wherever we went, the people appeared to enjoy good health; and a more healthy looking people, particu-larly the children, we have not seen in the U nited States. We were there in what is called the rainy season, (although it rained hard but once, for about half an hour, during the whole three weeks of our visit,) and, instead of the heat being oppressive, we had constant ly a fine breeze, and the air was as cool as it

one of whom made a good deal of complaint

for want of supplies and attention:

We ought to say, that our voyage was very pleasant, and nearly all those who sailed with us Trom Norfolk (158) appeared to enjoy themselves well. Just before our arrival at the Colony, a few were taken sick, and two children (one an infant) died soon after they were fanded. Our own health while in the Colony was perfectly good, although we were much exposed to night air. We must say, that, had what we have seen of the prosperity

is at Natchez about the last of September.

peasant, in the hope of reaching Warsaw, but that the free people of color will greatly insinking from fatigue, privation, and sorrows prove their character and condition, and be of all kinds, on the way; and perishing, uncome more useful, by a removal to Liberia. known, in an obscure village of Lithuania. There alone can the black man enjoy true freedom, and where freedom is, shall be our GLOSTER SIMPSON. country.

ARCHY MOORE. Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

EASTON. MD.

TUESDAY MORNING. NOV. 6, 1832.

PEPUBLICAN TICKET FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee. FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT. For the District composed of Harford county

and the Eastern Shore.

HENRY D. MILLER, of Cecil county. RICHARD SPENCER, of Talbot. JAMES A. STEWART, of Dorchester.

As the Editor of a public journal we should lo injustice to the people, and to our country not to invite attention to the message of the Governor of South Carolina, and the proceedings of the Legislature of that State in relation to the Tariff.

We have here nullification about to be reduced to practice.-The cloud which we have seen gathering in the South for years past, is now about to break on us in all its fury. over the right, gave it to an attendant; he then The horrors of civil war, (the greatest of na- struck his lancet into the vein a little above tional calamities) may not be far from us .-Are these, the fruits of Mr. Clay's Amer-Are these, the fruits of Mr. Clay's American system, so grateful to our palate, that he then went in the very opposite side of the we cannot refrain from indulgence in them? leg, and striking his lancet into a vein above the knee joint, a single drop of blood exuded, and both that and the first opened vein instant the whole body politic is racked by the chol eric spasms incident to a suspension of ty the circulation of the vital fluids? Shall we seek relief in this bane of our Union? Shall we persist in all the madness of political quackery, to extract fire, by the application of heat? Or shall we seek, by mediation, reconciliation and compromise, the soothing oil of our political compact, to allay the torture of a burning wound?

In the policy of our venerable President, we have this oil. It is he, who, in the order of Divine Providence, is destined to be the second Father of our country.

"Is it not surprising" that the talented Editor of the Easton Gazette has not sooner discovered "the glaring impropriety" of the people's placing in nomination for an Elector of President and Vice President, a man who, the editor says, holds a "profitable contract un-der Government?" He calls on the people to know if "they will permit this direct violation of one of the guards of the constitution to be perpetrated right under their noscs." What a stickler for the constitution. We should like to see an argument from this learned expounder of the constitution and the law, setting forth the particular clause in the constitution which bears on this case, and an illustration of the spirit of the instrument .-But before he enters upon the argument, we up to others, but they are looked up to by will say to him, that we know of no contract tract, but, with the rank and file of Mr. Clay's with any department of the Government.-The candidate alluded to holds a private contruct, with a gentleman who has a contract and Ohio, have jumped over, and our ranks with the Post Office Department, Now Mr. whole, so well furnished as many of the houses of Mourovia. The floors are, in many
cases, well carpeted, and all things about thought proper to inform you of, lest in stating facts, you might in this matter, as you frequently do in others, lie-under a mistake.

> CHOLERA.-We have had three cases of Cholera in Easton, within a week or ten days, which have all proved fatal. Two were coloured persons.

> LATEST FROM EUROPE.—Our news from Europe is to the 20th September. The items are of but little interest to the American rea-

The question at issue between Holland and Belgium still remains unsettled, and serious fears are entertained that it will eventuate in war-indeed, in a general war. France, (and probably with her, England,) will take up the cause of Belgium, while it is supposed Holland will be sustained by the other powers. From movements in the French cabinet, we may look for some decisive step being taken before

On the 17th September the Council of Ministers met and long discussions ensued without deciding any thing-but on the 18th it was determined to resume the old project of as sembling a fleet at Cherbourg, to act in con-

cert with the English fleet. Orders have been sent by telegraph to assemble an army on the frontiers of Belgium. It appears that besides the army of 30,000 men which is to enter immediately into Bel gium, another army will be formed on the frontier in case a larger force should be ne-

The army of Don Miguel is very much discouraged, and dares not act on the defensive; while the affairs of Don Pedro are taking a more favourable return.

[COMMUNICATION.]

Mr. Mullikin,

The communication signed S. B. in the last Easton Gazette, making an insinuation a gainst the Post-Master General, is too cohtemptible to be noticed. If the writer is an Colony was perfectly good, although we were much exposed to night air. We must say, that, had what we have seen of the prosperity of the Colony of Liberia, been reported to us by others, we could hardly have believed that our own report may be discredited by our solored brethren. We wish them to see and judge for themselves. Whatever they may say or think, it is our deliberate judgment, and of the colony of Liberia, been reported to us been perpetrated by that officer, let him cry aloud and spare not. We have no favourites that our own report may be discredited by our solored brethren. We wish them to see and judge for themselves. Whatever they may say or think, it is our deliberate judgment, the prosperity of the writer is an honest man, and knows any thing, or has just in Laporte's district, the Jackson of the Colony of Liberia, been reported to us been perpetrated by that officer, let him cry aloud and spare not. We have no favourites there who need or wish concealment. If he refuse to back his insinuation by proof, or by substracts from the alleged anti-Jackson majority of 10,000—no less than 14,888 votes—say or think, it is our deliberate judgment, benefit and the writer is an honest man, and knows any thing, or has just in Laporte's district, the Jackson of the Colony of the Colony of the Colony of Liberia, been reported to us and thouse the perpetrated by that officer, let him cry aloud of belief, that any thing wrong has been perpetrated by that officer, let him cry aloud of belief, that any thing wrong has been perpetrated by that officer, let him cry aloud of belief, that any thing wrong has been perpetrated by that officer, let him cry aloud of belief, that any thing wrong has been perpetrated by that officer, let him cry aloud of belief, that any thing wrong has been perpetrated by that officer, let him cry aloud of the life, that any thing wrong has been perpetrated by that officer, let him cry aloud of the life, that any thing wrong has been perpetrated by that officer, let him cry aloud of the la

Extent of the British Dominions .- The sun | In making these gross misrepresentations never sets on the British Dominions. Before the evening ray leaves the spires of Quebec, his morning beam has shown for three hours on Port Jackson; and while sinking in the waters of Lake Superier, his eye opens on the

TURKISH CURE FOR FOUNDER IN HORSES.

Letter from Commodore Porter, American ious treatment of Founder in Horses, by Tur-

kish Veterinary Surgeons.

Ancient Chelerdon, Kadi Kinny, Ap. 21
1882. Dear Sir—There are few sailors who are "judges of horse flesh," and I make no pretensions to that sort of knowledge. Tam frust him. going, however, to relate what I have seen

Sometime ago I bought a very good horse in the bazaar, for which I paid 900 plastres, or 50 dollars. Some thought he was dear, at that price, as you may for five or six hundred piastres, buy here such a horse as no gentleman need be ashamed to mount; however. I was much pleased with my bargain. On my removal from Buyurdine to this place, the horse was rode very hard, and on his arrival at Top Thana, a distance of 14 or 15 miles, was permitted to stand in the cold wind and rain two hours, without being rubbed down or walked about; consequently he became foundered in the right fore leg, so that he

could scarcely walk.

I sent for a Turkish farrier, the one who attends the Sultan's horses. He immediately pronounced the herse foundered, and said he must be bled in the inside of the diseased leg. He put a nipper on his nose to keep him stea dy, then took up the left leg, and crossing i the fetlock joint, and took from it about three and a half pounds of blood-the vein bled vely ceased bleeding. There may be no novelin this, but it certainly astonished me to find, that opening two veins in the same limb would stop both from bleeding; such, however, is the fact, for I witnessed it.

He desired that the horse should rest the next day, that he should then be rode with great violence until he, was in a profuse per-spiration, the diseased limb then to be rubbed with wet salt, (to which I added a pint of hot brand,) then rubbed dry, and walked about until cool, and covered with blankets; and the same process to be repeated next day, which was done, and all lameness from that time disappeared—the horse the third day after the rst rubbing was perfectly well.

Louisville, Ky. Oct. 15, 1832. The Cholera is evidently on the increuse, and is marked with about its usual fatality We do not know the number of new cases. but we suppose that there were, in the 24 hours ending at 7 P. M. yesterday, 6 deaths Ty n the city, and as many in the out-skirts of

"Help us," Matthew, "or tre sink."-Such is the cry now from the "infected district."The falling off of Mr. Granger's former supporters in the anti-masonic counties, have struck alarm to the very hearts of the coalition. All accounts concur in saying, that a great revolution is going on in this section of the State on the subject of our political rela tions. The honest anti-masons begin to see the drift of the bargain with the high adhering masons, and many of them have deserted Mr. Granger, and will not contribute, in any degree, towards ratifying the bargain made with Mr. Davis and his colleagues Mr. Granger calls loudly on Mr. Davis to fulfil the conevitable—the people have resolved upon it, and their judgment cannot be reversed. The fence men, since the elections in Pencsylvania are full-we have no room for more .- N. 1. Standard.

Tennessee State Bank .- A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature of Tennessee, incorporating a State Bank with a capital of a million and a half of dollars. For the half million, the State is to issue scrip, bearing six per cent. interest, which will be placed at the disposal of the corporation, and to that amount the State is to be a stockholder in the

From the American Sentinel.

"PENNSALVANIA TRIUMPHANT." "Facts," says the New York Courier & Enquirer, "are stubborn things," yet in the same paragraph it proves that the habit of falsifying acts is with some persons still more stubborn The Enquirer assures its readers that this state will give a majority of 10,000 against Jackson, and proves it by what is termed "accurate returns" of the Congressional Election. A hasty glance at the estimate shows the following gross and palpable misrepresentations: The Second District has two repre-

sentatives. The Enquirer adds the ma-jority of Binney to that of Harper, though they ran on the same ticket.

Heister, Potts and Darlington, also joint ticket. Deduct
John G. Watmough ran against two
Jackson candidates—his majority over
the Jackson ticket, was but 941. There-

Harmar Depny's vote was also Jocal. The medium anti-Jackson was but 412.

McKennan's also local. Anti-Jack-son majority only 140. Deduct Stewart's also local. The nett Jackson majority in this district, was 328, which add to the alleged Congressional majority and deduct
Making, in all, a deduction from the

alleged anti-Jackson majority of 11,481
The estimate of the Jackson majorities is e-11,481

In Dr. Sutherland's district there were two Jackson candidates-add Davis' Waganer's vote was diminished by

local politics. The Jackson vote in his district was 2492-add In Beaumont's district, there were two Jackson candidates. The medium Jackson vote was 1417—add

the editor of the Enquirer either did, or did not, know better If the latter, he must acknowledge himself ignorant of that which every intelligent schoolboy is informed. The editor who presumes to enlighten the public on political subjects and who will yet from mere ignorance accumulate the majorities of all the candidates on a joint ticket, should be arrayed in a foolscap and set in the corner of Tammany Hall-a warning to the ignorant, Charge des Affairs at Constantinople, to the impertinent and presumtuous. If, however, editor of the Sporting Magazine—On the court the misrepresentation is wilful and intended the misrepresentation is wilful and intended to Heceive—the honest of all parties should

Murder in Missouri.-A letter received if it is worth knowing, it is well; if not, it is the easiest thing in the world to throw this in the fire.

Murder in Missouri.—A letter received from St. Louis relates that on the 9th ult. a young man in that city by the name of Graves was shot by a fellow clerk, by the name of Mitchell through the body while behind the counter, Graves fell. Mitchell walked to the door-returned, drew a second pistol, reached over the counter, and shot a brace of balls through the neck downward into the chest, which finished the business so well commenced. Graves died in a few moments.

> Appointment by the Governor and Council of Maryland.
>
> Inchard B Magruder, Esq. Associate Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of Maryland—and of Baltimore County and Har-

ford County Court-to fill the vacancy caus ad by the resignation of Judge Hanson.

The talents—the legal acquirements and confirmed habits of industry and attention to business, for which Mr. Magruder has long been distinguished, render this a most valua ble appointment to this District, and more es

pecially to the City of Baltimore, while his a-miable qualities render it highly acceptable to

he members of the Bar, and generally to the

inhabitants of this, his native city .- Bul. Gaz. "The Hon, Santuel L. Southard, late Secrelary of the Navy, has been elected Governor of New Jersey, by the Legislature of that State, [41 to 23,] vice Peter D. Vroom; the present incumbent."

A clergyman was recently prosecuted in Philadelphia, under an old law, for solemnizing the marriage of a minor without the knowledge or consent of his parent. The age of the lad was seventeen years, while that of the lady was proved to be "not under" twenty one: The jury returned a verdict of \$183,93; for the plaintiff.

DIED In this town on Wednesday last, Mr. Noah Faulkner. In this county on Thursday last, Me Andrew Skinner Colston.

PETCRE FOR SALE. THE whole stock of goods in the store of the late William Clark, Esq. deceased, are offered at private sale on very accommodating and advantageous terms-an Inventory and appraisment of the goods has been made, which (as well as the stock of goods) may be seen and examined by any person or persons disposed to purchase. This opening for a store is perhaps the best ever known in the town of Easton; the room and stand the

best in the place-Application to be made to JNO. STEVENS, Executor of William Clark, dec'd. Easton, Nov. 6th. 1832. 10.B. All persons indebted to the estate of Wm. Clark, dec'd .- are particularly requested to make immediate payment to J. S., Evitor.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphans' court of Talbot on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of the present month (November) at the late residence of William Clark, Esq. dec'd. in the town of Easton, all the personal estate of said deceasrd, [Negroes and Goods in the Store excepted) consisting of Household and Kitchen for oiture—fifteen shares of stock in the Branch Bank at Easton, seven shares of stock in the Steamboat Maryland, one Coachee and Harness, one Gig and Harness, one Wag-gon, one cart, one dray,

Two Horses, (100 Pm cows, A parcel of Posts, Scantling, Plank and vari

ous other articles too tedious to mention.
The terms of sale will be a credit of six proved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, for all sums of and under five dollars the cash must be paid. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M and attendance given by JOHN STEVENS, Executor of Wm. Clark, deceased.

ed to make immediate payment.

J. S., Executor.

MARYLAND,
TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, October Term, A. D. 1832. ON application of Nicholas B. Newnam, Adm'r. of John Allen, 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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-pied from the minutes of proceed-ings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my

hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-two. Test,

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of John Allen, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims a-gainst the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper fore the 6th day of May next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit
of the said estate.—Given under my hand this
benefit of the said estate.—Given under my
hand this first day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred
hand this first day of November, A. D eighteen hundred youchers thereof to the subscriber, on or beist day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

NICHOLAS B. NEWNAM, Adm'r. of John Allen, dec'd. nov 6 'Sie

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot WILL be sold at Public Vendue, on County, will be sold at Public Sale, at Public Sale, at county, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Trappe, on SATURDAY, the 17th No. vember, instant, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M. one negro boy Levin, in the 15th year of his age, belonging to the estate of James Collins, late of said county, deceased. The terms of Sale prescribed by the Court, are, that the purchaser shall give his note, with good and sufficiet security, for the purchase money, payable in six months from he day of Sale, with interest thereon.

Attendance by REUBEN PERRY, Adm'r.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virture of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered by the clerk thereof, at the suit of John Arringdale, use of Nicholas Hammond, against Levin Millis; -wil be sold on MONDAY the 19th day of November inst. between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, all that farm or plantation, where Levin Millis, Jr. re-sides, consisting of the following tracts or part of tracts of land, to wit:-part of a tract of land called Fork, part of a tract of land called Hesley, and part of other tracts containing 190 acres of land more or less—also, an adjoining tract of land called Forest & Dike. containing the quantity of 113 acres of land more or less, the lands and tenements of said Millis, to pay and satisfy the above named writ of vendi. expo. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE HOWARD, Governor of Jaryland:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in all Christian communi VV ties, there is a prevalent and proper feeling amongst the people to join in simultaneous acts of Worship and Thanksgiving and as the late awful visitation of disease al fords a fit opportunity for returning thanks to Almighty God for his great mercy in mitiga-ting the ravages of the Destroying Angel, and partially removing the pestilence from usour tenure is, and the uncertainty of the re turn of the dreadful scourge, we are drawn to reflect that our only dependence is upon Him who created and sustains us. Now therefore, I. GEORGE HOWARD, Governor of the state of Maryland, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, do most earnestly nvite the people of this state to set apart THURSDAY, the 15th day of November next, o be observed as a day of Thanksgiving for past mercies, and of Prayer for the continu-

ance of Almighty protection to us.

Given under my hand and the I.S. great seal of the State of Mary land, this thirteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

GEO, HOWARD.

By the Governor: THOS. CULBRETH,

Clerk of the Council.

To be published in all the papers in the state. nov 6

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

October Term, Anno Domini, 1832.

O'N application of Samuel T. Watts, Admr.
of Samuel Watts, late of Talbot County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their ns 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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co pied from the minutes of proceedings of Tablot county Orphans'
Court, I have hereunto set my
hand, and the seal of my office af

our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-two. 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 The terms of sale will be a credit of six obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot months on all sums over five dollars, by the county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Watts, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims a-gainst the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or be fore the 6th day of May next, or they may o-therwise by law be excluded from all benefit N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Wm. Clark, dec'd. are particularly request-of Wm. SAMUEL T. WA'ITS, Adm'r. of the said estate.-Given under my hand this 19th day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred

of Samuel Watts, dec'd.

nov 6

MARYLANDS
TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
October Term, A. D. 1932.
ON application of Nicholas B. Newnam,
Adm'r. of John C. Warner, late of Talbot county, deceased, It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exestate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three estate, and that he cause the same to be pubsuccessive weeks, in one of the newspapers lished once in each week for the space of three printed in the town of Easton. printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceed ings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-two, Test. JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills

for Talbot county. In compliance with the above order In compliance with the above order NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talhot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of John C. Warner, 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 6th day of May next, or they

teen bundred and thirty-two. NICHOLAS B. NEWNAM, Adm'r. of John C. Warner, dec'd.

NOTICE.

TUESDAY, the 13th day of Novemher, inst at the Court House door in the town ments the property of the heirs of Thomas Bright, dec'd. adjoining the property of John Hull. Terms made known on the day of Sale. JAS. CHAPLAIN, Agent. of Sale.

PROPOSALS

FOR publishing a new weekly paper in Denton, Caroline county, Maryland, in November instant, to be entitled the

MARYLAND BAGILES To be devoted to Agriculture, Literature, Science, Religion, Amusement, Domestic, and Foreign News, by

WILLIAM C. MURPHY,

at \$2 50 per annum, half yearly paid in advance. Advertisements will be thankfully received and inserted at the usual rates.

The Centreville Times, Cambridge Chron-

icle, Chestertown Inquirer, and the Elkton Press, will please give the above advertisement a few insertions in their valuable papers.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County, on the 17th day of October, 1832, by Thomas Baily, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a Coloured WOMAN, who calls herself ReBECCA WARD, says she was born free. Said colored Woman is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 54 inches high, has a scar on the right knee, occasioned by a cut. Had on when committed, a salmon col-ored bombazin frock, white linen apron, blue and yellow handkerchief, and old pair of

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

to law.

DAVID W HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore County Jail. oct 29-nov. 6

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore tober, 1832, by Thomas Sheppard, Fisq one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself WILLIAM NOR-MAN, says he was born free. Said colored man, is about thirty years of age, five feet ten inches high, has a scaron the right cheek, orcasioned by a burn, and a scar on his left fore finger, occasioned by a cut. Had on when committed a brown lindsey coatee and pantaloons, grey cassinet vest, white fur hat, muslin shirt, fine leather boots, and white yarn stockings.

The owner of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; oherwise he will I e discharged according to aw. DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden law. Baltimore city and sounty Jail.

REMOVAL.

MISS MARY BROWN. RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public generally that she has removed her MILLINERY

AND FANCY STORE to the house formerly occupied by T. P. Smith, Esq. She invites her former customers and friends, to call and goods and flatters hereelf that her attention to her business in all its vaicties of Mantua and Bonnet Making will be

leasing to the public. Easton, Oct. 30 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That if the taxes due to the Town of Easton, for 1832, are not paid before the 2nd Monday in November next, no further indulgence will be given; but property will be sold for the payment thereof without respect to per-

RICHARD C. LAIN, Agent

for Collector. Oct: 30th 1832

CORN & FORK WANTED. THE Trustees of the Poor for Talbot county wish to purchase a quantity of CORN and PORK; sealed preposals to furnish, stating the price, quantity and quality will be received until the 10th of November next.

Proposals to be left at the Poor House. By order of the board of Trustees
W. A. F. C. KEMP, Overseer.
Oct 30th, 1832.

TALL GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME. HAVE just received and are now opening a very extensive and complete assort ment of

FRESE GOODS. SUITED TO THE SEASON: Cloths of various colours and qualities, ours and qualities, cassimeres and Cassi-

netts, & square, a large Baizes and Flannels. Barage, Crape Lisse and other fancy handkerchiefs, Point & Duffil Blankets, Bombazines and Bom-Irish Linens & Lawns,

bazetts, Merinoes & Circas-sians, a great vabazetts, White & brown Shirtings, Cotton Yarn, &c. Lindseys and Kerseys,

GROCERIES, Viz: Old L. P. Madeira
Sicily do,
Sherry and Lisbon Sicily do, Sherry and Lisbon Se Port and Teneriff Old Cognac Brandy Black do Dupoys—very sup. Old Monongahela whis-

Sperm Oil & Candles Cheese—very nica Buckwheat Flour Powder and Shot

LIKEWISE A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CASTINGS,

QUEENS WARE, CHINA,
QUEENS WARE, CHINA,
QLASS, &c.
Among which are complete tets of Dining and Tea China, Brass Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Looking Glasses, Cast-steel Axes, Cut and Wrought Nails, Spikes, &c. All of which will be sold at the most reasonable rates for eash or in exchange for Country Kerneys, Lindsey and Feathers.

ect 50

For Sale or Rent. THE subscribers will sell or rent their Tan Yard in Easton; possession will be given immediately.-Apply to the Editor, with whom

the terms are left HOLLYDAY & HAYWARD.

Office of the Commissioners under the Act to carry into effect the Convention with France. WASHINGTON CITY, 18th Sept. 1832.

ORDERED, That all persons having claims inder the Convention between the United States and His Majesty the King of the French, concluded on the 4th of July, 1881, do file memorials of the same with the Secretary of the Board. Every memorial so filed, must be addressed to the Commissioners; it must set forth minutely and particu- five acres of land more or less. larly the facts and circumstances whence the right to prefer such claim is derived to the claimant, and it must be verified by his af-

And in order that claimants may be apprised of what the Board now considers necessary to be averred in every such memorial, before the same will be received and acted on,

Ordered, 'That in every such memorial it shall be set forth,
1. For and in behalf of whom the claim

preferred.

ther he is a native or naturalized, and where before. is now his domicil; if he claims in his own right, then whether he was a citizen when the claim had its origin, and where was then his domicil; or if he claims in the right of anoth- Branch Bank, Easton, er, then whether such other was a citizen when the claim had its origin, and where was then, and where is now, his domicil.

3. Whether the entire amount of the claim does now, and did at the time when the claim had its origin, belong solely and absolutely to the claimant; and if any other person is or has been interested therein, or in any part thereof, then who is such other person, what is, or was, the nature and extent of his interest; and how, when, by what means, and for what consideration the transfer of rights or interest, if any such were, took place between the parties.

4. Whether the claimant, or any other who may at any time have been entitled to the amount claimed, or any part thereof, hath to market. ever received any, and if any what sum of money or other equivalent as indemnification for the whole or any part of the loss or if so, when, and from whom, the same was re-

ceived. And that time may be allowed to the claimants to prepare and file the memorials above mentioned, it is further

Ordered, That when this Board shall close the present session, it will adjourn to meet again upon the third Monday of December next, at which time it will proceed to decide whether the memorials which may have been By order of the Board

J. E. FROST. Sec. The papers authorized to publish the late lying and being in the county aforesaid, ments and appertenances to the same belong laws of the United States will insert the above within six miles of Easton, containing about ing, lying and being in the aforesaid district this office for payment. lawt3MD sept 21-25

her sincere thanks to the patrons of her school, for the liberal support afforded, and promisess to adhere strictly to their interest.

NEW FALL GOODS. JUST received from Baltimore and now pening a handsome assortment of

FLANNELS, CASSINETTS, BLAN-KETS, CALICOES, & MUSLINS, Together with a good assortment of

GROCERIES, & C. All of which will be sold low for Cash. EDW'D. S. HOPKINS. sept 25

FOR RENT, AND possession either immediately or al the commencement of the next year, That commodious house and garden, on Dover street, lately occupied by Dr. Worrell. The whole premises will be put in good repair.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Sept. 11



MAKER, Denton, Maryland:-

Offers his services to his friends and old cus-tomers, and the public generally:—He will repair, at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry: all of which will be warranted to perform.
"CHAINS, KEYS and SEALS."

N. B. Persons having clocks in the country, will be waited on at their residence. Charges reasonable. February 21, 1832.

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL MACKEY

ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed his store to the stand formerly occupied by Green and Reardon, next door to the store of the late William Clark, and directly opposite the Court House. He has just returned from Philadelphia & Baltimore, and is now spening fully solicits a continuance of their patronage,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

suitable to the present and approaching season, selected by himself with great care from the latest arrivals at Philadelphia and Baltimore, T. H. Dawson and son in Easton, or with my and solicits his friends to give him a call at Brother Robert Leonard, who will attend at his new stand and view his new assortment of Easton Point for the transaction of all busi Goods, which he assures them will be sold ve- ness connected with the Packet, will be promptry low for Cash. ly attended to. oct 23

LAND FOR SALE.

Farmers' Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the front door of the Court-house of Talbot county, on TUESDAY the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-two between the hours of one and four o'clock, in Talbot county aforesaid, near Cheptank Riv. failed to pa er, called Marsh Land, which was devised to the present. and conveyed by William Martin to James repeatedly promised to pay off executions Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain, to the heretofore, and have neglected so to do, that said President, Directors and Company, con- if the settlement of such cases are not made taining the quantity of one hundred and sixty-

for one half of the purchase money, and interest on the whole from the day of sale; expected. that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of six months one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; and at the end of twelve months the residue of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid .- The purchaser will be required to give Bond, with approved se curity, for the payment of the purchase mo ney and interest as aforesaid-after the pay 2. Whether the claimant is a citizen of ment of the purchase money and interest, the United States of America; and if so, whe- Deed will be made to the purchaser and not

> JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton

may 1st, 1832.

350 NEGROES WANTED

Mississippi, and will not be separated. Pertled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may bereafter come in-

All communications promptly attended to. Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency office, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber, injury upon which the claim is founded; and 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. may 29

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. filed with the Secretary are in conformity to as a Court of Equity; the subscriber as Trusthe foregoing orders, and proper to be re- tee will offer at Public Auction on TUES- ty, containing the quantity of 150 acres tract of land, called "White Marshes," or water mark. This farm will be sold free from "The White Marshes," also part of a tract of all incumbrances whatever. land called "Rich Farm" all adjoining, situ notice once a week until the third Monday of four hundred acres of land (a correct plat of and county, which belonged to Joseph Darden, December next, and forward their accounts to the same with the exact quantity of acres, late of the aforesaid county deceased, at the more or less, will be exhibited on the day of time of his death, and was sold by the Sheriff sale; and under which it will be exhibited on to Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. and by him FEMALE ACADEMY.

TRS. SCULI., has determined, under existing circumstances, not to resume the duties of her seminary, until the 24th inst.—

when she will be found again in the pleasing.

The fields and owned by the farm held and owned by the farm held and owned by the late Doctor Stephen T Johnson in his life time and which will be sold for the what they may. This farm will be sold subject to a balance due to Robert II. Goldsborough, Esq. and by him to the said Isaac P. Cox, containing the quantity of 2874 acres of land, more or less, and by him to the said Isaac P. Cox, containing the quantity of 2874 acres of land, more or less, and being part of Bennett's Fresles and part of Taylor's Ridge, but be the name or names what they may. This farm will be sold subject to a balance due to Robert II. Goldsborough, Esq. and by him to the said Isaac P. Cox, containing the quantity of 2874 acres of land, more or less, and being part of Bennett's Fresles and part of the most approved and fashionable patterns.

Consisting of BRIDLE BITTS and STIR-ROY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS, of the most approved and fashionable patterns.

FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS, of the most approved and fashionable patterns.

FORMER SOULLI., has determined, under existing of BRIDLE BITTS and STIR-ROY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS, of the most approved and fashionable patterns.

FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS, of the most approved and fashionable patterns.

FORMER SOULLI., the day of sale, and under which it will be said successful to the said state of the most approved and fashionable patterns.

FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS, of the most approved and fashionable patterns.

FORMER SOULLI., the day of sale, and under which it will be said stated.

FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS, of the most approved and fashionable patterns.

FORMER SOULLI., the day of sale, and under which it will be said stated.

FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS, of the most approved and fashionable patterns.

FORMER SOULLI., the day of sale, and under which it will be said stated.

FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS, of the most approv

> from 150 to 200 acres. The improvements debt, as it will be paid off out of the purchase are a two story Dwelling house, part money; also 4 head of Horses, 1 two year old colt, 4 Cows, 6 yearlings and 1 Calf, 9 shoats, out houses, but all very much out of and two Sows and pigs, 1 Ox Cart, 1 Horse ditto, 6 Ploughs, 2 Fluke Harrows, and 1 Drag purchaser or purchasers will be required to give a bond with good security to be approved all the residue of his farming utensils, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of fi. fa. chase money, within twelve months from the and officer's fees in my hands for collection, day of sale with legal interest thereon. Upon and the interest and costs due and to become the ratification of the sale by the court, and on the payment of the whole purchase money and interest, and not before, the Trustee wil by a good and sufficient deed to be executed cknewledged and recorded according to law convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, the lands and real estate so sold to him, her or them as aforesaid, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the defendents or claimants or either of

them.-Persons desirous to purchase are 'invithem.—Persons desirous to parents.

Ited to visit the premises.

The creditors of the late Dr. Stephen T.

Johnson are hereby notified to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my forman Advantagement, will converte above, and the clerk of Talbot county court, within six months from the day of sale—or they may be excluded from all benefit of the money or moneys arising from the sale of the real estate of the said Dr. Stephen T. Johnson, late of Talbot county dec'd.

JOHN M. G. EMORY, Trustee.

Easton, Oct. 9.

Easton and Baltimore Packet

THE SCHOONER EDGAR,

A new and commodious vessel having re cently been built of the very best materials, Copper fastened and Coppered, with a fine Cabin for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, is intended to resume the occupation of the Schooner Leonard.

The F.DGAR will commence her regular routes, from Easton Point to Baltimore, on sale, viz: Sunday the 15th inst. leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock for Balti-more, returning will leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour. Passengers will be accommodated in the best manner that advantages will afford, at one dollar and fifty cents and found, to or from Balti-more. Freights of all kinds will be thankful-

ly received and panetually executed.
ROBINSON LEONARD. and assures them that nothing shall be want ing on his part, to afford a general satisfaction, in executing any business in his line, which they may choose to entrust him with.

N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of

LOOK HERE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the President Directors and Company of the persons indebted for Officer's Fees have papers, that unless punctual payments are made, and that speedily, I shall be under the the afternoon of that day, all that part of a disagreeable necessity of collecting by executract or parcel of Land, lying and being in tion, especially of those persons who have

William Martin by his father, Henry Martin, I will also say to those persons who have punctually, they will ere long find their names held up to the gaze of the public, as I am de-The Sale will be on a credit of six months termined to close up my business as I go; my deputies have their orders to be punctual in twelve months for the residue thereof, with calling for settlements, and punctuality will be

The public's humble servant, J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

TO BE RENTED For the ensuing Year,

THE Brick Dwelling House and premises, where Doctor Hammond used to live on South street, in Easton, and where Doctor Jenkins now lives. There is a good garden, also a new convenient brick stable with granaries attached to it, on the premises. For terms apply to the Subscriber.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Sept. 25

TO RENT.

THE Store-room and Cellar long occupied by Jenkins & Stevens and at present by 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 Possession will be given 1st November 1832. sous having Slaves to dispose of, will do well. For terms apply to A. Graham or Mrs. Elizato give me a call, as I am permanently set- beth Jenkins. Oct 9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed and delivered, by the Clerk thereof, at the suits of the President, Directors and Com pany of the Farmer's Bank of Marvland, a gainst Isaac P. Cox, will he sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of November hext, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of that day, for Cash to the highest bidder, the following property viz:
—all those lands, with the improvements and appertenaces to the same belonging, devised to BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable the said Isaac P. Cox, by his lather, consisting of a Mill, Mill seat and Farm, lying and ing of a Mill, Mill seat and Farm, lying and ing of a Mill, Mill seat and Farm, lying and being in the Trappe district of Talbot Counceived for examination, and to transact any DAY, the 13th of Nevember next, at the land, more or less, the same being part of other business that may come before it; and Court House door in the town of Easton, Tal- Taylor's Ridge and part Hutchinson's Addithat the Secretary cause public notice hereof bot county, between the hours of twelve and tion, but be the names what they may, with to be given in the journals authorized to publish the laws of the United States. three in the afternoon of that day, a part of a free privilege of the Mill Pond as high as high tract of land, called "White Marshes," or water mark. This farm will be sold free from

'ALSO all those lands, with the improve ments and appertenances to the same belongwhen she will be found again in the pleasing laid off in three fields, with lots, and the soil rough, Esq. for the purchase money—there occupation of instructing youth. She render, well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn her sincere thanks to the patrons of her school, The timber land is of the first quality and have nothing to do with the payment of that due thereon. Attendance by oct 9 JOSHUA M. FAULKNER, Shff.

A CARD. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virgin-

ia, 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

mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being anxious to close his business here, respectfully requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment to Philip Francis Thomas, Esq. who is authorised to receive the same; those who neglect this notice, must not expect to be in-dulged. LAMBERT REARDON.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has Removed from No. 57 Smith's, to No. 9 Light street wharf, a few doors from Pratt street, where he manufactures, and offers for

3000 feet WOVEN WIRE, suitable for Rolling and Standing Screens for Merchant

2000 ditto POWDER, PAPER MOULDS 250 dozen SIEVES, RIDDLES, assorted 500 lbs annealed WIRE, suitable for Brush

100 setts 18 and 15 inch Fan wheels. Together with WHEAT FANS, Wire Safes, corn and sand SCREENS, STRAW CUTTERS, made of the best materials. N. B. Country merchants and others, are espectfully invited to call and examine for J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

as can be purchased in this city.
WILSON BALDERSTON. The Richmond Whig, Petersburg Intelli-gencer, Frederick Tewn Herald, Easton Whig, Lynchburg Virginian; Winchester Republican, Lynchburg Virginian; Winchester Republican, will please to copy the above to the amount of STABLE; with a collection of forms for will please to copy the above to the amount of American office.

UNPARALLELED!

The CAPITAL PRIZE of \$30,000, sold by SYLVESTER in a WHOLE TICKET, Was held promised payment of the same, but finding by Mr. MATTHEW WATSON, a highly respec-

failed to pay their last year's fees as well as ter sells more PRIZES than any other vender

WAR DEPARTMENT. PENSION OFFICE. Washington, Oct. 4, 1832.)

THE number of applications for Pensions under the recent act of Congress, already exceeding 12,000, together with the state of the health of this city for some time past, has prevented the examination and decision of these claims, with as much speed as is anxjously desired by the Department, and as is due to the services and sufferings of these meritorious veterans, entitled to the bounty of their country. When it is recollected that these claims contain a minute statement of facts by the applicants, embracing their whole revolutionary service, together with such corroborating proof, circumstantial and direct, as they are able to collect, and that all these are investigated and compared with the rolls and other records of the Department, and that this process is necessary fairly to establish just claims, and to prevent the granting of fraudulent ones, and that nothing will ensure the latter object, but the most careful examination and rigid scrutiny, some idea may be form-ed- of the time and labor requisite to effect these objects. It is impossible to go on with the current business of the office, and to answer all the letters, as they are received.

And this notice is given that applicants may be satisfied, their cases will be investigated in the order of their reception, and as rapidly as possible, and that each person will be advised of the result, whether favorable or adverse, or whether suspended for further proof, or explanations, as soon as his case can be taken up. And all may rest assured that the most vigor ous efforts will be made to bring this whole matter to a close, with as little delay as possible; and nothing in the power of the Department will be wanting, to give effect to the benevolent intentions of Congress.

By order: JAMES L. EDWARDS. Publishers of the Laws of the U. States are equested to insert the above notice four times in each of their respective newspapers.

FANCY AND WINDSOR



CHAIR FACTORY.

No. 21 Pratt street, Between Charles and Hanor BALTIMORE. THOMAS H. SEWELL, begs leave to nform his friends of the Eastern Shore, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture, of superior materials and in the

best style of workmanship, all descriptions of FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS,

ed,) delivered on board vessels, agreeably to directions.

N. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted on reasonable terms.

CLARK had the pleasure a week or two patch, and to give general satisfaction. He since of paying the cash for a \$15,000 prize, which had been ordered from his office at to call and examine for themselves, next by a gentleman living in Frederick county, Md. and if there be any more who are desirous of of being treated in the same way, all they have to do is to direct their orders to JOHN CLARK, Baltimore.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED, No. 39, BOOK AND STATIONERY

1 prize of	\$30,000 [5 prize of	1000
1	15,000	5	400
1	7,500	10	200
1	3,580	&c. &c. &	

time for drawing expires. oct 2

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

HE Subscriber being desirous of collecting the Tax of Talbot county due for the present year in the course of this fall, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable property in the county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every Tuesday for the reception of the same. It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him or his deputies in their respective districts.
PHILIP MACKEY,

Collector of Talbot county Taxes. oct 16

SHERIFF'S SALE.

virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Baltimore county Court, and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of Wm. Baker. against Joseph H. Sands and John Sands, will be sold on TUESDAY, the 13th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, for cash to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, all the equitable right of the aforesaid Joseph H. Sands and John Sands, of, in and to, a parcel of land, lying and being in the Chapel District of this county, and known by the names of part "Collens," part "Selby" and part of other tracts containing the quantity of 325 acres of land, more or less, to pay and satisfy the above named writ of fi. fa. and the interests and costs due and to become due there-

of Talbot County.

MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE.

I dollar each, forwarding a paper and charge CONVEYANCING-FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HE Subscriber, Rector of St. Michaels L Parish, intends opening on the first Monvery little exertions on their part made to comply with their promises, I am induced to notice them, through the medium of the news day in November next (the 5th day of the AGAIN—on Wednesday last, the Capital prize of \$4,104 was also sold by Sylvester in a Whole Ticker. Who, therefore, can with any show of reason doubt the fact, that Sylvester in Shore. Besides the pleasantness, and healthiness of the place, it possesses other advantages, in some measure peculiar to itself, for an institution of the kind preposed. It is secluded, and will hold out to students no temptations to neglect their studies, and to form idle and injurious habits. The dwelling house is commodious, and well adapted to the

accommodation of boarders.

The course of instruction in this Seminary will be more extensive than is usual in schools of a similar description. It is intended so to arrange it, that students may be fitted, not only for a College course, but for entering immediately on the study of the learned professions, should they not wish to incur further expense of time and money in a preparatory education. In addition to the branches commonly taught in Academies, viz: the Latin. and Greek languages, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, use of the Globes, Mathematics, History, Chronology, Declamation, &c. pupils will be instructed in Com-position, both English and Latin, Grecian and Roman Antiquities, Logic, the Elements of Moral and Natural Philosophy, and the Hebrew language if desired. The subscriber hopes, from his long experience in teaching, that he will be able to render his seminary worthy of the attention and patronage of the public. His mode of discipline, though strict, will be mild, and such, he trusts, as will not create in the minds of his pupils a distaste for the know-ledge which he designs to impart. His number of pupils will be limited to twenty.

Boarding will be provided by Robert Ban-ning, Junr., who has rented the Parsonage expressly for that purpose. Mr. Banning pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to give satisfaction in his department of the establishment, and the subscriber has no doubt, from Mr. B's. well known standing and character, that he will fully redeem his pledge He feels himself happy in being associated, in so important an undertaking, with a gentleman for whom he has so high an esteem, and whom he can so cheerfully and so strongly recommend to the confidence of the Public.

The price of boarding and tuition will be 125 per annum. Should it be inconvenient for students to furnish themselves with bedding and washing, they will be provided for them at an additional expense of not more than \$12 per annum. There will be no other extra charges.

Communications to the subscriber will mee with an earlier notice by being directed to Easton. JOSEPH SPENCER. Easton. JOSEPH SPENCER. St. Michaels Parsonage, Talbot co. Md. August 16th, 1832.—aug 21

NEW SADDLERY. THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public generally that he has just returned from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of



Consisting of BRIDLE BLACK age half price.

Consisting of BRIDLE BLACK age half price.

RUPS, PLATED and BRASS, of various age half price.

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the ownions from England-likewise an elegant a sortment of

LEATHER,

with which, from the attention he has paid to its selection, he confidently expects to be able to execute his work with neatness and disdoor to the post office. He will sell low for

The public's obedient servant JOHN W. BLAKE. eow3w

Store, AT THE POST OFFICE, ADJOINING MR. LOWE'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber has opened an assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which he will endeavor to perfect in a few days, and invites his friends and the public to give him a further ordered, dropping each lottery as its call. At his store may now be had, among

others. Blair's Antient History Ruddiman's Latin Tytler's History Grammar Euclid's Elements Goldsmith's Greece Keith on the Globes Grinshaw's England McIntyre on the Globes Cooke's Pantheon Paradise Lost Bonnycastle's Algebra Blair's Lectures Griesbach's Greek Worcester's Geogra-

Testament phy and Atlas Adams' do. do. Wilson's do. do. Greek Exercises Academical Reader Huthinson's Xenophon Introduction to do. Horace Delphini English Reader Vilgil Introduction to dc. Sequel to do.
English Grammars
Spelling Books
Gough, Pike, Jess and
Bennett's Arith-Casar Græca Minora Græca Majora Smart's Cicero Clarke's Homer metic, &cc. &c.

Also, Slates, Pencils, Paper, Blank Books, Lead Pencils, &c. EDWARD MULLIKIN. Viri Romæ Historia Sacra Muir's Syntax July 10

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk there-of, at the suit of Samuel Harrison, against Thos. Myers:-Will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easten, on TUESDAY the 13th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. for cash to the highest bidder, the following property, to wit:—All the right, title, claim, interest and demand, of, in and to, one house and lot, situate near St. Michaels, and adjoining the lands of John Graham and Nathan Harrington, Esq'rs. be the quantity more or less, the lands and tenements of said Nathen Harrington, Esq'rs. be the quantity more or less, the lands and tenements of said Thomas Myers, seized and taken to pay and stisfy the above vendition exponas, and the interest and tests the and to be exponas, and the interest and tests the and to be exponas. st tisfy the above venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by THO, HENRIX, former Shift.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAI. LORS, to whom constant employment and

good wages will be given. Apply to
JAMES L. SMITH.
Easton, Md. Oct. 23d, 1832. (G) Sw
N. B. A little CASH from persons indebted to me, would be thankfully receiv-

ADVERTISEMENT.

A young lady, who has just finished her ed-ucation with a view to qualifying herself for the instruction of others and is deemed fully capable of teaching Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, would be glad to commence immediately her intended occupation in a private family and for a moderate salary. An application ad-dressed to the Editor of this paper would re-ceive immediate attention and all requisite testimonials of character and capacity would be

PAPER. 125 Reams Imperial Printing PAPER

70 do extra do do

150 do Super Royal do 60 do do do 1000 do common and fine Medium Prints 40 do Retrea 25 do blue do 96 do fine white Letter 96 do common do do assorted 92 do blue (water lined) Letter do. 92 do blue lined Cap do 92 do water lined 65 do 32 do

70 do common 1200 lbs. Binders Boards 2000 do Band Box do. For sale by O'TIS SPEAR, No. 4 South Charles-street, Baltimore, O'TIS SPEAR.

LAMBERT REARDON & SON.

oct 17-30

No. 153 Baltimore Street. HAVE just opened a general assortment of FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

French, British & Domestic.

Their stock is entirely fresh and will be offers

ed at a very small advance, by the piece or otherwise. Orders from their friends and former customers attended to with care and on he best terms.

Baltimore, Oct 9-16 tf WM. W. HIGGINS HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY.

Easton, Oct 16 FOR ANNAPOLIS,

Cambridge and Easton. The Steam Boat MA-RYLAND leaves Balti-DAY and FRIDAY morning, at 7 o'clock for the above places, from her usual place of starting, lower end of Du-gan's wharf, and returns on Wednesdays and Saturdays, leaving Easton for Cambridge and

Annapolis at 7 o'clock, A. M.
Passage to Annapolis \$1.50; to Cambridge

er or owners. LEMUEL G. TAYLOR,

Oct. 8-23

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Montgomery County as a runaway, a NEGRO BOY who calls himself William Gipson, he is about 12 or 13 years of age, no particular marks, his clothing was when committed, a cassinett roundabout and linen pantaloons.—He says e was born free, and that his parents at this time reside in the City of Washington. The owner of the above described boy is requested to come prepared to release him otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

WM. O'NEALE, jr. Sh'ff.

of Montgomery County, Md.

October 17.—50

October 17,-30 FOR SALE BY

VALERIUS DUKEHART. No. 1011 Baltimore street, Baltimore, SIGN OF THE REED & SHUTTLE Brushes of all kinds; slays and shuttles Barrel and half barrel covers Nests of sugar boxes

Butter prints, pound, half pound and quin-ter do. neatly lettered.

Patent Lamp wicks, assorted sizes Fish Hooks and lines Wooden Bowls, Plough lines Scale, bed and sacking cords Cotton and wool cards Market and clothes baskets Sifters, Butter Bowls, Trays, Spoons and

Trenchers, Crabbing and cabbage nets Together with almost any convenient article in the household way. Also

SPINNING WHEELS, (Weollen and Flax,) for sale as above; the whole on reasonable

Baltimore, 10th mo: 15th, 1832-16 3wp

FOR SALE OR RENT. A Good Brick House and Let in the town of St. Michaels. Possession given immediately.—Apply to SAMUEL TENANT.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

Me ture Painter, respectfully informs the public, that he has returned to Easton and expects to remain here but a short time; he proposes to teach the art of Painting Fruit, Flowers and Birds in 8 lessons, equal if not superior to any that has been taught here before on lower terms; his room will be open

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this office.

VOL. V .-- No. 1

PRINTED AND PUBL

EVERY TUESDAY MO edward mui PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS O THE TERMS Are Two Dellars and Fi

annum payable half yearly in

ERTISEMENTS are inserted thro

Dollar; and continued wee

FIVE CENTS per square. POETRY

From the Connecticut THE LAST SLE The clods of the valley shall

hen, like shade from Summer's The darkness of this life shall e Then the unconscious breast shall In the still earth's funeral peac low will the sleeper rest in dust, His clay with kindred clay be l While the free spirit of the just Soars to a brighter element !

There is a tranquillizing thought Commingled with the voiceless Tis with no bitter memories frau It echoes not to Time's dull wa Passion and pride are passed awa And the deep slumberer sinks t Like gilded clouds, when sunset's Is fading from the unbounded w And the hot gusts of kindling wra

The throbbing heart is calm and The pulse of Hate is cold and And hopes, by sin and sorrow cru Rise not to vex the baffled will Thus should it be! He slumbers Sweet as the cradled infant's r No shadows cross the settled brow On which the unfelt clod is pre From the seal'd lid there steals no

Which lashed the bosom into st

They darken not its changeful par

And the knit brow no more def

There is no care the eye to dim And in his shroud, reposing there The vale's dull clod is 'sweet Oh who would wake the sleeper To walk earth's gloomy round To feel the drops from Sorrow's Rise to the wild and fever'd br Far rather, in the lovely bed,

Let his pale ashes moulder on-Since the free spirit is not dead, But to an endless life bas gone From the Edinburgh Lite

PRAYER. Go, when the morning shineth Go, when the moon is bright Go, when the eve declineth, Go with pure mind and feeling Fling earthly thoughts away And in thy chamber kneeling,

Do thou in secret pray. Remember all who love thee, All who are loved by thee; Pray for those who hate thee, If any such there be; Then for thyself in meekness, A blessing humbly claim, And link with each petition Thy great Redeemer's nam

Or if 'tis e'er denied thes In solitude to pray, Should holy thoughts come of When friends are round th E'en then the silent breathin Of thy spirit raised above Will reach his throne of glo Who is Mercy, Truth, an

Oh! not a joy or blessing, With this can we compar The power that he hath giv To pour our souls in praye When'er thou pin'st in sadr Before his footstool fall, And remember in thy gladne His grace who gave thee

RELIGI ON THE ADVANT. CROSS.—We find it diffic of the mercy of God in los with crosses. Why, say light in our sufferings? c good without making us mis doubt, God could do so. fo sible to Him. He holds in the hearts of the children them as he pleaseth. But er to save us without the it so: in like manner as he should arrive at maturity I of childhood, rather than strength of riper years. ter, our part is to be silen found wisdom, although hend it. Thus much we cannot become truly goo as we become humble, self, so as to render all to (of grace which detaches and takes away self-love, racle of grace, be painfu the operations of grace a nature, daily work mirad great a miracle of grace of himself, become in a self interest and sensibilit that went to bed last nig as tall and strong as a conceals his operations in

as well as nature, under sion of events, and by the in the obscurity of faith, plishes his work by degree most simple and suitable the means appearing suit

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V .-- No. 10.

EASTON, MD.---TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1832.

WHOLE No. 218.

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

THE TERMS Are Two Dollars and Fifty CENTS per Annum payable half yearly in advance. An-VERTISEMENTS are inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and continued weekly for TWENTY FIVE CENTS per square.

POETRY.

From the Connecticut Mirror. THE LAST SLEEP. The clods of the valley shall be sweet unto him."

hen, like shade from Summer's sky, The darkness of this life shall ceasehen the unconscious breast shall lie In the still earth's funeral peace; low will the sleeper rest in dust, His clay with kindred clay be blent,-While the free spirit of the just Soars to a brighter element !

There is a tranquillizing thought Commingled with the voiceless grave: Tis with no bitter memories fraught-It cchoes not to Time's dull wave: Passion and pride are passed away, And the deep slumberer sinks to rest, Like gilded clouds, when sunset's ray . Is fading from the unbounded west.

And the hot gusts of kindling wrath, Which lashed the bosom into storm: They darken not its changeful path, And the knit brow no more deform-The throbbing heart is calm and hush'd, The pulse of Hate is cold and still; And hopes, by sin and sorrow crush'd, Rise not to vex the baffled will!

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Thus should it be! He slumbers now Sweet as the cradled infant's rest; No shadows cross the settled brow, On which the unfelt clod is press'd: From the seal'd lid there steals no tear-There is no care the eye to dim; And in his shroud, reposing there, The vale's dull clod is 'sweet to him !

Oh who would wake the sleeper up, To walk earth's gloomy round again: To feel the drops from Sorrow's cup, Rise to the wild and fever'd brain? Far rather, in the lovely bed, Let his pale ashes moulder on-Since the free spirit is not dead, But to an endless life bas gone.

From the Edinburgh Literary Journal.

PRAYER. Go, when the morning shineth, Go, when the moon is bright, Go, when the eve declineth, Go in the hush of night; Go with pure mind and feeling, Fling earthly thoughts away, And in thy chamber kneeling, Do thou in secret pray.

Remember all who love thee, All who are loved by thee; Pray for those who hate thee, If any such there be; Then for thyself in meekness, A blessing humbly claim, And link with each petition Thy great Redeemer's name.

Or if 'tis e'er denied thes In solitude to pray, Should holy thoughts come o'er thee, When friends are round thy way; L'en then the silent breathing Of thy spirit raised above, Will reach his throne of glory, Who is Mercy, Truth, and Lovo.

Oh! not a joy or blessing, With this can we compare, The power that he hath given us To pour our souls in prayer; When'er thou pin'st in sadness, Before his footstool fall, And remember in thy gladness, His grace who gave thee all.

RELIGIOUS.

ON THE ADVANTAGES OF THE CROSS.-We find it difficult to be convinced of the mercy of God in loading those he loves with crosses. Why, say they, should he delight in our sufferings? cannot he make us good without making us miserable? yes, without doubt, God could do so. for nothing is impos-sible to Him. He holds in his Almighty hunds the hearts of the children of men, and turneth them as he pleaseth. But God, who has power to save us without the cross, has not willed it so: in like manner as he has willed that men should arrive at maturity by degrees, and first pass through all the distresses and weakness childhood, rather than be born in the full strength of riper years. In this he is the Flaster, our part is to be silent, and adore his profound wisdom, although we do not comprehend it. Thus much we clearly see, that we cannot become truly good, but in proportion as we become humble, and detached from self, so as to render all to God. The operation of grace which detaches us from ourselves, and takes away self-love, must, without a mi-racle of grace, be painful. God does not in the operations of grace any more in those of nature, daily work miracles. It would be as ducive to their salvation. great a miracle of grace to see a person full of himself, become in a moment dead to all self interest and sensibility, as to see the child that went to bed last night, rise this morning as tall and strong as a man of thirty. God conceals his operations in the course of grace, as well as nature, under an insensible succes sion of events, and by this means keeps us in the obscurity of faith. He not only accomplishes his work by degrees, but by means the most simple and suitable for its success; that many part, that object will be gained. Let fine means appearing suitable to the ends, hurting a considerable debt which he had contract.

Not the tiger nor the black maned Lion of Afgiven its chief character. It is evidently in them, for every moment they are trembling for the safety of their peltries, &c. or for their full. I defy the world to produce an animal in for the safety of their peltries, &c. or for their lives, which are at the mercy of the yelling his looks so furious and frightful as the Buffarmanly part, that object will be gained. Let us hope, however, that the two cabinets will their hunting ground the day before, and a savages who inhabit this delightful country.

tude of the creatures, and the disgusts and dis appointments we experience in prosperity, to detach us from ourselves, and that deceitful prosperity. He prevents our being proud of ourselves by the experience of our weakness and corruption, which is manifest by our num berless relapses. We desire to be suddenly

and still more to ourselves. God prepares a succession of events, which by degrees draw us from the creatures and still more from ourselves. This operation is painful; but is is our corruption which renders its necessary, and occasions all the pains that we suffer. If our flesh was sound, the surgeon would make no incission in it: he only cuts in proportion to the depth of the wound, and so far as the flesh is corrupted; if the operation is painful to us. it is because of the extremity of the disorder. Is it cruelty in the surgeon to cut to the quick? No, quite the reverse; it is affection, it is judgment; he would thus treat his only son. God deals with us after the same manner. His fatherly heart does not seek to yex us; but he cuts us to the quick, in order to heal the ulcer in our hearts. He must take from us what we love too much, what we can love with an irregular and faulty love; what we love so as to be prejudical to the love of him. And what is the consequence of this treatment? He makes us cry, like children when a knife is taken from them, with which they were playing, and might have hurt themselves.— We weep and discourage ourselves, we are ready to murmer against God, as children that. are vexed with their mothers. But God suffers us to cry and save us. Even when he appears to overwhelm us, it is for our advantage, and to prevent the injury we would do ourselves. What we lament the loss of here, would have made us lament eternally. What we esteemed lost, was really lost when few imaged we possessed it. God has secured it, that he may speedily restore it to us in an ap- Zuylen has received no powers from his court

He deprives us of things we love, that we may love them with a pure, solid, and temperate love; and that he may secure to us the everlasting enjoyment of them in his bosom. so as to do us an hundred fold more good, than we ourselves know how to desire in them. In the creation of the universe, his wisdom It is he that each moment produced and renews the breath of life which animates us; it is be who numbers our days and holds in his Omnipotent hand the keys of the grave, to open or to shut it. What strikes us most, is as nothing in the sight of God; a little more or a little less of life, is a difference which disappears in the presence of his eternity. Of what importance s it whether this weak vessel, this body of clay, should be reduced to ashes a little sooner or a little later? O how contradicted are our or a little later? O how contradicted are our views of things! We are alarmed to see a person die in the flower of his youth. We cry out, what a loss is this! But to whom is the loss? What does he lose that dies? A few years of vanity and illusion, to be spent in the years of vanity and illusion, to be spent in the contradicted are our views of things! We are alarmed to see a person die in the flower of his youth. We add into a line of battle ship, sufficient to cope into a line of battle s danger of eternal death. God takes him away from the midst of his iniquities, and hastens to snatch him from the corrupted world, and his own weakness. What do they lose who must loved him? They lose the poison of a wordly felicity; they lose the forgetfulness of God and themselves into which they were plunged; or rather, they gain by the efficacy of the cross, the blessedness which comes from detachment. The same stroke that saves him who dies, prepares others (whom their sorrows detach from themselves) courageously to work out their salvation. What difference is there now between two persons who lived an hundred years ago! One of them survived the other twenty years; but now they are both dead. Their separation, which at that time appeared so long, does not appear so now, and was in truth but a short separation. Some regard themselves as if they were immortal, or at least as if they had many years before them. O the felly of human wisdom! Those we see dying every day, follow close upon those who are already dead. The man who this day sets out on a journey, would not think himself at a great distance from him who sets off but two days before. Life glides away like a torrent. The past is but a dream; the present, when we think we enjoy it, flies from us, and sinks into the abyss of the post; the future will be of the same nature, and will as rapidly pass by us. The days, the months, the years, like the waves of the sea, flow over one another in a

few moments, in a very few, I say, and all shall be ended. It is true we suffer, but then it is by the will of God, in order to purify us, and render us worthy of him. The world smiled on us, and this prosperity poisoned our hearts. Would we spend all our days, even to the moment of our death, in that softness, that delicacy, that vain joy, that splender, that tri umph of pride, that relish for the world which is at enmity with Jesus Christ, and that distance from the cross, which alone ought to sanctify us? The world will frown upon us; it will ungratefully forget us, and cease to acknowledge us; it will consider us in the class of those things which no longer exist. Well, and are we to be surprised that the world continues to be like itself, unjust, deceitful and perfidious? Yet it is this world that we are not ashamed to love. It is from this world that God would draw us, to deliver us from its cursed slavery, that we may enter into the lib. cursed slavery, that we may enter into the liberty of detached souls. O my God, thou who erty of detached souls. O my God, thou who seest the fountain of our misery, it is thou a-lone that can heal it. Haste then to bestow

LATER FROM ENGLAND: HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

About half past 3 o'clock this morning, our

from Captain Bursley and passengers, that a letter was sent on board the ship the day she sailed, for the lady of Judge Sewell of Quebec, with an endorsement on the back of it that Sir Walter Scott died on the 22nd.

Letters have been received at Paris from Alexandria, dated the 18th of July, which state that a telegraphic despatch had been received

Bordeaux, and suite.
DEATH OF FERDINAND OF SPAIN. London, Saturday Evening, Sept. 22-Intelligence has been received through France to-day of the death of the King of Spain, which there is no reason for doubting, though some persons have declared themselves incred ulous on the subject. His health has been declining for sometime past, and he has lately had a severe attack of the gout. This news, if confirmed, is expected to hasten the ap preach of the crisis in Spain. CHANGEIN THE BELGIAN MINISTRY.

LONDON, September 21.—Despatches have been received by M. Van de Weyer, the Bel-gian minister, from General Goblet announ cing an entire change of the Belgian Ministry, but it is not yet officially stated who are to replace them. M. Van de Weyer has relen, on the dispute between Holland and 12to treat with M. Van de Weyer on the subject, and it remains to be seen whether the King of Holland will consent to such a mode of proceeding, taking for the basis of it the recoin mendations of its Conference.

It is not true, as stated by some of our con temporaries, that Leopoid has accepted cer temporaries, that Despote has accepted co-tain propositions from the Conference; he has neither accepted nor rejected any thing that has been suggested to him from that quarter; and the Conference have merely advised the course which they wish him to follow. The retirement of M. de Moulinaire and the other ministers, however, and the powers given to M. Van de Weyer to negotiate with the B:ron Von Zuylen, are, we think, strong indications of a disposition, on the part of Leopold, to a-

dopt most if not all, the suggestions of the meeting of the Conference, which was to have taken place to day, has been put off till Mon-

Of the foreign funds the chief fluctuations to day were in Dutch and Belgian, which have both declined. All the European securi ties are, however, more or less affected by the crisis which is believed to be impend-

REJECTION OF THE ULTIMATUM OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

Landon, Saturday Evening, Sept. 22.-Very little excitement has been produced in the noney market by the confirmation of the rumors respecting the note of the King of Holland, though in fact, to the general apprehen-sion it makes the alternative of a war all but inevitable. This is owing, probably, to the very contracted state of business and the almost total extinction of speculative transac-tions in the funds.—Had similar circumstan ces occured a year or two back, they could not have f-led to produce very material fluc tuations. Consols left off at 84 1 8, and Exche

Conference, and an appointment of Baron Von party, was very inconsiderable. Zuylen with full powers to treat with M Van gestions of the Conference

on us faith, hope, love, and christian fortitude and then proceeds, in language which is intenwhich we want. Grant that we may incessantly look upon thee, O Father Almighty who

go. By taking upon himself to accept the pro-posals of the Conference, contrary to the de-clared wishes of his Chambers, and to dismiss ministry acting in accordance with those bodies, he has shown his desire for peace, and has news schoner Evening Edition came up from below, with London papers to September 23d, and Liverpool to the 24th inclusive. They contain intelligence of the death of Sir Walter consumed by the flames of pure love; but this contain intelligence of the death of Sir Walter would cost us scarcely any thing: it is the excess of our self-love that makes us desirous to become thus perfect in a moment, and at so cheap a rate.

Of what then can we complain! Our evil is that we are still attached to the creatures is that we are still attached to the creatures.

Contain intelligence of the death of Sir Walter Scott—the death of Sir Walter Scott —the death of France, on matters directly concerning their own hotor and safety, by some petty state, acting as the puppet of Russia, Austria or Prussia. - [Sun. EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

LONDON, Sept. 22, (Evening.)—An express from Pars has arrived to day with the letters at that place, announcing the capture of the Turkish camp at Hama by the Egyptians.

Lefth, Sept. 18.—This morning, at 10 o' clock, the United Kingdom steamer sailed from Newhaven Roads for Hamburg, having on board his Ex Majesty Charles X Duke de Bordeaux and sails.

Bordeaux and sails. Brussels in a very short time. The Duke of Orleans has left Paris for Brussels, in order, as it is supposed, to convey to Leopold the o pinions of the French Ministry, and to explain the course which is intended to be pursued in the event of the King of Holland proving refractory. The late communication from the Hague, which was laid before the London Conference yesterday, was not known in Paris, but every expectation existed that it would turn out as unsatisfactory as has really proved to be the case. It is perfectly understood, however, that the French troops will not move without the concurrence of the English minis try. The co-operation of England, by sending a fleet into the Scheldt, is desired by France, but, failing in that, the consentof the ministry to the march of the French troops into Belgium will be deemed sufficient. The

funds fell about one per cent. in Paris on Plant day, in consequence of behalf of Belgium had become all but is evitable. Arrival of the Duchess de Berri in Holand.— The Gazette de Normondie says - Whilst at Nantes they are breaking through the doors of Convents to look for the Duchess de Ber-ri, she has been received with regard and re-spect in Holland, where she has just arrived,

and where she will shortly embrace her family and her children." DON PEDRO'S EXPEDITION. There are no later accounts from Portugal.

There are no later accounts from Portugal. Reinforcements to aid the cause of Don Pedro were continually departing.

Longon, Sept. 23.—The Lord Wellington Longon, Sept. 23.—The Lord Wellington tons burthen, has been lately purchased by the agents of Don Pedro, after having made seve ag ral voyages to the East Indies, and is now be-

ing enlarged, altered and repaired, at the ship building yard of Messrs. Cox & Curling, at for sixty guns, and will in fact, be transformed about 60 men-but from some cause unknown The Echo Steamer, Lieutenant Otway sail

ed from Falmouth on Tuesday 18th for Operday, and it is believed that Lord Grey has to, with the Marquis Palmella, Senhor Borbo been sent for to assist at its deliberations. za, his Secretary and suite; Scahors Costa, Vasconcellos, Rorke and Gomez, on a special mission, in the cause of Donna Maria. Marquis reached Falmouth on Saturday morning. The steamer had been detaied some days waiting the arrival of a messenger with despatches, who arrived on Tuesday; and the steamer sailed immediately.—Physicath Jour-

> Major Lawson, who came home from Oporto on leave, in consequence of differences, as we are informed, with Col. Hodges, is about to return to Portugal, accompanied by a general officer of considerable experience, under whose sommand Count Villa Flor served du-

PERILS OF FUR TRAPPING The Missouri Beacon publishes the subjoin-

an end. On Thursday evening a scaled note, tacks from our old and inveterate enemies, than any thing else I can think of. I have from the King of Holland to the Conference, the Blackfeet; but by his colness, discretion made experiments with a piece of silver, and was given to Lord Palmerston by the Dutch and judgment, has never failed to make them also with a shell, which is a much whiter sub Ambassador, Baron Von Zuylen; and last night the members of the Conference having all assembled, the note was opened and read by them. Instead of finding, as they had expected, an acknowledgement of the readiness of the the nembers of the the readiness of the the readiness of the king of blollend to treat with the king of the stream, are fillof the King of Holland to treat with the King about 30 killed, and a greater number woun-of Belgium, on the recommendations of the ded. The loss sustained by Mr. Sublette's ed with snags, trees of the largest size, which

de Weyer the Conference to their astonishment, and to the real indignation of some, as sions, and locate himself in the immediate viwell as the avowed indignation of all, found a cinity of this place, where we hope he may pect for the adventurous voyager. Almost long note without the slightest allusion to the long enjoy the fruits of his toilsome and laudacevery island and bar is covered with huge

The note commences by an expression of the particulars promised in our last. LEXINGTON, Mo. Sept. 21, 1832.

timber, and had dug holes in the ground in-

that we were exposed to their fire on the prai

ously returned for some time.

Discovering at length that they were too se curely protected against our rilles, we deter mined on burning their fort, contrary to the wishes of our friendly Indians, who were anx ious to secure the plunder. Having placed a train of dry wood to reach their fort, and when nearly prepared to apply fire to it, one of our friendly Indians, who spoke the Blackfeet language, and had held a conversation with them during the engagement, was told by them that they were convinced we could

ing to the misconstruction of the interpreter, who communicated it to the whites, he was understood to say that 6 or 800 warriors were then in the valley attacking our camp; consequently, the fight was immediately discontin-

We lost in the engagement Mr. St. Clair, of Arkansas, who was killed before we reached the fort. Another man, who too fearlessly ventured up to the fort and fired into it, received two balls in the head and was killed on the spot. Thomas Quigly, of St. Louis, was wounded in the head, and I understood died on the 8th day afterwards. He had started with a tripping party who were about thirty miles from my camp. Miller, of Boone county, in this State, was severely wounded in the large way down the river, will enable me to get my sketches of the most interesting tribes of Myself, and three other whites were wounded. Six of the Pierced-nose Indians were killed, are less known to the world, and more clean-

them their wounded on litters. They left

On the 4th passed the 6 or 800 warriors which ciated or realized by those who can see them. we were told of by the party with whom we I shall devote a future letter entirely to the fought on the 18th of July. I expected an atbuilding yard of Messrs. Cox & Curling, at lought on the 15th of July. I expected at a lought on the 15th of J

> year, amounts to nine, a part of whom were killed after my arrival there.

Very respectfully, your ob't, serv't.
WM. L. SUBLETTE.

SCENES ON THE UPPER MISSOURI. From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Mouth of Yellow Stone, July 15th, 1832. "Since I wrote to you my last letter, I have been so much engaged in the amusements of the country, and in the use of my pencil, that I have been unable to drop you a line until the present month. Before I let you into the pleasures and amusements of this delightful country, however, I must hastily travel with you over the tedious journey of 2,000 miles. whose command Count vina Piot and the war. Several hundred effective men, bliged to pass before he reaches this place. The Missouri is perhaps different from all of the rivers in the world. There is a terror in the world. There is a terror in the world. from St. Louis, over which distance one is o its waters which we sensibly feel the moment we enter into it from the Mississippi. From the mouth of the Yellow Stone to the mouth ed letter from Mr. Sublette, detailing his ad- of the Missouri, it sweeps off in one unceasing toations. Consols left off at \$4 1 5, and Exchoquer Bills at 16 to 17 premium.

From the Sun, Evening of Sept. 22.

The expectations which were entertained by the Conference of a speedy and satisfactory arrangement of the Belgian question are at arrangement of the Belgian question are at the mountains he has met with repeated at appearance (in color) of a cup of chocolate, arrangement of the Belgian question are at the mountains he has met with repeated at appearance (in color) of a cup of chocolate, the mountains he has met with repeated at the mountains he has met wit

have been undermined by the falling banks. We are gratified to learn that Mr. S. has their roots becoming fastened in the bottom of long note without the slightest allusion to the proposal of negociations between M. Van de Weyer and Baron Von Zuylen, or to the sugrafts of this material, which almost literally cover the surface of the water. With what Ges. W. H. Ashley:

Dear Sir:—I left the settlements on the 13th will not undertake to say, but nothing could so fairly alongside of a bull of the largest size. Question since the conditions on which the King was willing to treat had been made known to the Coaference and to the Belgians, and then proceeds, in language which is intended to be courteons, but which is not to be misunderstood, to complain of the support given by the Conference to revolutionary principal ples, and to declare that, whatever may be the givest nothing to thy children but what is conduct to their salvation.

Lift up my heart, O my God! Give me one that will fear only to displease thee; Lord, thou seest the weekness of the versure, who has no resource in himself; every thing fails him, and so much the better, provided thou dost not fail him, and that he seeke in thee all that he despairs to find in his own heart.

A London paper asserts as the true reason

man wisdom may attribute the success to second causes, and so the finger of God be less contend and so the finger of God be less contend and so the finger of God be less contend and so the finger of God be less contend and so the finger of God be less contend and so the finger of God be less contend and so the finger of God be less compel the King of Holland to conclude a compel the King of Holland to c country, from St. Louis to the falls of the Misside the fort, where they could lie secure from souri, (600 miles above the mouth of Yellow our fire. Finding them thus fortified, and Stone,) is one continued prairie, except the bottoms formed along the river, and the rie without being able to injure them, I pro streams which empty into it, which are coverposed entering the willows, and approaching ed with the most luxuriant growth of forest their fort, where we would be on more equal footing. I was joined by about thirty whites from 200 to 300 feet above the level of the riand as many friendly Indians, making our ver, forming a valley the whole way for the

to its shores in all the most picturesque and beautiful shapes and colors imaginable. Some, with their green sides gracefully slope down in the most beautiful groups, to the water's edge; whilst others, divested of their verdure, present themselves in immense masses of clay of different colours some standing in the most perfect forms of huge domes, enpolas, turrets, towers, and ruined castles. In distance, some of those groups have the appearance, of ancient cities in ruins, with solitary standing columns, fälling domes and ruined edifices. It is by them that they were convinced we could kill them all, but that 6 or 800 warriors of amidst these wild haunts that the mountain their tribe were momentarily expected there, their tribe were momentarily expected there, in herds, secure in these rude places, which are inaccessible to their enemies.

If any thing did ever literally "astonish the natives," it was the approach of the steam-boat alongside of their villages. They were astonished, and thousands of them dropped quently, the fight was immediately discontin-ued, and not until we got to the prairie was the matter properly explained. It was then deeped too late to renew the attack.

assumshed, and mousands of them or oppped themselves upon the shore, viewing it with wonder and astonishment. Some called it the "Fire Boat," others called it the "Medicine Fire Boat," others called it the "Medicine foot, with eyes," for they declared it saw its own way, and went along without help. At this place, from which I am writing, the American Fur Company have a very strong fort, well piqueted, and protected with bastions mounting cannon. This fort was built by, and is now in charge of Mr. McKenzie, who receives all the trade of the Northern and Western Missouri Indians. This post, and the posts and Indian villages which I shall visit on ly in their persons, and more richly dressed than any other Indians on the continent.— Next morning a party of whites went to the battle ground and found the Indians had fled to the mountains in the night, bearing with or Minaterees, Assinnaboins, Creeks, Ojibothem their wounded on litters. They lett or Minaterees, Assinnaboins, Creeks, Ojibonearly all their baggage, and had nine warriors and 25 horses killed on the ground.

On the 25th July, 7 men started for Missouri, and on the 26th came upon a party of about 20 Blackfeet, who killed two of them, Moore and Foy, and wounded Alfred K. Stephens, of St. Louis, in the thigh, supposed at the time to large pretty fair requirements.

companies in that country, during the last nature, without the least knowledge of civilized society, would be found to be the most cleanly in their persons-elegant in their dress. and manners, and enjoying life to the greatest perfection."

Every one of those red sons of the forest, (or rather the prairie,) is a knight, and a lord; his squaws are his slaves. The only things which he deems worthy of his exertions, is to mount his snorting steed with his bow and quiver slung, his arrow shield upon his arm, and his long lance glistening in the war parade-or, divested of all his plumes and trappings, armed with his simple bow and quiver, to plunge his steed amongst the flying herds of buffaloes, and with his sinewy bow, which ho never bends in vain, to dive deep in life's fountain the whizzing arrow. The buffalo herds which always graze upon these beautiful prairies in countless numbers, afford them abundance of meat; and so much is it preferred to all other, that the deer, the elk, and the antelope, sport upon the prairies in herds in the greatest security, as the Indians never kill them unless they want their skin for a dress.
Whenever Mr. M'Kenzie's icehouse is near-

ly empty of beef, he starts with three or four men on horseback, with two or three carts following at a distance, and oftentimes within view of the fort, if not, within a mile or two, they will ride amongst a band of them, and in a few minutes kill ten or twelve of them, selecting the fattest of the herd. These scenes are exceedingly spirited and beautiful, furnishing decidedly the finest subjects for the pencil of any sporting scenes in the world.— The horses in this country are all trained to it, and know exactly how to approach the an-imal, without being guided by the bit. A short light gun is used for the purpose; the ri-der guides his horse at full speed, until he has selected the object of his prey, he directs his horse to it, then drops his bridle, and the horse at full speed approaches the animal on the right side, within eight or ten feet, when the shot is generally given with such precision through the vital parts of the body, that he seldom runs more than a hundred yards be-

I rode in the midst of several of these scenes rather to study than to slay. In one of them

I drew my sketch book from my pocket, and by riding towards and around him, and exci ting his fury, I was enabled to catch the very before me, standing for his likeness, were not

The atmosphere is so light and pure that nothing like fevers or epidemics has ever-been known to prevail here—indeed it is proverbial here that a man cannot die unless he is killed by the Indians. If the cholera should ever cross the Atlantic what a secure, and at the same time delightful refuge this country would be for those who would be able to reach it. 1 shall commence descending the river in a few days in a small boat, and shall stop some time at the Mandans and Gros-ventres or Minataree villages, 400 miles below this, which are probably the most interesting villages of Indians which I shall see on the river. From those villages I shall be able to give you some more interesting and amusing details of man ners and customs of these uncivilized and unchristianized sons of the West .- Until then

You friend and servant, GEORGE CATLIN.

THE GEORGIA MISSIONARIES.

From the New-York Evening Post. A sketch of the speech of Benjamin E. But ler, at the late great meeting at Albany, is copied into our paper to day from the Argus. - We have read no political harangue of the day superior to it in ability, and scarcely any so worthy of commendation in tone and spirit To all those who entertain any honest seru ples as to the course pursued by the Governan attentive consideration of the views taken of it by Mr. Butler. Mr. Butler is a religious man-a member, we believe, of the very Church to which the Georgia Missionaries belong-yet he is too honest to overlook, and too just not to censure, the gross error they committed in attempting to interfere between the Indians and the Government of Georgia. He shows conclusively that the policy pursued by the present Chief Magistrate towards the aborigines is the same with that adopted by the previous Administration, as well as re commended by every motive of humanity and expediency, and solemnly sanctioned by the Legislature of the Nation. The misrepreauthority of the Executive to interfere at the present state of the proceedings, are so fully exposed, that if every spark of shame be not extinct in the bosoms of the leaders of the opposition, we shall hardly expect to see them re-

The high and spotless character of Mr. Butler, the clearness of his understanding, his intimate knowledge of the matters involved in the discussion of topics of public policy, and his situation as an individual-neither a can didate for office nor holding any, give his remarks a claun to be considered with the most respectful attention.

SKETCH OF MR. BUTLER'S SPEECH. Mr. Buder reminded the meeting that it was about four years since they had assembled in Liberal pecuniary inducements have been of the same room to adopt measures in aid of the fered by Congress to emigrants and many have election of Andrew Jackson-a course which was taken by them, not from a blind admiration of his military services, but from a deliberate conviction that he was admirably adapt- tion of another prominent measure of govern glance at the reasons which again made it proper to give their suffrages to General Jackson.

and designed to effect, was to place a notorious and indelible mark on that union of interests and efforts which had made Mr Adams President and Mr. Clay Secretary of State .-Whatever name was given to this transaction, whether it was called a coalition or a bargain. been done most effectually by the overwhelm ing vote given to General Jackson, and though other devices and combinations, equally re prehensible, had been since resorted to by Mr. Clay and his supporters, it was to be hoped that they would again meet the condemnation of the people.

Another great object was to place our foreign relations, which had been left by Mr. Ad ams in an unpromising condition, and greatly perplexed and prejudiced, particularly those with Great Britain, by mismanagement and safe and favorable footing. This has been done in almost every instance; and with such brilliant success, that with a single exception. the voice of opposition had been husbed to silence, or compelled to swell the note of appro bation. The exception alluded to was arrangement in relation to the West India trade, which had been disparaged, and an attempt had been made to destroy one of the public servants, an eminent citizen of our own State, by whose agency it had been procured at the expense of the national honor. He would not stoop to refute this charge, because he had given it a decision which had so far been confirmed by the American people, that very few attempts were made by the intelligent portion of the opposition to vindicate or sus-

tain this exploded accusation. A third and still more important purpose in volved in the election of 1828, was to bring back the government to the republican track and to confine its internal operations within the limits of the Constitution which had been greatly transcended, in the judgment of a majority of the people, by the principles and ineasures of Mr. Adams. It was this, more than any other circumstance, which had rous ed the democracy of New York, and united most of the disciples of George Clinton, not withstanding their differences of opinion on le cal topics, in the support of Gen Jackson. In far as the President was concerned, had been nobly fulfilled, especially by his patriotic and the fearless manner in which he had exercised on two signal occasions, the high power of checking improper and dangerous legislation that he was yet the same man who subduct the Creeks and Seminoles, and who conquer ed the invincibles of Wellington. These allu sions to the history of the past, would suffi ciently vindicate the claims of Andrew Jack son to the approbation of those who believed

sire to continue him in office. Mr. B. conceived that on the result of the approaching election, more than any which inhabitants; reduced them to subjection; plaadministration, and especially by himself. This serious accusation was principally, if not exclusively confined to what is called the Indian Quastion in relation to which many of the presses opposed to the administration had reout forth, and were still putting forth peatedly the most hideous and abominable calumnies, which they made the foundation of the most improper and dangerous appeals to the clergy and to the religious portion of the community Mr. B. here went into an examination of this subject; -he showed that the conflicting claims of Georgia and the Cherokees had occupied the attention of Mr. Adams and his cabinet; that they had decided that the Cherokees ought not to be protected by the General Government in their claims of sovereignty, but message of Mr. Adams of the 4th of December. 1828, and more particularly in the repor of Gen. Porter, his Secretary of War, of the same month, which was referred to in the message, and endorsed by Mr. Adams. Mr. B. here read to the meeting the following extract from these documents:

Extract from the Message of Mr. Adams to

Congress, Dec. 4, 1828 spirit of civilization. But in appropriating to have had the rare good fortune of teaching them the arts of civiliation and the doctrines of christianity, we have unexpectedly found them forming in the midst of ourselves a community independent of ours, and rivals of sovereignty within the territories of the mem bers of the Union. This state of things requires that a remedy should be provided. A sentations of the opposition in regard to the of sovereignty and soil. As the outline of a authority of the Executive to interfere at the project to that effect, the views presented in the report of the Secretary of War are recommended to the consideration of Congress." Extract of a Report of the Secretary of

War, accompanying the Message of Mr. Ad ams, December 1828.

"The most prominent feature in the present policy of the government, as connected with these people, is to be found in the efforts now making to remove them beyond the limits of the States and organized territories. A very extensive tract of country, lying to the west and north of the Arkansas territory, remarkable for salubrity of climate, fertility of soil, and profusion of game, has lately been set apart for the colonization of the Indians. already embraced the offer. But the ultimate success of this project has been greatly endan soil of his native land! gered, and may yet be defeated by the opera courage to effect the great objects which in-duced a majority of the nation to desire a priation of \$10,000 to the purposes of educa-ries now incarcerated in Georgia, were kept change in the Administration. It was very ting Indian children, and teaching them the brought them together, to enquire how far almost every Indian reservation, in addition these objects had been accomplished; and to to the agents and interpreters, a considerable States, rendered in their favor during the last number of missionaries and teachers, with their families, who having acquired, principal The first object which the people desired by by the aid of this fund, very comfortable ticularly in this state, "General Jackson was establishments, are unwilling to be deprived of them by the removal of the Indians; and ry into effect." There was not a lawyer in thus we have found, that while the agents specially employed by the government for this purpose, are engaged in persuading, by a profuse distribution of money and presents, the an accident or mistake, there was something Indians to emigrate, another set of govrenwhich called for popular rebuke. This had ment agents are operating, more secretly to

prevent such emigration." These passages, it will be seen, not only fully sustain the assertions above made, but to the state court, with a special mandate re ndulge in reflections on the missionaries then in the Cherokee country, more severe than those put into the pretended letter to the American Board of Foreign Missions, recently formed for the purpose of increasing the ex citement on this subject. In respect to the President, nor to any United States' officer severe censures of Gen. Porter, Mr. B. did not entirely concur with them; though he neglect during his administration, on a more had no he-itation in saying, that in his judgment, the missionaries, in interfering in this question, had overstepped the limits of their duty. He had not the slightest doubt of the purity of their motives; he sympathised with hem in their sufferings; and he honored them for adhering to what he had no doubt they sincerely, but most erroneously believed to be their duty. But he was equally satisfied, that they had entirely misjudged (probably under the influence of bad advisers,) in regard to the duty and propriety of interfering in the political questions between Georgia and he Cherokers; and if they had resorted to their bibles, instead of appealing to the constitution of the United States and the stattu laws of Congress and of Georgia, they would have found the very question, whether it is proper for them as ministers of the gospel, to nterfere in this matter, decided in the plainest manner, and by the highest authority .-He alluded to the answer given by the author of Christianity to the question concerning the

tribute money. To show the pertinency of this reference, the two cases must be compar-We are told by the Missionaries and those who approve their course, that they interfer ed in behalf of the Cherokees, because, after investigating the subject, they had formed a deliberate epinion that the Cherokee nation was the rightful sovereign of the territory in the argument, let us admit, (what otherwise that the stability and usefuluess of the federal nation for nearly fifteen hundred years-the laws.

his long shaggy mane covering his shoulders government depended on a rigid limitation of Romans, inflamed by the lust of conquests. and falling to the ground. In this condition its powers; and it would also explain their dearms into this insulated corner of the earth; every man would see at a glance, that the Preswaged an offensive and cruel war against the had preceded it, depended the question, wheeled over them a despotic and tyrangical golin the present state of the case, he had no pirty returning, at length, with some anxiety for my safety, and finding me dismounted and busily engaged with this infiniated gentleman busily many and with this infiniated gentleman doned for a course of measures, which will either the true principles of the constitution them, without their consent and against their was expressly admitted in a leading well constitution them, without their consent and against their was expressly admitted in a leading well constitution them, without their consent and against their was expressly admitted in a leading well constitution them, without their consent and against their was expressly admitted in a leading well constitution them, without their consent and against their was expressly admitted in a leading well constitution them, without their consent and against their was expressly admitted in a leading well constitution them. doned for a course of measures, which will ei ther destroy the republican character of the though we were to believe that the Cherokees telligencer in March last, and extensively cowere all right, and Georgia all wrong, in the ries of attitudes and amuseu. What my second and amuseum as the scene were finished, a shot through his head finished the scene.

The health and amuseuments of this delight ful counter word in the same apprehensions; which they found on the same apprehensions are same apprehensions. ful country render it almost painful for me to the assertion, that the constitution has been Cherokees be clearer or more sacred than that violated and trampled under foot, during his of the Jews. But when the disciples of the Pharisees and Herodians came to Him whose examples should be the guide of all his minis ters, with the insidious and hypocritical question, "Is it lawful to give tribute unto Casar, or not?" what was his reply? "Render unto Casar the things which are Casar's, and unto God the things which are God's!" This wonderful reply touches and covers the whole question. It shows, especially when taken in connexion with the course uniformly pursued by the Saviour and his apostles that those who had been sent to preach the gospel to the Cherokees, were not only not bound to take any part in his unhappy controversy, but that manimity and honor of the respectable portions when they did so, they laid aside the charac- of the opposition, to put a stop to these nefaters of ministers of the gospel, and assumed that of politicians and partizans. This, at and to induce them, as an organized corps, to was wrong.

decision made by Mr. Adams must have been concurred in by Mr. Clay and Mr. Wirt, for they were then both members of he cabinet; —that General Jackson took up the business where his predecessors left, and adhered to precisely the same course of policy indicated in the report of General Porter and the mes-"We have been far more successful in the sage of Mr. Adams;—that the congress of acquisition of their lands, than in imparting to 1830, by a majorty of five in the house of rement on the Indian Question, we recommend them the principles, or inspiring them with the presentatives, and of nine in the senate, sanctioned this policy, by passing a bill to provide ourselves their hunting grounds, we have for the removal of the Indians; in the discus-brought upon ourselves the obligation of pro- sion upon which bill the whole subject was vitting them with subsistence, and when we gone into, and the main question decided, so far as that branch of the government could decide it; and that in addition to all this, General Jackson had examined the subject for himself, and had come to the conclusion, that he could not, consistently with his oath to sup port the constitution, undertake to maintai the sovereignty of the Cherokees, which he did not believe in, by the power of the generremedy which, while it shall do justice to those al government. Sincerely entertaining this infortunate children of nature, may secure to belief-no matter whether it was right or the members of our confederation their rights wrong as a question of constitutional lawand having for his guide the decisions of his predecesses and of Congress, what impartial but do their duty, their whole duty, and no man would say, that the president result have their but their duty, they might leave the rebeen justified in attempting to uphold the sovereignty of the Cherokees-especially when it is considered that the only mode in which he could have done so, wouldohave been by sending a military force to measure swords with the Geoagia militia, some of whom were already stationed in the Indian country as a guard, and all of whom had been placed at the CONVENTION OF WESTERN TEACH call of the Governor for the purpose of pro tecting the sovereignty of the state? And yet in the face of all these facts, General Jackson is denounced in the most unsparing terms, by the presses opposed to him, and in some of the religious journals, for adhering to a course marked out by Mr. Adams, and his cabinet, On Wednesday, the 3d inst., about fifty marked out by Mr. Adams, and his cabinet, and approved by his own sen. e of duty for not lighting up the torch of civil war, and for refusing to drench with her children's blood, the

But there was another and still more attro ed by his sound republican principles, his devoted patriotism, and his undaunted moral human motives comes in direct conflict with which Mr. B. felt it his duty to expose. The ries now incarcerated in Georgia, were kept best text books adapted to the different grades in prison, in consequence of the wilful and of instruction. Perhaps no question could suitable to the occasion which now again mechanic arts, has had the effect to draw to wicked refusal of Gen. Jackson to execute the present more practical bearings on the interjudgment of the Supreme Court of the United ests of all classes connected with education winter, "which judgment," say the opposition papers, in every part of the country, and par bound by the law and the constitution, to carthe Union of any reputation, who would dare to pledge his name to such a statement; it was utterly destitute of even the semblance of truth. The practice of the Supreme Court of the U. States, in cases brought before it from the state courts, is regulated by He judicial act of be sure, but not with less zeal and effect, to 1789. By this act, whenever the judgment of the state court is reversed, the Supreme Court of the United States remand the cause quiring the state court to reverse its judgment and to render and carry into effect, the judgment given by the Supreme Court. All that the Supreme Court can do, is to issue such a mandate, which is not directed to the but only to the State Court. If the State Court refuse to obey the mandate, the cause must be brought a second time before the Supreme Court of the United States, who may then proceed, in their discretion to "a final de cision" of the cause, and may "award execu This execution will be directed to an United States Marshal, who is authorised by the act of the 25th February, 1795, to take the same steps as sheriffs under the State Laws. If the execution of this process is obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial occeedings, or by the "powers vested in the Marshalls," then, and then only is the President authorised by the same act of 1795, if he thinks proper to do so, to interfere by calling out the militia of the state, or of any other state or states, as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed." Now in the case of Mr. Worcester and Mr. Butler, the judgment of the supreme court was rendered the kater part of February last, and a special mandate was immediately issued to the court of Gwinett coun-ty, before which the prisoners had been con-victed, commanding that court to unter judy-ment in favour of the prisoners, and discharge them from custody. - The court of Gwinett county refused to obey the mandate—a step anticipated by the public, and not unfrecedented in our history. The superior court of tute and College of Teachers. For Kentucky appeals in Virginia, had once done the same the Rev. Mr. Piers, was chosen Vice Presi thing, and in a very recent case, the supreme dent and Chairman of the State Association: this respect, the expectations of the people, so question, and that Georgia had no right to ex | court of Massachusetts have asserted the right | and Messrs. Goldard of Louisville, Bascom tend her jurisdiction over it. For the sake of to do the same thing, if in their judgment the and Tomlinson of Augusta, Young of Dansupreme court had no jurisdiction of the cause. independent course on those difficult and dan gerous questions which so seriously threatened this opinion, and then let us recur to Judea at the existence of the Union; and above all, by the time to which he has referred. That country had been given by the creator to the before it until January next, If the cause ta College, in his usual elevated style. He manufacturers of another portion of the States descendants of Abraham forever, and they had should then be again brought before the court. descendants of Abraham forever, and they had should then be again brought before the court, been planted in it by divine interposition, for and they should think proper to award pro-

ident had not refused to carry into effect the the judgment of the Supreme Court; but that the clergy and to professors of religion, to come, as a body, in opposition to Gen. Jack on, because of his cruelty to the imprisoned Missionaries, who are kept in confinement by

his wanton refusal to execute the judgement of the court. Mr. B. said he hardly dared to trust himsel to speak on this subject; but he could not re-frain from expressing his astonishment, regret and indignation, that men could be found in a community like ours, who could dare to atter such abominable calumnies, and to make them the subject of such incendiary appeals. In the name of Eternal Justice, he invoked the magof the opposition, to put a stop to these nefarious attempts to deceive the religious public, that policy, duty and humanity, required their removal to a territory beyond the Mississippi; and that this decision was expressed in the least was the light in which Mr. B. regardiate accurse which would be fatal to the best take a course which would be fatal to the best and that this decision was expressed in the least was the light in which Mr. B. regardiate accurse which would be fatal to the best take a course which would be fatal to the best and that this decision was expressed in the in some cases prove successful, and then, after Mr. B. then proposed to remark that the embroiling the religious community in a partisan warfare, breaking up churches, and destroying the usofulness of the clergy, and mingling with the streams of piety the waters of bitterness and strife, how would they repair the mischief they had done?

Other instances might be pointed out, it which Gen. Jackson had received the same sort of treatment; but from the cases thus re ferred to, the meeting might judge of the gen

eral course of the opposition. Mr. B. concluded by cautioning his hear ers, not to suffer their passions to be excited by the peculiar and all absorbing interest which belongs to the approaching contest,-Whilst they maintained with firmness, their own views of truth and duty, he hoped their exertions would be guided by integrity and justice, and tempered with moderation and fraternal charity. If the other side resorted to improper means, such examples were not to be imitated. The intelligence just received from Pennsylvania and Ohio, showed that the cause was triumphant in those states, notwithstanding the influence of the Bank, and the combined efforts of the parties it supported; and if the Republicans of New York would thing but their duty, they might leave the regence of the people, and to the favor of that benignent Providence, which had thus far watched over and preserved the destinies of the nation.

From the Louisville Herald.

It may not be uninteresting to the friends of education, to know something respecting the convention of Western Teachers lately assem bled at Cincinnati. With a view of gratify teachers from the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illi nois, Mississippi and Kentucky assembled at the Hall of the Mechanics Institute, and pro-

eedded to business. This was done by committing a number of interesting subjects of inquiry connected with now recollected of most importance, were the whether the parent, the teacher, or the book seller. All are most profoundly interested in stopping the tide of constant innovation without improvement, which threatens to wash a way the best and most established standard books of instruction. Real, genuine improve ment is as much opposed to rash innovation. as to obstinate adherence to antiquated learn ing. This committee will sit, during the recess, and are expected to report at the next

annual meeting in September Another point, of equal value, was discus sed, in determining the maximum of scholars in different grades of schools, which could be efficiently instructed by a single teacher, or two, or more. Two valuable reports were made on this subject. One by Professor Niles of Hanover, Ind. and another by Mr. Goddard of this city. The former argued the question generally, and abstractly with great ability the latter more practically, in answer to an application from the Trustees of the Common Shools of Cincinnati. Both these excellen reports arrived at the same conclusions, name ly-That fifty or sixty pupils might be instruc ted by a single instructor in one room, while confined to the elements of learning, consisting more of sounds and symbols, than direct and concatenated knowledge-that this proportion diminished to twenty and thirty when the school advances to the higher branches of learning, requiring much individual superin-tendance of each child—that this proportion is but slightly enlarged, by additional instructors; not exceeding 70 for two teachers and of these reports, as impressed by a singel hearing.

The most interesting of the proceeding was the organizing the Profession in the Valley of the Mississippi, into a permanent body, to be known as the Western Literary Institute and College of Professional Teachers.

This Association provides for a State Socie ty in each of the States represented and charges it specially with the interests of education in the State and with the admission of associates within the same, responsible to the general meeting in September next, at Cincin pati, for their proceedings.

Professor Matthews, late of Transylvania now President of Woodword High School Cincinnati, was chosen President of the Instiwille, and Fall of Frankfort, with Butler of

by the veto which the Constitution had given the purpose of preserving the knowledge of to the President. He had shown by these acts the worship of the true God. Shortly before the defendants at liberty, and the Marshal ty of composition.—If a criticism might be raise more to be expended in wild and visionaour Saviour's advent, the Romans, a nation should be opposed in its execution by such a find of idolators, residing on another continent, combination as before described, then, and dress was too general and abstract. It was making of roads and canals, opening rivers, of idolators, residing on another continent, combination as before described, then, and daying no connexion or intercourse with not till then, would it be the duty of the Prestown and decide the solemn and decide the sol

This was a brief history of the proceedings | see were more adapted, it is believed to the | And, thirdly: It has more than once assum. great practical interests of the profession. The ed the right to create a bank charter, under public will, however, have the opportunity of pronouncing its own judgment.

On the whole, I trust this first meeting of the Teachers of the West, may be productive of increasing usefulness to their interesting profession, and thus to society at large.

OFFICIAL. ORDER, No. 95. HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY. Adjutant General's Office, Washington, October 26, 1832.

By the Authority of the Secretary of War. 1. The Regulation of June 8th, 1830, an overed in "Order" No. 28, of that year, authorising commanding officers of Regiments and Posts to recommend the discharge of solliers at their own request, or at the request of their friends, on paying the sum of twentyfive dollars to reimburse the recruiting fund against the losses which would arise, of grantng such discharges, having been found in practice to operate disadvantageously to the public interest, is hereby revoked.

2. A reward of thirty dollars will be paid to any person who shall apprehend and deliver to an officer of the army a deserter from the army. Rewards thus paid will be promptly reported by the disbursing officer to the officer commanding the company in which the deserter is mustered, who will note the amount of stoppage on the muster rolls, opposite to his The evidence of apprehension and dename. livery, will be a certificate of a commissioned officer, setting forth the name, company, and regiment of the deserter, which, in all cases, must be filed with the voucher for the pay ment of the reward. [See paragraphs 1481, '82, and '83, G. R.1

3. The foregoing explanation re-establishing the reward of thirty dollars for the appre hension and delivery of deserters, shall take effect after the 31st of December 1832.

By order of Alexander Ma omb, Major General Commanding the army, R. JONES, Adjt. Gen.

LEGISLATURE OF TENNESSEE. IN SENATE, OCT. 20, 1882. NULLIFICATION.

Mr. Greene, from the joint committee to shom were referred the several resolutions expressive of the sense of the General Assem ly on the subject of the tariff, internal improvements, and nullification, reported that he had been instructed by a majority of said committee to offer the following preamble and resolutions and recommended their adop-

Believing that a crisis has arrived which enders it important that Tennessee should delare to the world her opinions, upon the sub ect of the relative powers of the Federal and State Governments, this General Assembly, that no misapprehension may exist as to what are their political principles, do declare that they regard the resolutions adopted in the Legislature of Virginia, in the year 1798, and the commentaties of Mr. Madison, as furnishing a true and safe exposition of the principles of the Federal Constitution. Yet, as the supporters of nullification claim to be adherents to the General Assembly distinctly to denounce nuf lification as a heresy, the more dangerous as it professes to rest upon the basis of the doc trines of 1798. Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That we regard the doctrine, that a State has a right, under the Constitution either by its Legislature, or by a convention of the people of the State, to render in operative and void a law of Congress within the limits of the State, as unwarranted by the istence of the Union.

Resolved, That we regard nullification by either of these means, as destructive to the principles of the Government, and, under the uise of a "peaceful and constitutional remely," calculated to precipitate the country into

Resolved. That the doctrine that a State has the right, under the Constitution, to resist or render inoperative within her limits an act of Congress, whenever the same may be declar ed unconstitutional by a legislative enactment or in its highest political attitude by a convention of the people of the State, is wholly un warranted by the Constitution, dangerous to the existence of the Union, inconsistent with the preservation of the Federal Government. and tending directly, under the guise of a peaceful remedy, to bring upon our country all the horrors of civil war.

The said preamble and resolutions were absequently taken up, and unanimously adopted, with the exception of Mr. Greene, who did not vote.

Mr. Greene then presented the following re port as an exposition of his views on the subect therein treated of.

The General Assembly of the State of Ten nessee have seen with deep regret, manifold indications on the part of the General Government, of a disposition to legislate, from time to time, on subjects which relate properly and specially to the sovereignty of the States .-They have, heretofore, and do now believe a compact between sovereign States, by which those sovereignties agreed to surrender a portion of their rights, the more perfectly to se cure to themselves and posterity, the remain der; that that compact was formed more par-135 for three. Such is an imperfect account ticularly to preserve peace and harmony a mong the various parts of the confederation and to create a power by which the external relations of the confederation should be con ducted, in relation to all foreign States, and al Assembly, the doctrine of nullification connot for municipal purposes, which properly belong to and are reserved by the States. Carolina, as a peaceful and constitutional rem-These views clearly impress themselves upon the mind, from an examination of the well defined and precise powers enumerated in the tends to a separation of the Union. It canno Constitution, as given to the Congress of the be a constitutional remedy because no such ted as to the construction and meaning of these can it be a peaceful remedy by any particular powers, it has been removed by the 9th and State, unless all the other members of the condeclare, that the enumeration of certain rights tion. shall not be construed to deny or disparage o-

or prohibited to the States, are reserved to the S ates respectively, or to the people. Notseen the General Government usurping the right of regulating by law, the labor of a por-

large sums of money from those duties, which State so recurring, as throws her beyond the

the specious and imposing name of the United States' Bank, in which case the highest act of he most sovereign and unlimited power is in volved.

In relation to the latter assumption, it is true that the patriotic and venerable President of the United States, has interposed his contitutional right of veto, whereby it is hope that this aristocratic and monopolizing monster, in its present form, will be strangled.

This enumeration is deemed sufficient at this time, to call forth an expression of the opinions of the General Assembly, if no other causes of apprehension existed; but when to these, and as originating in some of these causes, the eye is turned to one of our sister States, who is probably about to resist openly a law of the United States, the General A sembly feel constrained, frankly and candid! to express their opinions.

Encroachments springing from a government whose organization cannot be amaintained without the co-operation of the States, furnish the strongest excitements upon the State egislatures to watchfulness, and impose upon them the strongest obligation to preserve, unimpaired, the line of partition.

The acquiescence of the States under infractions of the federal compact, would either beget a speedy consolidation, by precipitating the State governments into impotency and contempt, or prepare the way for a revolution by a repetition of these infractions, until the people are aroused to appear in the majesty of their strength. It is to avoid these calami ties, that we exhibit to the people the momen tous question, whether the United States Constitution shall yield to constructions which defy every restraint, and overwhelm the best nopes of republicanism.

Resolved, 'That the General Assembly of the

State of Tennessee, do most unequivocally express a firm resolution to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of this State, against every aggression, either foreign or domestic, and that they will support the Government of the Uni-ted States in all measures warranted by the mer.

This General Assembly most warmly declare a warm attachment to the Union of the States, to maintain which, they pledge their power, and that for this end, it is their duty to watch over and oppose every infraction of those principles which constitute the only true basis of that Union, because a faithful observance of these can alone secure its existence and the public happiness.

Resolved, That this General Assembly do exolicitly and peremptorily declare they view the owers of the Federal Government as result ng from the compact, to which the States are arties, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact, and no farther valid than they are authorised by the grants enumerated in that compact; and that in case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of other powers not granted by the said compact, the States who are parties thereto, have the right and are in duty bound to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits the authorities,

rights, and liberties appertaining to them. That this General Assembly do also express their doep regret, that a spirit, in sunfry instances, has been manifested by the Federal Government to enlarge its powers by forced constructions of the constitutional char-ter which defines them; and that indications have appeared of a design to expound certain general phrases, (which, having been copied rom the very limited grant in the former aricles of confederation, were the less liable to be misconstrued,) so as to destroy the meaning and effect of the particular enumeration which necessarily explains and limits the general phrases, and so as to consolidate the States by degrees into one sovereignty, th obvious tendency and inevitable result of which would be to transform the present republican system of the United States into an absolute, or, at best, a mixed menarchy.

Resolved, 'That it is the opinion of this General Assembly, that the acts of the General Government, commonly called the tariff acts, avowedly for the purpose of protecting manufactures, are unequal, unjust, and extremely oppressive on the people of the south and west.

Yet they do not believe such acts to be such deliberate and palpable violation of the Constitution, as to warrant a separation of the States, or to justify the violent and intemperate opposition to them which has manifested itself in some of the adjoining States of the Union; more particularly, when there is a reasonable ground to hope, from the declared sentiments of the Executive, and the recent action of Congress on this important subject, that such modifications of said acts will be made as will reduce the amount of duties as near as practicable, to the necessary and ordinary expenditures of the Government.

Resolved, That the good people of this State having ever felt and continuing to feel the most sincere affection for their brethren of the other States, the truest anxiety for establishing and perpetuating the Union of all, and the most scrupulous fidelity to that Constitution which is the pledge of mutual friendship that the Constitution of the United States, is and the instrument of mutual happiness-this General Assembly solemnly appeal to the like dispositions in other States, in confidence that they will concur with this State in the use of all necessary and proper constitutional measures by each, in maintaining enimpaired the authorities, rights, and liberties reserved to the States respectively or to the peo-

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Genertended for by the State Rights party of South edy against unconstitutional acts of Congress, is wholly delusive in its character and directly United States; but if a doubt could be crea- provision is found in that instrument; neither 10th amendments of that instrument, which federacy shall consent to such acts of nullifica-

If it be true that a State may, in any case, there retained by the people; and that the powers not delegated to the United States, constitutional and void, it is equally true, that that right is not derivable from the Federal Constitution; but grows out of an inherent right, withstanding this, the General Assembly have unalienable in all sovereign communities, to alter, modify, amend, and even change their government, whensoever it may be found neessary to promote their welfare. And this inherent right can alone be exercised by the people in convention; and when so resorted to and exercised, amounts to such an infraction Secondly: It has usurped the power to raise of the Federal Compact, on the part of the protective provisions of the Constitution, and is ipso facto a secession from the Union; there-

fore, Resolved, further, That the doctrines of nul which had been cultivated and settled by that the militia for the purpose of executing the lectures, but none so prominent perhaps, as the people, by an appeal to their individual revolution and a separation of the Union of the above gentleman; although their discourint for nearly fifteen hundred years—the laws.

EASTON. . TUESDAY MORNING, NO

Our County Court commen on Monday next. We trust friends, who are in arrears, wi venient to pay us a call, derin important that we should have in our winter supplies.

We publish to day the proc Legislature of Tennessee, on the Tariff laws, and Nullificati lutions adopted, and the repor Mr. Greene, are important, feelings of Tennessee, on the in tions now agitating the country

We have also given the repe committee appointed to take tion the communication subm presentative of the Union an party of South Carolina, propo a Southern Convention.

A melancholy accident happ own on Saturday last. Mrs. ry neck, on her way home in he ed on the road, by two negro their horses; Mrs. S's horse she was thrown out of the gig ed, that she had to be tak est house, which fortunatel be the hospitable mansion gers. When we heard from afternoon, notwithstanding t sional attention of Dr. R. professional gentlemen, her lif

Thanksgiving .- Thursday recollected, is set apart by Maryland, as a day of public prayer. We are requested to say, Di

be expected in the Metho Church, at 11 o'clock, in th

We have received no a from Ohio since our extra have heard, however, from a representation, we think, may the Baltimore Republican o returns, still more favourable his majority in Ohio as far as then about 6,000; that in New sey and New Hampshire, as f the vote was very much in h

The cheering news which from all parts of the Union, have added to the zeal of o given no activity to our frien The strong probability, that Electoral District, by the pro division of the state, would b in some degree, have added apathy. We may be cheere the prospect of success else we can do nothing.

PRESIDENTIAL ELI ELECTION RE

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Jackson Ticket. Richard Spencer Henry D. Miller James A. Stewart Clay Ticket. R. H. Goldsborough Albert Constable

John Steele QUEEN ANN'S

72 | G 73 | S 73 | C Stewart PENNSYLV Majorities. Adams Allegbeny, Armstrong Beaver Bedford Berks

Bradford Bucks Butler Cambria Centre Chester Clearfield, Columbia Crawford Cumberland Dauphin Delaware Erie Fayette Franklin Greene Huntingdon Jefferson Juniata. Lancuster Lebanon Lebigh Luzerne Lycoming Mercer Montgomery Northampton Northumberland Perry Philadelphia City

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Lycoming

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Northampton

Northumberland

Perry Philadelphia City

Potter & McKean

Susquebannah

Schuylkill

Union

Venango

Wayne

Washington,

Westmoreland,

Jackson's Majority, 22,162:

Philadelphia County

Huntingdon'

Delaware

Cumberland

m.

We publish to day the proceedings in the Legislature of Tennessee, on the subject of the Tariff laws, and Nullification. The resolutions adopted, and the report submitted by Mr. Greene, are important, as shewing the feelings of Tennessee, on the interesting ques tions now agitating the country.

We have also given the report of the select committee appointed to take into considera. son ticket in Northampton and Accomac countion the communication submitted by the re-presentative of the Union and State Rights 300 yotes. ties, had succeeded by a majority of about the existing laws on that subject furnish no sufficient occasion for exercising it; more especially, since the recent legislation of Con party of South Carolina, proposing the call of a Southern Convention.

A melancholy accident happened near this own on Saturday last. Mrs. Skinner, of Ferry neck, on her way home in her gig, was passed on the road, by two negro boys, running their horses; Mrs. S's horse took fright, and she was thrown out of the gig, and so injur ed, that she had to be taken to the nearest house, which fortunately happened to be the hospitable mansion of Doctor Rogers. When we heard from her yesterday afternoon, notwithstanding the kind professional attention of Dr. R. and two other professional gentlemen, her life was despaired

Thanksgiving .- Thursday next, it will be recollected, is set apart by the Governor of Maryland, as a day of public thanksgiving and praver.

We are requested to say, Divine service may be expected in the Methodist Protestant Church, at 11 o'clock, in the morning.

We have received no additional returns from Ohio since our extra of Saturday:-we have heard, however, from a gentleman, whose representation, we think, may be relied on, that the Baltimore Republican of Saturday gives returns, still more favourable to Jackson: that his majority in Ohio as far as heard from, was queted by the Nationals as rank heresy. The then about 6,000; that in New York, New Jer- extract from Jefferson's letter, given in conthe vote was very much in his favour.

The cheering news which we have heard from all parts of the Union, while it seems to pretend to democracy? why so anxious to have added to the zeal of our opponents, has change the name while the principles remain given no activity to our friends in this county. The strong probability, that the vote of this Electoral District, by the present unrighteous the supreme court cov division of the state, would be against us, may, ered the whole ground Judges, to decide the in some degree, have added to this apparent to control the co ordi law. But nothing in apathy. We may be cheered however, with nate authorities of this the prospect of success elsewhere, if at home government. The Couwe can do nothing.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—1832. each for itself be guided by its own opin

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A proof slip from the oflice of the Village Herald, Princess Ann, states that the Jack

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Common	1375	1294
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Fairfield.	2584	1210
Champaign, in part,	739	1434
Montgomery,	2030	2128
Miami,	2000	540 ma
Delaware,	735	1001
Marion,	210 m	
Pager in page	1311	637
Perry, in part Ross,	1311	589 ma
Muskingum		231 "
Muskingum,	200	86
Brown, 1 township,		
Jefferson,	619 n	1aj.
Warren,	1045	370 ma
Greene,	760	
Clarke,		1706
Columbiana,	805 n	naj.
Stark, 9 townships	405	
Hamilton,	1212	
Harrison,	500	
Coshocton,	675	
Adams,	1118	555
Trumbull,		365 ma
Crawford,	485 n	nnj.
Butler,	3160	1254
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The state of the second	SECURITY IN	

From the Augusta (Me) Age. JEFFERSON AND JACKSON.

Those who opposed the doctrines of the forsey and New Hampshire, as far as heard from, nection with it, was in like manner denounc ed by them, when they went under the name of Federalists and wore the black cockads This is all right and consistent. But while they hold Anti-Jeffersonian doctrines, why What Jackson says: | What Jefferson says:

"If the opinion of "You seem to think it devolved on the law. But nothing in the Constitution has given them a right to decide for the Execu gress, the Executive. tive, more than the Ex and the Court, must ecutive to decide for them .- Both Magis. tracies are equally in dependent in the sphere constitution. iblic officer es an oath to assigned to them .- The the Constitu | Judges believing the ears that he law constitutional had port it as he a right to pass a sentence of fine and imids it. and is understood prisonment, because rs.-It is as the power was placed in their hands by the duty of the Constitution. But the Representa-Executive believing e President. the law to be uncon de upon the stitutional was bound to remit the execution of it,-because that or resolution power had been confiay be presended to bim by the conapproval, as it | stitution. That instrument meant that its preme judgco-ordinate branches, it may be before them should be Checks upon each other. But the opinion which gives to inion of the the judges a right to decide what laws are has no more v over Conconstitutional & what an the opinion not, not only for themress over the selves in their own President is sphere of action but for dent of both. thority of the court must the judiciary a DES-POTIC BRANCH." refore, be pero control the [Jefferson's Memoirs; Congress or the Executive, when acting in their legislative capavol. 4. p. 27.] cilies, but to have only such influence as the force of their reason-

> TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE. FRIDAY, Oct 19.

ing may deserve."--[Veto Message.]

The select committee to whom was referconsideration, and respectfully beg leave to present the following report.

Said communication is made by him as a delegate from the Union and State Rights party of South Carolina, soliciting the Legisla-ture of Tennessee, to co-operate with several other States of the Union, in sending representatives to what they call a "Southern Convention." Under ordinary circumstances they believe that no legislative action should be predicated on the application of any self-constituted body or party of men, unknown to, and unrecognized by, the existing laws of a sister State. But the intrinsic importance of the subject matter of the communication, confirmed as it is by the public history of the polities of that state, has induced this committee to waive the unofficial character of Mr. King, and respectfully to all parties concerned, to make known their opinions on the important subject of his communication. The commit tee cannot disguise to their own hearts, and will not attempt to disguise to the General Assembly, that in their opinion a crisis has arrived more difficult and dangerous, than any that has occurred since the adoption of the faderal In the history of our country, heretofore, all

struggles for political power, all conflicts of

factious, and all contests for principle have passed away without impairing the confidence and faith of the people in their institutions, or lessening, in any degree, that devoted attach-ment to the Union, and our common country, which has so eminently distinguished the citi-zens of the American Republic. Your committee has observed with pain and mortification, that this has not been the result of the contest about the tariff of 1828. Since the passage of that act, a growing spirit of discontent, deepening into a loss of confidence in the eapacity of our institutions to protect the interest of the minority, and a disaffection to the Union, has manifested itself particularly in the south, and in some, though in a very small degree in the southwest. This disaffection has shown itself, chiefly, in the new and dangerous doctrine of nullification, by which South Carolina claims the right, whilst remaining a member of the confederacy, to render void and of no effect, within its limits, the tariff laws of the General Government. Your committee believe, that under the con-

stitution no such right exists, and that if it did. gress, and the known wishes of the present Administration, still further to reduce the amount of duties to the ordinary expenditures of the Government as soon as it is practicable to do so. Whilst we thus distinctly declare our dissent from this dangerous doctrine, we cannot refrain from expressing our liveliest sympathies for the sufferings of South Caroli na, and our earnest hope that she will calmly review its tendencies, and that she will do nothing, (at all events, at present.) calculated to

endanger the integrity of the Union . As to the proposition of the Union and State Rights party for the call of a southern convention, your committee are of opinion that a convention of all the States is the only one known to the Constitution as authorized to be called by the legislatures of the different States, and they believe no sufficient cause for extra constitutional action has yet occurred. Conventions, though emanating from the people, if not provided for by the Constitution, as they confer power without imposing responsibility ought not to be freely or lightly convoked. Yet your committee admit, that should a convention of the States aggrieved by the protective system be convoked, Tennessee can bardly remain an uninterested and careless spectator. Her position, her feelings and the pursuits of her population, all constitute her essentially one of the southern States, and nothing materially affecting them can fail to be more or less injurious to her destinies as they are embarked in the same vessel with theirs, and that the storms and tempests that wreck them, will most probably destroy her. It is this very intensity of interest which should induce us to act in concert in calling a convention of the States, agreeably to the Carting and agreements each member and partner in suffering not to venture singly and alone upon a contest which must ultimately result in the discom-

Whilst we thus decline recommending to the Legislature to appoint delegates to the proposed convention, we do not mean to commit our constituents from sending them, on the further developement of events, if they should think proper to do so, on a call of such a convention by the other southern States. We have no authority so to commit them. Nor do we wish to be regarded as insensible to the pure and patriotic motives of the Union Party in making this application to this General As sembly. Differing in application only as to the means, we most heartily concur with them in the end and purpose of this mission—the preservation of our heretofore happy and glorious

Your committee, entertaining these opinions, recommended the adoption of the follow ing resolution:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That whilst they duly appreciate the patriotic motives of the Union the city of Bale more. and State Rights Party, of South Carolina and in common with them deprecate the nullification now inculcated by the dominant party of that State-yet they do not believe it to be proper, and, therefore, decline the appointment of delegates by this Legislature to attend

All which is respectfully submitted.

R. C. DUNLAP, Chairman.

The above report was accepted, and the resolution adopted, by a nearly unanimous vote.

REV. DR. KIRKLAND .- The friends of this gentleman will learn with satisfaction, that he has returned to this, his native coun try. His arrival is thus announced in the New

York papers: The learned Dr. Kirkland, formerly President of Harvard College, accompanied by his lady, reached this city yesterday morning, from a tour of nearly four years' duration through Europe, part of Africa, and Asia Minor. From every account, our travellers were highly dis-tinguished by the learned in the various coun tries they visited. From France and England they passed to Italy-spent several months in sphere of action but for the Legislative & Ex-ecutive also in their spheres, would make the judiciary a DES. shore, they took passage to Syria—visited Je rusalem—the Dead Sen—and were in Con-stantinople when Lord Strangford, by a favor of the Sultan, was permitted to visit the inside of St. Sophia. Probably Dr. Kirkland and his lady are the only Americans who ever saw the quest of Stamboul by Mahomet the Second. Our travellers then left the capital of the East that they give the notice required by law for -passed through Adrianople-crossed the Balkan, and reached Vienna by travelling up the valley of the Danube. From thence they returned to France and England, and have at length reached in safety their own country, red the communication of Mitchell King, Esq. in fine health, good spirits, and with materials of South Carolina, have had the same under sufficient to form a volume of travels the most interesting ever published in this country.

	Service Control	GARGE	1000	- 1	10.00	-	ä
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CAUTION.

ALL persons are warned not to hunt with dog or gun on my premises, or hauf seines on my shore, as I am determined to enforce the law against all offenders.
SAMUEL DICKINSON,

Crossadore, Talbot county.

The Cambridge Chronicle will insert the above to the amount of one dollar and charge this office.

FOR SALE OR RENT, Good Brick House and Lot in the town A of St. Michaels. Possession given immediately.—Apply to SAMUEL TENANT. Oct. 80th 1832

DIED In this town on Sunday morning last, Mr. WILLIAM BECKLEY. In this county, NATHAN HARRINGTON, Esq.

FALL FASHIONS, for 1832. MRS. RIDGAWAY,

VERY grateful to the ladies of Talbot, and V. the adjacent counties, for the patronage she has received since she commenced the MILLINERY BUSINESS

n Easton, has the pleasure to announce to her customers and the ladies in general, that she has received per the last Packet, the latest Fashions from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of articles in her line. She invites the ladies to call and view her latest patterns for Cloaks, Riding, Walking and Evening Dresses, Capes,

N. B. Mrs. R. has a young lady who has been brought up to the Millinery and Mantua making business in the city of Baltimore which together with her own perfect knowl edge of the business, she flatters herself that general satisfaction will be received by those that will favor her with their custom either in the Millinery or Mantua Making. 34

. TO RENT,

AND possession given immediately, in Winteleysburg, Kent county, State of Del' tware, a two story dwelling house, with other necessory out buildings. - Also a Store-house and granary, with two or three lots attached to the same. The stand is good for the Mer-

Cantile business.
Also, a Tan Yard, containing \$0 laying away vats, 60 of which are in good order, 7 large tatches, 4 limes, 7 pools, 8 bates, 1 steam boiler, 4 mill houses, I currying shop, and a bark shed, which will contain 180 cords.—To an enterprising man, the stand would be excellent; bark plenty, hides cheap, and leather in de sand. Tanners look to it, you may miss a bargain. The property will be let very low, as two of the mill houses are somewhat out of repair, owing to the yard not being in opera.

Nov. 25, 1832.

CAPITAL.—30,000, 10000.

Tickets \$10—Lowest prize 12.

1 30,000, 1 10,000, 1 5,000, 1 4,000, 1 9,704, 30 1,000, 30 5,000, 55 200, 56 100, &c.

Sc. amounting to \$66,880.

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters 2 50.

MORE PRIZES. tion for two years past. Also to let in said village two or three small tenoments, suitable for mechanics. Application to be made to the subscriber near the premises.
WM. WHITELEY.

nov 13 SW

THE HAGERS TOWN MAIL
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, FOR
SALE THIE subscribers will dispose of the valuable printing establishment called "THE MAIL." It is located in HAGERSTOWN, Washsheet, has an excellent and americal sheet, has an excellent and american list of subservers and a very extensive advertising patronage. Its political course has been in favour of the present administration. A fine speculartion is now afforded to any person disposed to engage in the printing business. It will be offered at Public Sale on Saturday the 24th of November, but in the mean time private propositions will be received and con

J. F. KENNEDY. Admirs. Hagerstown Nov. 10 1832.

MARYLAND Talbot county Orphaus' Court,

October Term, Auso Domiui, 1832. N application of Joseph Graham, administrator of Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison, 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, and also in one of the newspapers printed in 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 seat of my office affixed, this 9th day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-two. JAMES PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county. In compliance with the above order,

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath ed to make immediate payment to obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of Administra ion on the estate of Mrs. Ellizabeth Harri on, 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. o the subscriber, on or before the twentieth day of May next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this ninth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

JOSEPH GRAHAM, Adm'r. of Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison, dec'd.

The Baltimore American will please nsert the above and charge this office.

MARYLAND:

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, October Torm, A. D. 1832. ON application of Joseph Turner and Elias Hopkins, Executors of Sarah Hooper, late of Talbot county deceased, it is ordered creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they 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.
Intestimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceed

L.S. lings of Talbot county Orphans' hand, and the seal of my office af fixed, this 9th day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-two. Test,

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

In compliance with the above order

the estate of Sarah Hooper, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims a gainst the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or fore the 20th day of May next, or they may o therwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 9th day of November, A. D. eighteen hun-

dred and thirty-two.

JOSEPH TURNER, and ELIAS HOPKINS, Ex'rs. John Hu
of Sarah Hooper, dec'd. of Sale. nov 19

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having commenced the Mercantile business, under the firm of BV order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at Public Sale, at HOPRINS & EDMONDSON. the stand formerly occupied by Edward S.

lopkins, beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally that they have just returned from Baltimore, with an extensive DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

such as Domestic Plaids, Muslins, Flannels Cassinets, Vestings, Circassians, Ladies wortsed, Cotton and Lambs Wool hose, Gloves, &c. with a complete assortment of

CALICOES of the newest style; together with a large assortment of

GROCERIES.

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE. with many fancy articles, all of which has been selected with care, and will be sold low for eash, Feathers, Rags, Quills, &c. &c.
EDWARD S. HOPKINS,
WILLIAM EDMONDSON. Easton, Nov. 13 Sw

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE.

No 113, Baltimore-street, lucky Sylvester." has sold within three months FOUR PRIZES of 30,000 2 of \$25,000 and

And not a week passes but Sylvester sells ment a few insertions in their valuable pathe Capitals, and pays them in Specie on demand.

Orders sent by mail to Sylvester will meet with the most prompt and confidential

attention.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, Class
No. 16, for 1832, to be drawn on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, 1832.

The all Lucky ever fortunate SYLVES. TER had the pleasure of selling the following comfortable prizes in the 13th Class Virginia State Lottery, drawn October 26th.
Combination 42 45 54 half ticket do \$3.000

Do 2 31 44 quarter do do 1,000 And in the 39th Class New York Lottery, Combination do 10 23 40 prize of \$1,000 Also several others of lesser denomination, all of the above prizes tickets were sent to our numerous correspondents in different sections of the Union.

This is sufficient proof that all orders should be addressed to

S. J. SYLVESTER.

REMOVAL.

MISS MARY BROWN. RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public generally that she has removed her

MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE

to the house formerly occupied by T P. Smith. Esq. She invites her former customers and friends, to call and view her new assortment of fashions and goods, and flatters herself that her attention to her business in all its varieties of Mantua and Bonnet Making will be pleasing to the public. Easton, Oct. 30

STORE FOR SALE.

ry and appraisment of the goods has been made, which (as well as the stock of goods) may be seen and examined by any person or persons disposed to purchase. This opening for a store is perhaps the best ever known in the town of Easton; the room and stand the best in the place—Application to be made to JNO. STEVENS, Executor of William Clark, dec'd.

Easton, Nov. 6th, 1832. N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Wm. Clark, dec'd .- are particularly request-J. S., Ex'tor.

FALL GOODS.

wm. H. & P. Groome. HAVE just received and are now opening a very extensive and complete assort-

FRESH GOODS.

SUITED TO THE SEASON: AMONG WHICH ARE Cloths of various col- | Merino, Cashmere, ours and qualities, Thy bet & Circas-

Cassimeres and Cassi sian Shawls, long netts, & square, a large Baizes and Flannels, assortment. Barage, Crape Lisse Point & Duffil Blankand other fancy Bombazines and Bomhandkerchiefs, Irish Linens & Lawns bazetts. Merinoes & Circas-) White & brown Shirt Cotton Yarn, &c.

sians, a great va-Lindseys and Kerseys,

GROCERIES, Viz: Old L. P. Madeira
Sicily do.
Sherry and Lisbon
Port and Teneriff
Sicily do.
Blumperial
Gunpowd
Hyson
and Gunpowder Black Old Cognac Brandy do Dupoys-very sup. Sperm Oil & Candles. Old Monongahela whis-Cheese-very nice Buckwheat Flour

> Powder and Shot LIKEWISE

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CASTINGS, QUEENS-WARE, CHINA, GLASS, &c.

Among which are complete sets of Dining and Tea China, Brass Andirons, Shovel and

obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot Cut and Wrought Nails, Spikes, &c. All of the estate of Sarah Hoppen lets of Talbot which will be sold at the market of Sarah Hoppen lets of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on which will be sold at the market of Sarah Hoppen lets of Talbot county hath Tongs, Looking Glasses, Cast steel Axesfor cash or in exchange for Country Kerseys, Lindsey and Feathers. oct 30

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of Novemher, just at the Court House door in the town ments the property of the heirs of Thomas Bright, dec'd. adjoining the property of John Hull. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

JAS. CHAPLAIN, Agent. PUBLIC SALE.

the Trappe, on SATURDAY, the 17th No vember, instant, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P M. one negro boy Levin, in the 15th year of his age, belonging to the estate of James Collins, late of said county, deceas-

ed. The terms of Sale prescribed by the Court, are, that the purchaser shall give his note, with good and sufficiet security, for the purchase money, payable in six months from the day of Sale, with interest thereon.

Attendance by REUBEN PERRY, Adm'r.

PROPOSALS

POR publishing a new weekly paper in Denton, Caroline county. Maryland, in November instant, to be entitled the

MARYLAND BAGLE. To be devoted to Agriculture. Literature, Science, Religion, Amusement, Domestic, and

Foreign News, by WILLIAM C. MURPHY,

at \$2 50 per annum, half yearly paid in advance. Advertisements will be thankfully received and inserted at the usual rates. The Centreville Times, Cambridge Chronicle, Chestertown Inquirer, and the Elkton Press, will please give the above advertise-

MARYLAND,

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,
October Term, Ando Domini, 1832.
On application of Samuel T. Watts, Admr.
of Samuel Watts, 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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-In testimony that the loregoing is truly contact the pleasure of selling the following pied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans?

Lottery, drawn October 26th.

Abination 42 45 54 half ticket do \$3.000

Do 2 45 57 whole do do 1,000

Do 13 45 57 half do do 1,000

Do 13 45 57 half do do 1,000

The county of the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans?

Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 19th day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

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 estate of Samuel Watts, 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 6th day of May next, or they may o-therwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.-Given under my hand this 19th day of October, A. D eighteen hundred

and thirty-two. SAMUEL T. WATTS, Adm'r. of Samuel Watts, dec'd. nov 6

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

October Term, A D 1832.

On application of Nicholas B. Newnam, Adm'r. of John Allen, 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 THE whole stock of goods in the store of hibit their claims against the said deceased the late William Clark, Esq. deceased, estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three are offered at private sale on very accommolished once in each week for the space of three are offered at private sale on very accommolished once in each week for the space of the newspapers and advantageous terms-an Invento- successive 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 proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-two

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 Orphan's Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of John Allen, 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 be-fore the 6th day of May next, or they may o-therwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. - Given under my hand this 1st day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-two

NICHOLAS B. NEWNAM, Adm'r. of John Allen, dec'd.

MARYLANDS
TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

October Term, A. D. 1932.

ON application of Nicholas B. Newnam,
Adm'r. of John C. Warner, late of Talbot county, deceased, It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to ex-hibit 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 Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this lat day of November in the real

fixed, this 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-two,

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 estate of John C. Warner, 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 6th day of May next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this first day of November, A. D. eigh-teen hundred and thirty-two. NICHOLAS B. NEWNAM, Adm'r. of John C. Wurner, dec'd.

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tright, o their rted to raction nd tho

THE Subscriber, Rector of St. Michaels Parish, intends opening on the first Monday in November next (the 5th day of the month) a school for boys at the Parsonage of his Parish. The situation of the Parson age, which is about 9 miles from Easton, is pleasant and remarkably healthy, being entirely free from those bilious complaints, which prevail in many other parts of the Eastern Shore. Besides the pleasantness, and healthiness of the place, it possesses other ad vantages, in some measure peculiar to itself, for an institution of the kind preposed. It is secluded, and will hold out to students no temptations to neglect their studies, and to form idle and injurious habits. The dwelling house is commodious, and well adapted to the accommodation of boarders.

The course of instruction in this Seminary will be more extensive than is usual in schools of a similar description. It is intended so to arrange it, that students may be fitted, not only for a College course, but for entering immediately on the study of the learned professions, should they not wish to incur further expense of time and money in a preparatory education. In addition to the branches commouly taught in Academies, viz: the Latin, and Greek languages, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, use of the Globes, Mathematics, History, Chronology, Declamation, &c. pupils will be instructed in Composition, both English and Latin, Grecian and Roman Antiquities, Logic, the Elements of Moral and Natural Philosophy, and the Hebrew language if desired. The subscriber hopes, from his long experience in teaching, that he will beable to render his seminary wor thy of the attention and patronage of the public. His mode of discipline, though strict, will be mild, and such, he trusts, as will not create in the minds of his pupils a distaste for the know-ledge which he designs to impart. His num ber of pupils will be limited to twenty.

Boarding will be provided by Robert Banning, Junr., who has rented the Parsonage expressly for that purpose. Mr. Banning pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to give satisfaction in his department of the establishment, and the subscriber has no doubt, from Mr. B's. well known standing and character, that he will fully redeem his pledge. He feels himself happy in being associated in so important an undertaking, with a gentleman for whom he has so high an esteem, and whom he can so cheerfully and so strongly recommend to the confidence of the Public

The price of boarding and tuition will be \$125 per annum. Should it be inconvenient for students to furnish themselves with bedding and washing, they will be provided for them at an additional expense of not more than \$12 per annum. There will be no other

Communications to the subscriber will meet with an earlier notice by being directed to Easton. JOSEPH SPENCER. Easton. St. Michaels Parsonage, Talbot co. Md. August 16th, 1832 .- aug 21

NEW SADDLERY. HE subscriber takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public generally that he has fust returned from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of



BRASS, of various patterns, and every other kind of plate necessary for his line of business, of the latest fashions from England-likewise an elegant as-

LEATHER. with which, from the attention he has paid to its selection, he contidently expects to be able to execute his work with neatness and dispatch, and to give general satisfaction. He invites his customers and the public in general to call and examine for themselves, next door to the post office. He will sell low for

'The public's obedient servant
JOHN W. BLAKE. oct 2 eow3w

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE AT THE POST OFFICE, ADJOINING

MR. LOWE'S HOTEL. THE subscriber has opened an assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which he will endeavor to perfect in a few days, and

Blair's Antient History Ruddiman's Latin Tytler's History Goldsmith's Rome Euclid's Elements Goldsmith's Greece Keith on the Globes Grinshaw's England McIntyre on the Globes Paradise Lost Tooke's Pantheon Bonnycastle's Algebra Blair's Lectures

Griesbach's Greek Worcester's Geogra-Testament Wilson's do. do. phy and Atlas Adams' do. do. Academical Reader Greek Exercises Huthinson's Xenophon Introduction to do. Horace Delphini English Reader Introduction to do. Vilgil Sequel to do. Luglish Grammars Casar Græca Minora Spelling Books Gough, Pike, Jess and Græca Majora

Smart's Cicero Bennett's Arith metic, &c. &c. Clarke's Homer Also, Slates, Pencils, Viri Romæ Paper, Blank Books, Historia Sacra Lead Pencils, &c. EDWARD MULLIKIN. Muir's Syntax

July 10

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, sissued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk there-of, at the suit of Samuel Harrison, against Thos. Myers:- Will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 13th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. for cash to the highest bidder the following property, to wit:—All the right title, claim, interest and demand, of, in and to one house and lot, situate near St. Michaels and adjoining the lands of John Graham and as can be purchased in this city.

Nathan Harrington, Esq'rs. be the quantity

WILSON BALDERSTON. Nathan Harrington, Esq'rs. be the quantity more or less, the lands and tenements of said Thomas Myers, seized and taken to pay and

interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by THO. HENRIX, former Shff.

satisfy the above venditioni exponas, and the

FANCY AND WINDSOR



No. 21 Pratt street, Between Charles and Hanover Streets, BALTIMORE.

THOMAS H. SEWELL, begs leave to inform his friends of the Eastern Shore, and the public generally, that he continues te manufacture, of superior materials and in the best style of workmanship,

all descriptions of FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS, of the most approved and fashionable patterns.

SCP Orders from his Eastern Shore friends and customers are attended to with the utmost punctuality-and the furniture, (securely packed,) delivered on board vessels, agreeably to

N. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted on reasonable terms. aug 28 Iyear

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscribes being desirous of collecting the Tax of Talbot county due for the present year in the course of this fall, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable propery in the county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every Tuesday for the reception of the same. It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him or his deputies in their respective districts. PHILIP MACKEY,

Collector of Talbot county Taxes.

SHERIFF'S SALE. BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Baltimore county Court, and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of Wm. Baker, against Joseph H. Sands and John Sands, will be sold on TUESDAY, the 13th day of Novem ber next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A.M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, for cash to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, all the equitable right of the aforesaid Joseph H sands and John Sands, of, in and to, a parcel of land, lying and being in the Chapel District of this county, and known by the names of part "Collens," part "Selby" and part of ther tracts containing the quantity of 325 acres of land, more or less, to pay and satisfy the above named writ of fi. fa. and the interests and costs due and to become due there-

on. Attendance by J. M. FAULKNER, Shift. of Talbot County.

MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE.

LATROBE'S JUSTICES PRACTICE—including the DUTIES OF A CONjuly 24

LOOK HERE.

THE season has again arrived when those persons indebted for Officer's Fees have promised payment of the same, but finding very little exertions on their part made to comply with their promises, I am induced to Consisting of BRIDLE BITTS and STIR- notice them, through the medium of the news papers, that unless punctual payments are made, and that speedily, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of collecting by execution, especially of those persons who havefailed to pay their last year's fees as well as

> the present. I will also say to those persons who have repeatedly promised to pay off executions heretofore, and have neglected so to do, that if the settlement of such cases are not made punctually, they will ere long find their names held up to the gaze of the public, as I am determined to close up my business as I go; my deputies have their orders to be punctual in calling for settlements, and punctuality will be expected.

The public's humble servant, J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. aug 28

TO BE RENTED

For the ensuing Year, THE Brick Dwelling House and premises

where Doctor Hammond used to live on South street, in Easton, and where Doctor invites his friends and the public to give him a denkins now lives. There is a good garden, call. At his store may now be had, among also a new convenient brick stable with granaries attached to it, on the premises. For terms apply to the Subscriber. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Sept. 25

TO RENT.

THE Store-room and Cellar long occupied L by Jenkins & Stevens and at present by Samuel Mackey-will be rented on moderate terms. This stand for the Mercantile Business is inferior to none in our Town; 'tis central, being directly opposite the Court House and has been very long used for that purpose. Possession will be given 1st November 1832. For terms apply to A. Graham or Mrs. Eliza-

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his has Removed from No. 57 Smith's, to No. 9 ed, (Negroes and Goods in the Store except Light street wharf, a few doors from Pratt ed) consisting of Household and Kitchen fur has Removed from No. 57 Smith's, to No. 9 street, where he manufactures, and offers for sale, viz:

3000 feet WOVEN WIRE, suitable for Rolling and Standing Screens for Merchant Harness, one Gig and Harness, one Wag-2000 ditto POWDER, PAPER MOULDS.

250 dozen SIEVES, RIDDLES, assorted 500 lbs annealed WIRE, suitable for Brush

100 setts 13 and 15 inch Fan wheels. Together with WHEAT FANS, Wire Safes, corn and sand SCREENS, STRAW

CUTTERS, made of the best materials. N. B. Country merchants and others, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell as low

The Richmond Whig, Petersburg Intelli-gencer, Frederick Town Herald, Easton Whig, Lynchburg Virginian; Winchester Republican will please to copy the above to the amount of I dollar each, forwarding a paper and charge American office.

A CARD.

WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the A owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virgin-is, 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.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being anxious to close his L business here, respectfully requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment to Philip Francis Thomas, Esq. who s authorised to receive the same; those who neglect this notice, must not expect to be in-dulged. LAMBERT REARDON.

LAMBERT REARDON & SON. No. 153 Baltimore Street.

HAVE just opened a general assortment of FALL GOODS, CONSISTING OF

French, British & Domestic. Their stock is entirely fresh and will be offered at a very small advance, by the piece or otherwise. Orders from their friends and former customers attended to with care and on he best terms. Baltimore, Oct 9-16 tf

WM. W. HIGGINS AS just received from Philadelphia and

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY. Easton, Oct 16

> FOR ANNAPOLIS, Cambridge and Easton.

The Steam Boat MA-RYLAND leaves Baltimore on every 'TUES-DAY and FRIDAY morning, at 7 o'clock for the above places, from her usual place of starting, lower end of Dugan's wharf; and returns on Wednesdays and Saturdays, leaving Easton for Cambridge and Annapolie at 7 o'clock, A. M.

Passage to Annapolis \$1.50; to Cambridge or Easton, \$2.50; shildren under 12 years of nge half price.
N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners. LEMUEL G. TAYLOR,

Oct. 6-23

@ NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Montgomery

County as a runaway, a NEGRO BOY who calls himself William Gipson, he is about 12 he was born free, and that his parents at this time reside in the City of Washington. The owner of the above described boy is requested to come prepared to release him otherwise he will be discharged according to law. WM. O'NEALE, jr. Sh'fl.

of Montgomery County, Md.

FOR SALE OR RENT. Good Brick House and Lot in the town A of St. Michaels. Possession given immediately .- Apply to

SAMUEL TENANT. Oct. 30th 1832

PAPER. 125 Reams Imperial Printing PAPER 70 do extra do 150 do Super Royal do do do

1000 do common and fine Medium Print Retrea 25 blue do fine white Letter do do do do common do do fine blue de 96 96 do assorted 32 do blue (water lined) Letter do blue lined Cap do do 70 do cemmon 40 do fine

1200 lbs. Binders Boards 2000 do Band Box do. For sale by OTIS SPEAR, No. 4 South Charles-street, Baltimore.

oct 17-30 WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAI-LORS, to whom constant employment and

good wages will be given. Apply to

JAMES L. SMITH.

Easton, Md. Oct. 23d, 1832. (G) 3w

N. B. A little CASH from persons indebted to me, would be thankfully received. J. L. S.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphans' court of Talbot county, will be sold at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of the present month (November) at the late residence THE Subscriber respectfully informs his of William Clark, Esq. dec'd. in the town of friends and the public generally that he Easton, all the personal estate of said deceasniture-fifteen shares of stock in the Branch Bank at Easton, seven shares of stock in the Steamboat Maryland, one Coachee and gon, one cart, one dray,



cows, A parcel of Posts, Scantling, Plank and vari ous other articles too tedious to mention.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, by the

purchaser or purchasers giving notes with ap proved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, for all sums of and under five dollars the cash must be paid. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by JOHN STEVENS, Executor of Wm. Clark, deceased.

2w N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Wm. Clark, dec'd, are particularly request-ed to make immediate payment.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

E. MYNARTS, Portait and Minia-M. E. MYNARTS, Portate informs the ture Painter, respectfully informs the public, that he has returned to Easton and duties of her seminary, until the 24th inst. expects to remain here but a short time; he roposes to teach the art of Painting Fruit, Flowers and Birds in S lessons, equal if not superior to any that has been taught here before on lower terms; his room will be open next Wednesday in the House formerly occupied by Mr. C. Brown, where specimens of his Painting may be seen. Easton, Oct. 30

ADVERTISEMENT.

young lady, who has just finished her edacation with a view to qualifying hersel for the instruction of others and is deemed fully capable of teaching Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, would be glad to commence immediately her intended occupation in a private family and for a moderate salury. An application ad-dressed to the Editor of this paper would receive immediate attention and all requisite tesimonials of character and capacity would be

BY HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE HOWARD, Governor of Maryland: a proclamation.

ATHEREAS, in all Christian communi ties, there is a prevalent and proper feeling amongst the people to join in simultaneous acts of Worship and Thanksgiving and as the late awful visitation of disease a fords a fit opportunity for returning thanks to Almighty God for his great mercy in mitigating the ravages of the Destroying Angel, and partially removing the pestilence from us— and as we must be fully sensible how precarious our tenure is, and the uncertainty of the return of the dreadful scourge, we are drawn to reflect that our only dependence is upon Him who created and sustains us. Now therefore, I, GEORGE HOWARD, Governor of the state of Maryland, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, do most earnestly invite the people of this state to set apart THURSDAY, the 15th day of November next, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving for past mercies, and of Prayer for the continu-

ance of Almighty protection to us. Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Mary land, this thirteenth day of Octo-ber, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two. GEO. HOWARD.

THOS. CULBRETH, To be published in all the papers in

nov 6

SHERIFF'S SALE. BY virture of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered by the clerk there-of, at the suit of John Arringdale, use of Nich-STABLE; with a collection of forms for ONVEYANCING—FOR SALE AT THIS OF STABLE and the committed, a cassinett roundabout and linen pantaloons.—He says ber inst. between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, for cash to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, all that farm or plantation, where Levin Millis, Jr. resides, consisting of the following tracts or part Yard in Easton; possession will be given im-of tracts of land, to wit:—part of a tract of mediately.—Apply to the Editor, with whom land called Fork, part cf a tract of land called the terms are left Hesley, and part of other tracts containing 190 acres of land more or less-also, an adjoining tract of land called Forest & Dike. containing the quantity of 113 acres of land more or less, the lands and tenements of said Millis, to pay and satisfy the above named writ of vendi. expo. and the interest and costs

due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County, on the 17th day of October, 1832, by Thomas Baily, Esq. a Justice of Baltimore County of Baltimore tice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a Coloured WOMAN, claiman who calls herself REBECCA WARD, says fidavit. she was born free. Said colored Woman is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 51 inches high, has a scar on the right knee, occasioned by a cut. Had on when committed, a salmon colored bombazin frock, white linen apron, blue it is further and yellow handkerchief, and old pair of shoes.

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

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden, Baltimore County Jail. oct 29-nov. 6

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county on the 23d day of October, 1832, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself WILLIAM NOR-MAN, says he was born free. Said colored man, is about thirty years of age, five feet ten inches high; has a scar on the right cheek, ocfore finger, occasioned by a cut. Had on pantaloons, grey cassinet vest, white fur bat, muslin shirt, fine leather boots, and white yarn stockings.

The owner of the above described negro nan, is requested to come forward, prove pro perty, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be discharged according to law. DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore city and county Jail nov 6

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That if the taxes due to the Town of Eas-on, for 1832, are not paid before the 2nd Mon in November next, no further indulgence will be given; but property will be sold for the payment thereof without respect to per

RICHARD C. LAIN, Agent for Collector. Oct. 30th 1832

CORN & PORK WANTED. THE Trustees of the Poor for Talbot coun ty wish to purchase a quantity of CORN and PORK; sealed proposals to furnish, stating the price, quantity and quality will be received until the 10th of November next.—

By order of the board of Trustees W. A. F. C. KEMP, Overseer.

Proposals to be left at the Poor House.

FEMALE ACADEMY.

RS. SCULI, has determined, under existing circumstances, not to resume the occupation of instructing youth. She render, her sincere thanks to the patrons of her school, for the liberal support afforded, and promisess to adhere strictly to their interest. sept 18

NEW FALL GOODS.

TUST received from Baltimore and now pening a handsome assortment of FLANNELS, CASSINETTS, BLAN-KETS, CALICOES, & MUSLINS, Together with a good assortment of

GROCERIES, & C. All of which will be sold low for Cash. EDW'D. S. HOPKINS.

FOR RENT, AND possession either immediately or a the commencement of the next year,

That commodious house and garden That commodious house and garden, on Dover street, lately occupied by Dr. Worrell. The whole premises will be put in good repair.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Sept. 11

PETER W. WILLIS.

Denton, Maryland:-Offers his services to his friends and old customers, and the public generally:-He will repair, at the shortest possible notice, all binds of clocks and watches and jewelry: all sons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well of which will be warranted to perform. "CHAINS, KEYS and SEALS."

N. B. Persons having clocks in the country, will be waited on at their residence. Charges reasonable. February 21, 1832.

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL MACKEY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed his store to the stand formerly occupied by Green and Reardon, next door to the store of the late William Clark, and directly opposite the Court House. He has just returned from Philadelphia & Baltimore, and is now opening

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

mitable to the present and approaching season selected by himself with great care from the

For Sale or Rent. THE subscribers will sell or rent their Tan

HOLLYDAY & HAYWARD.

Office of the Commissioners under the Act to carry into effect the Convention with France.
WASHINGTON CITY, 18th Sept. 1832. ORDERED, That all persons having claims under the Convention between the United States and His Majesty the King of the French, concluded on the 4th of July, 1831, do file memorials of the same with the Secretary of the Board. Every memorial so filed, must be addressed to the Commissioners; it must set forth minutely and particularly the facts and circumstances whence the right to prefer such claim is derived to the claimant, and it must be verified by his af-

And in order that claimants may be apprised of what the Board now considers necessary to be averred in every such memorial, before the same will be received and acted on,

Ordered, That in every such memorial it shall be set forth,

1. For and in behalf of whom the claim is 2. Whether the claimant is a citizen of the United States of America; and if so, whether he is a native or naturalized, and where is now his domicil; if he claims in his own right, then whether he was a citizen when the claim had its origin, and where was then his domicil; or if he claims in the right of anoth er, then whether such other was a citizen when the claim had its origin, and where was then, and where is now, his domicil.

3. Whether the entire amount of the claim does now, and did at the time when the clain had its origin, belong solely and absolutely to the claimant; and if any other person is o has been interested therein, or in any part thereof, then who is such other person, and casioned by a burn, and a scar on his left what is, or was, the nature and extent of his interest; and how, when, by what means, and when committed a brown lindsey coatee and for what consideration the transfer of rights or interest, if any such were, took place between

the parties.

4. Whether the claimant, or any other who may at any time have been entitled to the amount claimed, or any part thereof, hath ever received any, and if any what sum of money or other equivalent as indemnifica tion for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which the claim is founded; and if so, when, and from whom, the same was re-

And that time may be allowed to the claimants to prepare and file the memorials above mentioned, it is further

Ordered, 'That when this Board shall close the present session, it will adjourn to meet a-gain upon the third Monday of December next, at which time it will proceed to decide whether the memorials which may have been filed with the Secretary are in conformity to the foregoing orders, and proper to be received for examination, and to transact any to be given in the journals authorized to pub-lish the laws of the United States.

By order of the Board,

J. E. FROST, Sec. this office for payment.

LAND FOR SALE.

President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, will offer for when she will be found again in the pleasing sale, at public auction, at the front door of the Court-house of Talbot county, on TUESDAY the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-two. between the hours of one and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that part of a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, near Choptank Riv. er, called Marsh Land, which was devised to William Martin by his father, Henry Martin, and conveyed by William Martin to James Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain, to the said President, Directors and Company, containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty.

five acres of land more or less. The Sale will be on a credit of six months for one half of the purchase money, and twelve months for the residue thereof, interest on the whole from the day of sale that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of six months one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; and at the end of twelve months, the residue of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid.—The purchaser will be required to give Bond, with approved se curity, for the payment of the purchase mo ney and interest as aforesaid-after the payment of the purchase money and interest, Deed will be made to the purchaser and not

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton

may 1st, 1832. \$350 NEGROES Wanted.

Branch Bank, Easton, &

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 to give me a call, as I am permanently settled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come in to market.

All communications promptly attended to, Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency 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.

TRUSTEE'S SALE. VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable Judges of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity; the subscriber as I ruslee will offer at Public Auction on TUES-DAY, the 13th of November next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, 'Talselected by himself with great care from the latest arrivals at Philadelphia and Baltimore, and southers his means to give him a call at three in the afternoon of that day, a part of a fract of land, called "White Marshes," or "The White Marshes," also part of a tract of ry low for Cash. ate lying and being in the county aforesaid, within six miles of Easton, containing about four hundred acres of land (a correct plat of the same with the exact quantity of acres, more or less, will be exhibited on the day of sale; and under which it will be exhibited on the day of sale, and under which it will be sold) it being the farm held and owned by the late Doctor Stephen T. Johnson in his life time and which will be sold for the payment of his debts. This farm is well situ ated near the head waters of Kings Creek, is laid off in three fields, with lots, and the soil well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn. The timber land is of the first quality and from 150 to 200 acres. The improvements

are a two story Dwelling house, part of brick-with a barn and some other out houses, but all very much out of repair. The terms of sale are as follows, the purchaser or purchasers will be required to give a bond with good security to be approved of by the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale with legal interest thereon. Upon the ratification of the sale by the court, and on the payment of the whole purchase money and interest, and not before, the Trustee will by a good and sufficient deed to be executed, acknowledged and recorded according to law convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, the lands and real estate so sold to him, her or them as aforesaid, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the defendents or claimants or either of them .- Persons desirous to purchase are invi-

ted to visit the premises. The creditors of the late Dr. Stephen T. Johnson are hereby notified to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated to the clerk of Talbot county court, within six months from the day of sale—or they may be excluded from all benefit of the money or moneys arising from the sale of the real estate of the said Dr. Stephen T. Johnson, late of Talbot county dec'd.

Easton and Baltimore Packet

THE SCHOONER EDGAR, A new and commodious vessel having re-cently been built of the very best materials,

tion of the Schooner Leonard. The EDGAR will commence her regular routes, from Easton Point to Baltimore, on Sunday the 15th inst. leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore, returning will leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour. Passengers will be accommodated in the best manner that advantages will afford, at one dollar and fifty cents and found, to or from Baltimore. Freights of all kinds will be thankful-

The Subscriber, grateful for the past favors of his friends and customers, respectother business that may come before it; and fully solicits a continuance of their putronage, that the Secretary cause public notice hereof and assures them that nothing shall be want ing on his part, to afford a general satisfac-tion, in executing any business in his line, which they may choose to entrust him with. N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of The papers authorized to publish the laws of the United States will insert the above notice once a week until the third Monday of Easton Point for the transaction of all business. December next, and forward their accounts to ness connected with the Packet, will be prompt

ly attended to.

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JOHN M. G. EMORY, Trustee,

Copper fastened and Coppered, with a fine Cabin for the accoramodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, is intended to resume the occupa-

ly received and panetually executed.
ROBINSON LEONARD.

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EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

VOL. V .-- No. 11.

EASTON, MD .--- TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1832.

WHOLE No. 219.

From the Baltimore Gazette. This slight ballad is founded on a striking passage in the Chronicle of Cid. The idea is certainly a beautiful one, of the patriotic re-

al Monastery of St. Isidro at Leon. The time rose together. Anxiety was now at its wild the pit was immediately left vacant, but presof the occurrence is during the reign of King Alphonso, on the evening before the great again covered with blood and dust.—The was so near the general entrance, that those battle of the Navas de Tolosa, wherein it is reported sixty thousand of the Mahometans were slain.

Cid Ruy Diaz is a name consecrated in Spanish chivalrous song .- Pelayo is said to have carried an Oaken Cross in the van of his army, when he led them on to battle.—The and spouting out blood, fled howling round the area. But the hand still grasped the have escaped if they had leaped from the box-Gonzalez, so renowned in the ancient Spanish Chronicles, and one of the many ballads concerning whom is given in the splendid Translations of Mr. Lockhart .- On St. Peleyo and the Campeador, see the admirable remarks of Dr. Southey, passim.

THE CAMPEADOR'S SPECTRE HOST. On the towers of Leon deep midnight lay; Heavy clouds had blotted the stars away; By fits 'twas rain, and by fits the gale Swept through heaven like a funeral wail.

Hear ve that dismal-that distant hum? Now the dirge of trumpet, the roll of drum, Now the clash of cymbal; and now, again, The sweep of the night-breeze, the rush of rain!

Hearken ye, now, 'tis more near, more loud-Like the opening burst of the thunder-cloud; Now sadder and softer,-like the shock Of flood overleaping its barrier rock.

List ye not, now, on the echoing street, The trampling of horses, the tread of feet, And clashing of armour?-a host of might Rushing unseen through the starless night!

St. Isidre! to thy monastic gate, Who crowding throng? who knocking wait? The Frere from his midnight vigil there Upstarts, and scales the turret stair;

Then, aghast, he trembles-that knocking loud Might awake the dead man in his shroud: Thickens the blood in his veins through fear, As unearthly voices smite his ear .-

(ITal brethren wake!-ho! dead, arise! Haste, gird the falchions on your thighs; Hauberk and helm from red rust free; And rush to battle for Spain with me!

"Hither-hither-and join our hosts; A mighty legion of stalwart ghosts; Cid Ruydiez is marching ther , and here Gonzalez couches in rest his spear!

* Pelayo is here-and who despairs When his Oaken Cross in front he bears?--And sure ye will list to my voice once more, "Tis I, your Cid, the Campeador!

"Ho! hither,-through our land, in arms, The host of the Miramamolin swarms; Shall our Cross before their Crescent wane? Shall Moormen breathe in the vales of Spain?

"Ho! burst your cerements-here we wait For thee, Fernando, once the Great; Knock on your gaoler Death, and he Will withdraw the bolts and turn the key!

"Prone to the earth their might must yield, When we the Death Host sweep the field; Our vultures, to gorge upon the slain, Shall forsake the rocks, and seek the plain

"Ho! hurry with us away-away,--Night passes onwards, 'twill soon be day; "Ho! sound the trumpet; haste! strike the drum And tell the Moormen, we come, we come!"--

The Frere into the dark gazed forth-The sounds went forwards towards the North; The murmur of tongues, the tramp and tread Of a mighty army to battle led.

At midnight slumbering Leon through, To battle field throng'd that spectral crew; By the morrow noon, red Tolosa show'd, That more than men had fought for God!

From Salathiel.

THRILLING SKETCH. "A portal of the arena opened, and the combatant, with a mantle thrown over his face and figure, was let in the surroundery The lion roared and ramped against the bars of his den at the sight. The guard put a sword and buckler into the hands of the Christian and he was left alone. He drew the mantle from his face, and bent a slow and firm look around the amphitheatre. His fine countenance and lofty bearing raised a universal shout of admiration. He might have stood for an Apollo turned on mine Could I believe my senses?

rould have called on the severest vengeance

made furious by thirst and hunger, an animal was through a door not more than large elength secured.

of prodigious power, crouched for an instant, nough to admit three persons abreast. This certainly a beautiful one, of the patriotic re-taining a regard for their country after death, pulse was irresistable A cry of natural hor from the street it was necessary to descend and a zeal for its rescue from danger and oppression. At all events, it is sufficiently imaginative and romantic.

The struggle was now for an instant life or death. They angular staircase. The gallery had a distinct entrance, and its occupants escaped. The girls of the struggle was now for an instant life or death. They are continue, as long as our glowas now for an instant life or death. They rolled over each other; the lion reared upon his hind feet, and with knashing teeth and dissuffering and death fell on the occupants of paying this tribute; but it will not come unapt Fernando the Great was buried in the Roy- tended jalons, plunged on the man; again they the boxes, who panie struck, did not see that now, being published on the monthly return the pit was immediately left vacant, but pres- of the day on which our literary world, and hand of Constantius had grasped the lion's who occupied that portion of the house gamed newspaper. ing through the dust at his beels. A univergave way, and the body lay motionless upon

"What happened for some moments after I know not There was a struggie at the portal; a female forced her way through the guards, rushed in alone, and flung herself upon the victim. The sight of a new prey roused the lion; he tore the ground with his tallous; he lashed his streaming sides with his tall, he lifted up his mane and bared his fangs. Some escaped unburt—others were but his tall, he lifted up his mane and bared his fangs. Some escaped unburt—others were to subject of this memoir, executed her self. Some with a bound; he dreaded the sword, and came souf the windows to gain a short specific and die injurate knowledge of all the bearings and mustal specific and sites. The subject of this memoir, executed her self. It is the femile heart; and with a more injurate knowledge of all the bearings and mustal specific affections. Some and mustal specific affections for limitate knowledge of all the bearings and mustal specific affections. fing the blood on the sand, and stealing roun

ed cruelty. Even the bard hearts of the pop-

her hair At the sound of my voice she looksilence of death among the thousands around "Thank God! I prohibited Nancy from Me A fire flashed into her eye—her cheek ing to the house to night! she is safe!" burned-she waived her hand with an air of

superb sorrow. " I am come to die,' she uttered in a lofty tone 'This bleeding body was my husband I have no father 'The world contains to me but this clay in my arms. Yet,' and she kiss ed the ashy lips before her, 'yet my Constantius it was to save that fother, that your gone rous heart defi d the peril of this hour. It you abandoned your quiet home!-yes, cruel father, here lies the noble being that threw o pen your dungeon that led you safe through the conflagration, that to the last moment of his liberty, only thought how he might pretone of wild power, 'he was betrayed, and may went home and learned the truth. the power whose thun lers avenge the cause of

tore my hair, leaped upon the bars before me. killed. The father clasped two helpless girls pecimens groce her novels; and some of and plunged into the arena by her side. The to his breast, and left a boy of twelve years of them have not less sweet airs adapted to height stunned me, I tottered a few paces and fell. The lion gave a roar and sprang upon me. I lay helpless under him; I felt his fiery breath—I saw his lurid eye glaring—I heard the gnashing of his white fangs above me.

"An exulting shout arose I saw him rear as if struck, gore filled his jaws. Another mighty blo was driven to his heart. He sprang high in the air with a howl. He drop ped; he was dead .- The amphitheatre thun dered with acclamations.

"With Salome clinging to my bosom, Constantius raised me from the ground .- The roar of the lion had roused him from his swoon, and two blows saved me. The falchion had broken in the heart of the monster. The whole multitude stood up, supplicating for our lives in the name of filial piety and heroism Nero, devil as he was, dared not resist the strength of popular feeling. He steps, showered with garlands and ornaments; them to eternity. from innumerable hands, slowly led me from the arena."

The following account of the Burning of the Richmond Theatre is exacted from "A History of the American Theatre," recently published by the Harpers, of New York:

The house was fuller than on any night of the season. The play was over, and the first encountering the Python His eye at last act of the pantomime had passed. The second and last had begun. All was yet gaity; Constantius was before me.

"All my rancour vanished. An hour past I yet alive, and further gratification anticipated; and have struck the betrayer to the heart; I the orchestra sent forth its sounds of harmony the anticipated some and joy;-when the audience perceived some

as if to make sure of his prey, crept a few paces onward, and sprung at the victim's throat. the pit door, and gave an easy escape to that champion's head in bloody circles. - They fell by which they had entered, The pit door mane, and the furious bounds of the monster the street with ease: A gentleman who escacould not loose the hold; but his strength was ped from the pit among the last, saw it emp evidently giving way; he still struck terrible ty; and, when in the street, looked back again blows, but each was weaker than the one be-fore; till collecting his whole force for a last es, and the door had been reached by those effort, he darted one mighty blow into the li- from the lobbies. A gentleman and lady were mane, and his conqueror was dragged whirl- es, and sought that avenue to the street. But all darted to the lobbies. The stairs were sal outery now arose to save him, if he were blocked up. All was enveloped in hot scorch-not already dead —But the lion, though bleed ing smoke and flame. The lights were extining from every vein, was still too terrible, and guished by the black and smothering vapor. all shrunk from the hazard. At last the grasp and the shricks of despair were appalling.-Happy for a moment were those who gained a vindow and inhaled the air of heaven. Those who had issued to the street cried to the sufferers at the windows to leap down, and stretch ed out their arms to save them. Some were seen struggling to gain the apertures to inhale

in agonies.
"Who can picture," says a correspondent of the body in circuits still diminishing.

"Who can picture," says a correspondent of the Confusion in the vast assemblage was the Mirror, "the distress of those who, unable now extreme Voices innumerable called for to gain the windows or afraid to leap from aid.—Women screamed and fainted, men them, were pent up in long narrow passages." them, were pent up in long narrow passages."
The cries of those who reached the upper windows are described as being heart sickening.
Many who found their way to the street were

ed up, and calmly casting back the locks from Mr. Henry Placide, "we saw Mr. Greene, ex summer, in the production of many engaging curiew, and who of old were wont to grope dup, and calmly easting back the locks from the forehead, fixed her eyes upon me. She still knelt; one hand supported the head, with the other she pointed to it, as her only affisher. I again adjured her. There was the affisher. "Thank God!" ejeculated Greene, about to answer. I again adjured her. There was the struction. "Thank God!" ejuculated Greene, "Thank God! I prohibited Nancy from com

Nancy was his only daughter, just springing into womanhood, still at the boarding school of Mrs. Gibson; and as beautiful and I wely a

girl as imagination can picture.

Mrs. Gibson and the boarders had made up a party for the threatre that evening, and Nancy Greene asked her father's permission to But how can we name in distinctions, or rath accompany them. He refused-but unfortu nately added his reason-"the house will be praciple pervades them all. A spirit never was to redeem him from the hand of evil, that crowded, and you will occupy a seat that weary to promote religious motives, blame-you abandoned your quiet home!—yes, cruel would otherwise he paid for." On these words less moral conduct, and the forbearing, cherbung the fate of youth, innocence and beauty. "I will pay for your ticket, said the kind in structress, we will not leave you behind The teacher and the pupil were buried in the ruins serve and protect you. Tears at length fell on which the father gazed, and over which he ject, without noticing her accurate description in floods from her eyes. But, said she, in a returned thanks for the safety of his child. He of fashionable manners. Delightfully amu-

An instance of the escape of a family is givhis people, pour down just retribution upon the head that dared ——! An instance of the escape of a family is giv.

"I heard my own condemnation about to be pronounced by the lips of my own child Wound up to the last degree of suffering, I tore my hair learned upon the heard and upon the heard and upon the heard entering to the last degree of suffering, I tore my hair learned upon the heard suffered and under the second boxes; his wife with a female friend, in another part of the house. The difference in the second boxes; his wife with a female friend, in another part of the house. The difference in the second boxes; his wife with a female friend, in another part of the house. The difference in the second boxes; his wife with a female friend, in another part of the house. The difference in the second boxes; his wife with a female friend, in another part of the house. The difference in the second boxes; his wife with a female friend, in another part of the house. The difference in the second boxes; his wife with a female friend, in another part of the house. The difference in the second boxes; his wife with a female friend, in another part of the house. The wife gained a window—leaped out and estimated the pronounced by the lips of my own child be a window—leaped out and estimated the pronounced by the lips of my own child be a window—leaped out and estimated the pronounced by the lips of my own child be a window—leaped out and estimated the pronounced by the lips of my own child be a window—leaped out and estimated the pronounced by the lips of my own child be a window—leaped out and estimated the pronounced by the lips of my own child be a window—leaped out and estimated the pronounced by the lips of my own child be a window—leaped out and estimated the pronounced by the lips of my own child be a window—leaped out and estimated the pronounced by the lips of my own child be a window—leaped out and estimated the lips of my own child be a window—leaped out and estimated the lips of my own child be a window—leaped safe. The parent, with his precious charge, followed the stairway, pressed upon by those behind him, and those who mounted on the -he became unconscious, but was still borne along—he was taken up, carried to his bed and melody, by Miss Patty Wilkinson opened his eyes to see all his family safe.

On the contrary, Lieut. Gibbon, of the Na the service of his country; and on the brink of union with Miss Conyers, the pride of Richmoud for every accomplishment and virtuewas swept into eternity while exerting to do all that man should do in such trying circumstances .- He was with his mother at the thestre, and carried her to a place of safety-then rushed back to save her in whose fate his own was bound up-he caught her in his armswaved a signal to the guards; the portal was had borne her partly down the staircase, when opened, and my children, sustaining my feeble the steps gave way, and a body of flame swept

We have been furnished with the following account of an attack made by a prisoner, with intent to murder the Jailor of Washington County. District of Columbia.—Globe.

A serious attempt was made, on Wednesday, upon the life of the keeper of the jail of this city, by one of the prisoners, who had been committed some weeks ago on a charge the desperate attempt. It seems that a small boy was confined in the same cell with this fel low, but being afraid of some violence from the quarrelsome disposition of his adult asso ciate, he had solicited the keeper to remov-

would give a modest tribute to the memor? of whose works must continue, as long as our the affectionate circle in society, which had drawn around her wherever she went, read the

first announcement of their loss in the Bristol From our space, our account of her early If on our space, our account of her early life, and the subsequent writings which were its fruits, can be but brief. But the violet is a small flower, set its sweetness spreads is native of England, was taken an infant to Scot- vellous have been the inventions and discove land, where she was brought up. Her sister, ries in every branch of science, and in all the Miss Jane Porter's little domestic introductors, since the beginning of the last reign, that, tions to her works in "The Standard Novels," if they had been predicted in the year 1760, give several interesting anecdotes of the plan most men would have thought the prophecy used in the culture of their minds there, by their mother, whose venerable name is not held in less respect, than that of any of the most revered of our British matrens; having shewn in herself the best excellencies of the female character, in a wife's, a widow's, a mother's fulfilled duties She educated her children on these principles: and, though neither of her daughters took on themselves the same train of woman's usual destiny, their pens have been devoted to instil from the parental source. mestic affections, feelings, and mutual sensibilities to be cherished, or gen'ly changed from weakness into strength, but in no in stance to be designedly offended. In painting these family pictures, Miss Anna Maria Por ter's pen, we may venture to say, was quite at home! - Her kind, delicate, and endearing spir it, delighted in all the fostering amenities, all-

for the bosoms of her young contemporaries, her knee, and was wiping the pale visage with hight of horror. her hair. At the sound of my voice she look- "As my father was leading me home," said made her pass away her own life's spring and ro, we have a picture, which several amiable and happy women, we know, have since acknowledged to have been the model whence they first sketched the line to secure their own connubial bliss. "The Recluse of Norway," gives us sisterly, unselfish, affection, "in honor preferring each other!" "The Village of Mariendorpt," shows the perfection of filial duty. er, how divide a spirit that with one great ishing love, which should ever abide in the

> this probationary existence.
>
> But we must not leave this part of the subsing, when found innocently gay; but in most striking warning, when they lead to pining age to follow—the boy was forced from the father, ran to a window, sprang out and was safe. The parent, with his precious charge. "Tales around a Winter Hearth," so often compared in tender pathos, to the long celeheads and shoulders of the crowd before them | brated ballad of "Auld Robin Gray!") was set and sung with all her fine voice's affecting

> The year after the publication of "The Ba-rony," the venerable and beloved mother of vy, as exemplary in private life as heroic in our authoress died. From that period, Miss Anna Maria Porter's health, always fragile. became more so; and her sister, with a natural anxiety, which held her as one of the last of her treasures on earth, in the course of a few months afterwards, took her from their home at Esher in Surrey, to begin a little tour for change of scene and air. During March and April of the present year, they were in Lon-don; and there many friends of past times renewed the pleasures of meeting one again, in their dear Anna Maria, whose attaching social qualities were ever uppermost in the minds which know her best—so much in true value, is real worth of heart, beyond even first rate talents, though possessed by the same belov-ed person. Vanity had no place in her char-acter. She thought humbly of her own talents; and still more humbly of the unobtrusive tenor of a life, which in the retirement of her village home, she had long dedicated to the Christian's silent walk of 'charity with all hu man beings, in thought, word, and deed!' In of assault and battery. Not a word had pass ed between the keeper and this prisoner, nor the course of their purposed tour, the sisters had the slightest provocation been given for the Bristol on the 28th of May, where their brother, Dr. Porter, resides as a physician. Miss A. M. Porter was taken ill of a fever on the 3d of June, which in spite of his ut most skill, and that of another professional

"The triumphs of Science and Art."-Under this title the Liverpool Times has an interesting article, illustrative of the rapid strides in the march of improvement which have been accomplished during the present age. These "triumphs" have become so familiar and common, that it is only by compara British authoress, the admiring perusal of ing the existing state of things with that which prevailed even less than balf a century ago,

been the achievements of science and art within the last three quarters of a century, that it is really difficult to fix any limits to their fusmall flower, yet its sweetness spreads far as not merely requiring an immense extent or he ross. Miss Anna Maria Porter, though a difficult application of power. And so mardeserved to rank with the Arabian story of the

erection of Aladdin's palace in a single night. When the pack horse with his bell was the only means of conveying merchandise through the land, and when the carrier conducted his the land, and when the carrier conducted his string of horses along tracks always made to pass over the summit of the very highest hills, the vision of a modern mail coach glancing through our valleys, on roads nearly as smooth and level as a bowling green, and conveying and level as a bowling green, and conveying and passengers at the rate of 11 or 12 the road; fourth, unruly because 6th methods. goods and passengers at the rate of 11 or 12 the road; fourth, unruly horses; fifth, meeting miles an hour, would have been regarded as other horses. Not one of these dangers exist the work of some supernatural beings, not on the railway, and therefore it is difficult to chogged with the incumbrance of mortal clay. limit the speed at which we may travel with A man who should then have imagined that a safety. distance of four hundred miles could have been performed in forty hours without difficulty or danger, would have been thought wort y of a place amongst the philosophers of Laputa.

A spinner at his wheel, twisting and twirl-

of yarn, would have gazed at the interior of a modern spinning mill—where thousands of spindles are whirled with incredible velocity, ulace, accustomed as they were to the sacrification of life, were roused to honest curses. The so scorched or burnt as to die in consequence, as sign from the emperor. But Nero gave no sign and some were crushed to death under foot after reaching the outer door.

Add to this mass of suffering; the feelings of life; and, most especially, those to be shewn at the domestic hearth. Of such, were the wives, the domestic hearth. Of such, were the wives, the mothers, the daughters, the daughters, the daughters, the daughters, the sisters, the fields, in her novels; from that swert tale of friends who had gone to the house that night, of the rearly youth, "The Hungarian Brothers," her early youth, "The Hungarian Brothers," the last of her works.

Such rushed half fastic to the spot with the crowd of the citizens from all quarters—while the tolling bells sounded the kuell of death to the heart of the father or mother whose child had been permitted to visit the theatre on that night of horror.

blinded with light and fancy himself in the ha of Pandemonium, lit up 'by subtle magic. with blazing cressets of naphta and asphaltos If he could understand that these brilliant stars of light proceeded from an invisible vapor which circulated for miles under the streets he would be only the more perfectly convinc ed that he had gone prematurely into the low er world.

Since the invention of printing, the power of man to disseminate knowledge, has been in creased almost beyond calculation. Even within the last thirty years a prodigious aug mentation has taken place in this power. Before the improvement of Earl Stanhope, f om human heart, with regard to all its relations, in 3 to 400 sheets might be printed per hour at the press; the steam press which now works the Times newspaper, prints four thousand sheets per hour, or more than a sheet per second. It may be easily proved, that to write by hand the number of newspapers circulated by the Times, daily, would require a million and a half scribes; yet, they are printed with ease by two dozen men. Such is the effect of skillful division of labor, that a debate of eight or ten hours duration in the House of Commons, may be fully and ably reported, printed, and published so as to be read in London, within three or four hours after its ermination, and sixty miles distance from the metropolis, before the speakers of the previous night have risen from their beds.

In navigation, as in printing, invention slumbered for centuries, and then suddenly awoke in the wondrous steam vessel. Steam pavigagation is probably yet in its infancy, yet i has already effected an astonishing extension of intercourse between all parts of the British Isles, the widely separated towns and territories of the United States and several of the countries of Europe. It was not uncommon dozen years ago, to wait in this port for lays and even weeks before a vessel could sail to Ireand; and often have vessels been detained in the Channel days and even weeks by calm or adverse winds. By the steam pack els we pass daily and with certainty in a sin gle night from Liverpool to Dublin and they operate as bridges connecting the sister island with England Calms do not retard their with England Calms do not retard their and his family, and then fired the building flight over the waves; adverse tides and winds. which was reduced to ashes. 'The writer of though they somewhat impede, cannot arrest their progress. Instinct with power, they walk the waters like a thing of life By their aid the voyage to India will probably be made ere many years have elapsed, scarcely a more formidable thing than a journey from London to Scotland was a century ago.

Such are a few of the more striking invenions and improvements of modern times .-Yet invention is not exhausted. These seem to be but the commencement of an endless series; and the late experiments of locomotive carriages on our railway, gives us quite a new idea of what science and art may yet do to quicken the transport of travellers and goods through the land Though the idea of mov my child. But to see him hopelessly doomed, the man whom I had honored for his noble qualities, whom I had even loved, whose orime was at the worst but the crime of giving way to the strongest temptation that can bewilder the heart of man, to see this noble in gay to the strongest temptation that can bewilder the heart of man, to see this noble in gay to the strongest temptation that can bewilder the heart of man, to see this noble in gay to the strongest temptation that can bewilder the heart of man, to see this noble in gay to the strongest temptation that can bewilder the heart of man, to see this noble in gay to the strongest temptation that can bewilder the heart of man, to see this noble in gay to the strongest temptation that can be wilder the heart of man, to see this noble in gay to the strongest temptation that can be wilder the heart of man, to see this noble in gay that the dear of mover in the distinguish it from a that of another professional through the land. Though the land that of another cells in garding the professional through the land that of another cell in garding the land the can be called in in the land that of another cell in garding the land that of another cell in garding the land that of another cell in garding the land that of an

an additional weight, was a hold conception; the first essays were clumsy, and unpromising, and even up to the present time, a machino

ses, and driven by the most desperate cosch-men over the smothest roads in England Upwards of thirty miles per hour! - Let us seeat this rate we reach Manchester in an hour, Birmingham in three hours, London, Edinburgh, or Glasgow, in six hours, and you may tle discon fort as if you were sitting in your arm chair, reading a volume of the Diamond Poets, that we can properly appreciate their merit and value. The Times says—

Whether the caricatures which represent a steam engine as flying like a balloon through without being disturbed by a single jolt; nay. I believe it would not be difficult to write. the air, shall ever become anything more than a caricature may be doubted; but such have will soon be nearly useless to take up a book will soon be nearly useless to take up a book for so short a journey as one or two hundred

But if a speed of thirty miles an hour has already been attained, what good reason is there that we should not in process of time accomplish sixty miles per hour? Nay, why should we stop there? I am not bold enough to anticipate the time when coaches will supercede the telegraph, but I may reasonably expect to see them leaving the carrier pigeon

On a well constructed railway, like that between Liverpool and Manchester, there is less danger in moving at the rate of 30 miles per hour than there is in travelling at the rate of ten miles per hour on a turnpike road. On the railway there is not a single turn, and

Tripoli.—The Washington Globe of yesterday morning furnishes intelligence, probably from the State Department, under date of ing the livelong day to make some pattry hanks July 24th, of difficulties between the British and Tripolitan governments, and civil dissentions in the latter. We state the substance. The breach between the Regency of Tripoli and the British, originated in the refusal of the former to pay certain claims of the British Consul, amounting to \$130,000. \$113,000 had been offered and refused. A squadron of British vessels, consisting of two frigates and a sloop of war, were before the place; the British flag had been struck, and the conther the strength of a terrent nor the piping wind, of housen, but nothing more or less than the steam of boiling water, would only have excited his indignation at the boldness of the imposture which it was attempted to palm up on him.

To show to one of those disorderly persons who return from taverns after the hour of curfuw, and who of old were wont to grope through the Egyptian darkness of our streets.

The British flag had been struck, and the consult was only prevented from emberking by sequence of an attempt to levy contributions by the Bashaw, an insurrection took place. Youndhed, son of a deceased son of the reigning prince (Sidi Juseff) was proclaimed Bashaw. A battle took place, without any decisive result, after which the Bashaw abdicated in favor of his son Sidi Ali, and at the last dates, the contention was carried on between make an immediate assault. The British Con-sul General had embarked his family on board of a brig in the harbour, and had politely furnished an asylum on board, for the family of the American Consul, Mr. McCanley. It is not stated whether our Consul had himself embarked.

> Sale of Dr. Vinge's Stud, at Fairfield, Va.
> by Selden & Cleland.
> Old Merino Ewe, 23 years old,
> Medley, filley out of the same, injured.
> A beautiful Medley horse colt, out of the same, I year old, 950 A colt, filly, dropped this spring, out of the same, A bay mare, fine blood, Eliza Reilly, Chesnut colt, 4 years old, 1250 910 A beautiful grey colt, Gen. Brooke, a stallion, S years old, 1100

> > 1250

\$7425

An Arab Stud, out of Merino Ewe, half

brother to Golianna.

Unparalleled Barbarity .- The Chester Couny Democrat contains a horrid account of murder and incendiarism, equalling in enormity, if the details are void of exaggeration, the most barbarous cruelties practiced among hostile savages. The victums are represented to have been an old man and his family, who had some months previously settled in the neighborhood, and the populace the instruments of this attrocious villany. They suspected that these emigrants, though in perfect health, were un der the influence of the epidemic which has scourged the atlantic cities. A universal paner of the desard of contrast ic ensued. The dread of contagion prompted the neighbors to close their doors against the old man and his family, and to avoid all intercourse with them. They were soon driven from their dwelling, wandering about without shelter. A humble mechanic received the dis-tressed family into hi- ho ise, which was surrounded in the dead of might by a mob, who rushed in, murdered the owner, the old man the account states that on the next day might blackened by the smoke of the smouldering ruins, lying exposed to the public gaze." It s understood that the ring leaders have been rested. - Miner's Pa Journal.

A Skeleton made from a It illow Tree. of the first artists in London, according to an order received from a Hindo Nabob, desirous of understanding the structure of the human body, but whose religion prohibited him from touching any thing that had been possessed of life. It was made of willow and pear tree, copied with scrupulous precision from a real skeleton. So exact was the resemblance, that

of the DAY ear of ck, in rt of a ng in k Riv.

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London dates to the evening of the 4th ultimi, have been received via Halifax, by the British packet Lady Ogle, arrived at Boston with the October mail. The Lady Ogle left Falmouth on the 6th, and has brought a Birmingham paper of that date.

FUNERAL OF SIR WALTER SCOTT - The funeral of Sir Walter Scott took place on the 26th of September, when his ramains were consigned to the tomb amidst the unfeigned regrets of thousands. Cards had been issued to nearly 300 persons, almost all of whom at-

One o'clock was the hour fixed on for the time of meeting, and for about an hour after-wards carriages of different sorts and gentlemen en horseback continued to arrive from Edinburgh and other parts of the surrounding The company having partaken of refreshments, adjourned to the library, where they beard an eloquent and affecting prayer from Principal Baird; and a little after two o'clock, the melancholy procession began to move from Abbotsford to Dryburgh Abbey. As the long funeral train passed through the villages and hamlets, one universal feeling of deep sorrow pervaded all classes. Groups of olo were assembled at different parts of the road, and on elevated points from which a view could be obtained. Most of them were in mourning, and many standing uncovered.— The streets at Melrose were lined on both sides with the inhabitants in mourning, and uncovered. The shops of this and other towns were shut, and the signboards were covered with black. Before the body was committed to the earth, the English burial service was rend by the Rev. J. Williams, rector of the Edinburgh Academy. A litte before five in the afternoon, the last offices were performed The spot in which Sir W. Scott is laid is in the north wing of the splendid ruin of Dryburgh Abbey, now, alas! containing a more splendid ruin than itself. Here is laid the body of Lady Scott, and also that of his uncle. The sit uation is secluded, romantic, and quite conge nial to all the ideas of the deceased.

There is little news respecting England, and scarce nothing of interest. Preparations were making for the approaching elections, which are expected to take place in the early part of Januar. From present appearances, there is a doubt but that the great majority of the Commone House will be returned in accordance with the spirit of of the Reform bill, which the good people suppose is to give them a good and cheap government. Ireland is still the scene of bloodshed and violence, to which there is little prospect of a termination.

The King visited London on the 3d of Oct. and several of the Ministers transacted business with his Majesty. He returned to Windsor on the same evening.

The Cholera, though its virulence continues

to abate, yet lingers in various parts of the Kingdom. The deaths were from 150 to 200 per day.
A communication from Joseph Bonaparte

was read on the 3d, at the Lumber Troop reform dinner, announcing the death of his mother, Madame Letitia, or Madame Mere, as she was styled in the days of the Napoleon

DON PEDRO'S EXPEDITION .- Advices from Oporto are to the 26th of September. The troops of Don Miguel had made attempts upon Oporto, but were repulsed with a loss which as estimated at nearly 2000 in killed, wounded Among the prisoner's were a number of Iriars.

tack of Don Miguel on Oporto, the capture of and despots,—the scourges of the country for countries are reproached for accumulating upage a 26 gun ship bound to Lisbon from Goa with generation after generation,—would have been on the unborn the eternal curse of a national about #30,000 on board in treasure, on the a truly royal subject for wrangling among his debt; we, from the same motives of timidity, 21st September, by the constitutional brig kindred, in the midst of which, the people and the same plea of weakness, heap up a Twenty third of July, is announced, and also might have regained some portion of their own

been seen within a few leagues of Oporto, and trifling loss on either side. The greatest distress prevailed in the army of Don Miguel .in rags. Desertions took place daily.

The Marquis of Anglesea, Morgan, and the Ebenazer, Abbnett, with troops for Don Peelro, sailed from Portsmouth on the 1st of Oc-, toher for Oporto, and another expedition of recruits was to follow in a few days. The agents of Don Pedro gave the recruits and petly officers a grand dinner in London on the 4th of October.

The following is an extract from a letter da-

ted Lisbon, Sept. 14: With regard to Don Pedro's cause, it will be successful if any decided success is obtained to encourage the people to declare themworth the risk of a prison or a halter in its at-

24 October, inclusive. It is stated in one pa per that the New Ministry had been formed, at the head of which Marshal Soult had been placed as President. It is, however, officially Ysidro. innounced that the Duke Broglic had not at that time signified his acceptance of the offer which had been made to him to join the ministry, but that'it was fully expected that his an positively reckoned. H. Humann, is an able erned. financier. Should any thing, however, occur

THE PRESS .- An association is forming at

government was making preparation for im sheep, hogs, acres of meadow land, pasture It has established a city of refuge for the permediate war in that quarter. The number of land, and wood land, which he is made by his secuted and miserable slave and proffered him

ments, it is added; that the Prussian Govern ment has demanded of the French that its roops shall be removed thirty leagues from the Belgian frontier, promising to withdraw its own to the same distance; but if the mea sure he not adopted, and if French troops enter Belgium, a Prussian army will also enter

on its side. GERMANY .- Private letters from friends of reedom in Germany, give but little reason to expect that any resistence will be made to the Frankfort protocols either by sovereigns or subjects. The people are represented as indignant, but not by any means prepared for resistance; indeed, the thought of the latter loes not appear to have entered into their

Accounts from Frankfort on the Maine state hat on the 21st ult. a violent attack was made upon the King of Buvaria, as he approached the gates of the city. A mob collected and pelted him with stones, and he is stated to

have received serious injury.

SPAIN.—Ferdinand of Spain is not dead—or was not, on the 22d of September. He had been severely ill; but although not out of danger, hopes were entertained of his recovery Hadrid remained tranquil during his illness but troops had been marched to its vicinity with a view to the possibility of popular disturbances in the eveut of his death, and of a disputed succession between his daughter and Don Carlos. The Spanish armies were retreating from the Portuguese frontiers.

GREECE.-The decree of the National As sembly of Greece, confirming their choice o Prince Otho as Sovereign, have been received in the form of two addresses, one to the King of Bavaria, and the other to his son, which exhibit nothing beyond the formal and compli mentary. According to every account from Greece, the establishment of his new majesty cannot be too greatly expedited.

TUNKEY AND EGYPT.-Letters from Alexandria, to the 29th July, mention that ulterior despatches had been received there from the that Hussein Pacha with his few remaining troops, had fallen back upon Aentab.

Such is an abstract of the contents of these

sums up the whole matter. The rumors of war which very generally prevailed last week have died away, leaving o prospect, happily, of a speedy disturbane of that peace which now universally prevails among the states of Europe, with the exception of Portugal, which is merely a domestic quarrel, and will, we dare say, be settled without embroiting any other power.—The King of Spain, when he was thought dead, only slept, and he still survives, but in a languis

state. His recovery, however, seems probable; but should his death ensue, it hardly appears likely, from present appearances, that any serious dispute would take place respection at issue between Holland and Belgiumbe amicably settled, notwithstanding the blustering of his majesty of Holland. A famine was raging in the northern pro-

vinces of Sweden. An insurrection had broken out at Naples, but was speedily quelled.

It appears by the last European intelligence that the imbecile King of Spain is not dead. His physical powers rallied at what seemed the last gasp, and his worthless existence was contempt. Had he died, perhaps the chance

expected, but in perfect confidence that it of misgovernmentall changes keep alive hope. of the intrepidity to face the subject, view it in His hereditary claims to their execuation, as all its bearings, and commence the hereulean Besides the successful resistance to the at- one of the worst and weakest of a race of dolts task of overcoming its difficulties. Other the dismantling of the fort Aveiro, by a decould be hoped, for liberty or justice; but if a The fleet of Admiral Sartorius had again contested succession had brought men's minds The fanatical demand immediate emancipainto active inquiry, and their feelings and tion. Anxious only to display their benevowas supposed to be weading its way towards interests into the discussion, something Vigo, off which place Don Miguel's squadron might have been gained to the good cause of interests into the discussion, something lence, they would, careless of the consequenwas said to be on the preceding day. A num-ber of skirmishes had taken place, but with kening example of other nations around them, with arms in their hands, and only a choice before them between two evils, both claiming The commissariat was badly supplied, and by the "right divine,"—it cannot be but that the men destitute of shoes and their clothing truer principles and a nobler self-appreciation with blood—and lay it all to the account of shall reach even to the peasantry of Spain, charity. "A rash emancipation of the slaves," As it is, however, the life of Ferdinand is the said Mr. Pitt, "would be mischievous. It death would bring another kind of present evil out of which good may come.

Speculations have been abundant, every where, about the succession upon that event. Ferdinand the VII. has no son. He has two daughters, the eldest about two years old. Her name is Maria Isabel Luisa. The other him at once to the full glare of the sun." These Maria Ysidro, aged 54, and Francisco de Pau

la, aged 48. they think at the same time that liberty is not law, no female could inherit the throne, and our country which originates them, with susnone has since reigned. About two years since, tainment. It is a notorious fact that all the a law was published by Ferdinand, which he families of Oporto known to be constitutional averred to have been enacted by his father in ists in heart were the first to desert the city 1789, with the sanction of the Cortes, restoring but none succeeded in obtaining the public on his approach. They have no public spirit, the order of succession as it stood before the approbation, until, in the year 1817, the Angemoral courage, though, when obliged, by Salic law was passed. The reasons for its merican Colonization Society was organized circumstances, to fight, they behave well e- having been so long suppressed were stated at the time of its publication. According to this with the general government and such of the FRANCE .- Advices from Paris are to the new law the rightful heir to the crown is Fer- states as might take an interest in it, in colo didand's daughter, Maria Isabel Luisa. But nizing the free people of color of this country, according to the Salie law, the crown would in Africa. This Society received the sanc

Here, therefore, is abundant ground for dispute as to the person entitled to inherif the rown, and we look at it with some hope, that the Spanish people may decide against them awer would be favourable. On M. Humann, all, unless as constitutional rulers, deriving who was absent from Paris, Marshal Soult has their rights from the free consent of the gov

It is a remarkable circumstance, at least to to prevent or delay his becoming Minister of American eyes, that in none of these conflicting out violating the rights or exciting the apprefo prevent or delay his occoming Minister of Finance, the portfolio will probably be held titles, are the people so much as named or ad interim by M. Thiers, who also enjoys a thought of. The whole country may be filled with contention, turmoil, bloodshed, and op pression,-from the wrangles of hostile claim. Paris to defend the press. Its objects are- ants,-while the unhappy people, for the pos-1. To endeavor to obtain the repeal of all tax- session of whom the strife will be carried on, es which are paid by newspapers. 2. To re- would be blessed indeed if they could get rid slave-hobling states. To the country it offers proach of a shower of rain. When the Mary pend laws which impede the appearance of of them all. They have no interest in the purnals. -3. To defend the newspapers at points of discord, whether they shall have a tacked. 4. To pay their faces, when fined unjustly. And 5 To support the members of the faces, who may become poor, by pensions and deputy. In a country where the right to govern the right the right to govern the right to gove ern is a family inheritance, the title to that HOLLAND AND BELGIUM .- The affairs of kind of poverty is often as intricate a question these people are again assuming a more pacific to decide upon among claimants, equally worthaspect. There was but little alarm in Belgium less, as the legal niceties of an ordinary suit is to war, commerce was reviving, and the in ejectment technicalities. The pretensions markets very brisk. Still, it is reported, that troops to a heavy amount were gathering on the northern frontier of France, and that the dred houses, out-houses, barns, stables, oxen,

ouster. As little real truth and sound right exists in one case, where millions of people are wrangled for, like dumb cattle, and their property and labor disposed of as carelissly as though it were an ox's labor, as in the oth er case where a plaintiff is made to demand, not only what he has no right to have, but which exists no where but in the lawyer's de-

claration. We hope that some other generation may see both these things reformed, when all governments, kingly, if any such remain, and others, shall be only trustees for the people, not their masters, and law shall be made intelligible and simple, and when it shalf be no lon ger necessary to violate truth, in any case, in order to get at justice. We confess that there are better prospects that the former will be

schieved sooner than the latter. We let that pass now; Law reform is a fruitful subject, which has however advanced but little even in this country where popular rights are best understood. Europe has other calls for her wisest and boldest spirits .-Bentham will be heard and studied as soon as despotism is thoroughly subdued and chained. -American.

From the American Sentinel.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION. -It is true of nations as well as individuals, that im portant interests are often forgotten and ne-glected in the bustle and collision of trifles The transient excitements of party will warm a whole people into fervour; the payment of a ful humor; and profound research.

few cents additional tax on each citize will The Ex President has occasion alarm and excite the patriotism of our first statesmen; while subjects infinitely superior are overlooked. This is burstling amid the cordage when the ship is driving on the rocks.

Among several topics of this character, we ence on this subject to torpor or timidity. In the North, it would seem that a becoming luctance to interfere in the affairs of other army in Syria, announcing that Aleppo had states has precluded the discussion of this subfallen into the power of Ibrahim Pacha, and ject; while in the South, the motives of individual avarice and indolence, which originated the evil, render it permanent. Slave property constitutes at once their riches and their papers. A Falmouth article of Oct. 6. thus poverty, their strength and their disease. It imports to them the strength and happiness which the bottle gives the drunkard; and however dread may be its present evils and its anticipated results, they cannot regard with composure its surrender.

We have ever viewed with reprobation the pragmatical disposition occasionally displayed by the people of one state to their brethren of another; and are anxious that the domestic affairs of other branches of the national family should never be made the subject of ap unauthorized and insulting interference. But this question is a national one, and snooth be so treated. The influence of our black pop-ulation upon the future interests and final destiing the succession to the throne. The ques- ny of the country cannot, consistently with the lictates of prudence or patriotism, be left for lothe navigation of the Scheldt-is expected to cal discussion and local remedies alone. It involves the interests of all, and should be forms a constant subject of state contention; much more frequently by admonition." t lames the enterprize of the Northern States by compelling them to wait on the tardy mothe South, in the train of indolence, luxury, and vice, it has also brought poverty, weak-ness, suffering and discontent. Such are its evils with the present generation, to our posterity it promises an aggregation of horrors from which the imagination turns with horror.

Every one owns that it is an evil-an increawho were decorated with chains and marched of his subjects for a better government might sing evil; all acknowledge that if remedied at through Oporto. A renewal of the attack was have been much improved and in extremities all, it must be shortly; yet none seem possessed and the same plea of weakness, heap up a

heritage ten thousand fold more fearful. That something should be done, is not, we believe, denied. What is that something? nius, in our own conception, than Milton's epces, strike the fetters, from the limbs of the Af rican and place in his hands the means of wreaking on his master the full measure of his hoarded vengeance. They would expose all the south to the horrors of a servile war, give

present evil, out of which evil springs; his would be no justice on either side to give them applicable to poetry, is there so slight a shade, liberty. They are as yet incapable of it." Mr. Wilberforce avowed the same opinion, and Fox, expressing his accordance with Pitt said, "it might be as dangerous at once to libcrate a man used to slavery, as in the case of one who had never seen daylight to expose is a mere babe. He has two brothers, Carlos schemes of emancipation, though advocated by many worthy men, appear to us fraught with the worst consequences both to the mas-The question of the succession is involved ter and the slave; and their very publication in these difficulties. According to the Salie tends to make the south regard the section of picions and prejudice.

Other plans of disposing of our colored pop ulation have been at different times proposed nerican Colonization Society was organized. pass to his elder brother, Don Carlos Maria tion and support of the most eminent men in the country, and many of those who argirecognized as the benefactors of the republic

> public in its behalf. It has been hitherto sustained exclusively by individual patreonage; and has established branch societies in most of the states in the union. It proposes, what is embraced in no crowds our poor houses with suffering and our calendars with crime. To those miserable out casts themselves it offers the luxury of independence, the dignity of freedom, education, peace, plenty and comfort. It has already es-

troops from Dunkirk to Givet, is estimated at lawyer's ingenuity, to set up against his negh all the blessings which liberty and industry stitution, to be proposed to the next assembly been an easy task, to declare pacific maxims, to of these had passed the Chamber of Dephor's farm, in a matter of lease, entry and can bestow. The extended and practical bender of these movecolony, its present security, and future prospects, are not generally known to the public We will bereafter give them more in detail. though the pecuniary support required is greater than can be ex octed from individual patrouage, and the complete consummation of its object necessarily remote; yet its immense im portance and certainty of ultimate success should secure for it the warmest support from a liberal and philanthropic public.

The poem by John Quincy Adams, just is sued from the press at Boston, is spoken of in the following manner by the Editor of the Boston Advocate:

DERMOT MAC MORROGH, or the Conques of Ireland, an historical tale of the twelfth century, in four cantos, by John Quincy Adams .- This is the title of a neat pamphlet of 108 pages, which came from the press of Carter, Hendee, & Co. on Saturday.

Nothing has occurred for a long time in the history of literature, more remarkable than this. A poem; a playful, satirical, fiinished, polished poem, from the pen of the profound and austere statesman, the learned civilian, the deep scholar, the acute politician, the unconquered and unconquerable controversialist! And yet we really have in this poem, another of those specimens so rare and so agreeable in the history of genius and learning, of great versatili ty of talent; the union of the opposites of play

The Ex President has occasionally been known to have wooed the muses, in a few stanzas, but this is his first attempt at any thing like a continuous poem. His friends might well have trembled for his fame, if they had known he was venturing on so hazardous may mention that of slavery. We scarce an experiment, at an age when those who were practised poets in their youth, lose all the fire and force of fancy, and when those who never were poets, cannot acquire the smoothness and refinement of the art.

Nevertheless, Mr. Adams has been eminently successful in this fanciful, but elegant trifling of his leisure hours. He has chosen for his theme the events which led to the possession of Ireland by England in the twelfth century, and has always been the fact, since the days of Eve and Helen, in all conquests and downfalls of man and empires, a woman is the cause of all.

Dermot, King of Leinster, seizes and car turn attacks Dermot and drives him out of the he consents to hold in vassalage under the crown of England. Henry availed himself of this claim, and through it achieved the entire

conquest of Ireland. This outline Mr. Adams has wrought up to a beautiful moral, illustrating the trite, but as he conceives, false maxim, that History is Philosophy teaching by example; an aphorism, which he says has made a greater fortune in the world than it deserves. "History as it should be written and read, is the school made the object of united and equal efforts. It of morals, teaching sometimes by example, but test this truth, says Mr. A. "I would ask the young men and women of my native country, who may charge an idle evening with the perusal of the history which I now dedicate to them, what sort of philosophy would be taught by the example of Henry the 2d of England, or of Dermot Mac Morrogh which resulted in the conquest of Ireland." He adds, with a well deserved sneer, "David Hume, passes for

philosophical historian." This correction of a false notion of the nature of history, as it has heretofore been written, is worthy the attention of a man even as distinguished and as grave, as is Mr. Adams, and he has perhaps, chosen the best possible vehicle for illustrating it. This is no other than the studiedly negligent measure, celebrated in the Italian schools of poetry, but first successfully engrafted into the English lan-guage by Lord Byron, in his inimitable Beppo and Don Juan; the last a poem of more geic, and of surpassed richness in delicacy of satire, fancy and truth to nature. We say no thing of its immoralities, but of its powers Mr. Adams has successfully followed this model-one which seems most easy of imitation, and yet is most difficult. It has been redeemed in the present instance, from every thing offensive, which gives so much point to By ron's satire: for it is much easier to be smart when you disregard decency, than it is to be witty and severe, without being, in the slightest degree, indecent or rude. In no measure as in this, between the sublime and the ridic ulous. There is scarcely a middle ground of mediocrity, and it will either excite admiration or disgust as it is successfully, or unsuccessfully attempted. It is a form of poetry which we have always preferred to all others, the lively and severe, the trifling and pathetic Mr. Adams has certainly been successful in it. There is not much effort at the imaginative or pathetic, but the satire is delicate, polished, and severe, and the friends of the distinguished author have no cause to regret that he has condescended to trifle, with a few of his leisure hours, and has given the results to the

In his preface, Mr. Adams says: -"The subject was well adapted to the composition of an historical tale, and as such I deliver it to the States of both Sexes, the virtues of conjugal fidelity, of genuine piety, and of devotion to their country, by pointing the finger of scorn at the example six hundred years since exhibited of a country sold to a foreign invader by the joint agency of violated marriage vows, have made the most eloquent appeals to the unprincipled ambition, and religious imposture."

LATEST FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

The schooner Mary, Captain Perry, arrived at this port yesterday evening from Rio de Jaother scheme, the abolition of the evil, with neiro, whence she sailed 26th September. Captain Perry reports that on the 25th a mob hensions of any section of the country. Vew- collected in one of the public streets in front ing the question as a national one, it expects of the Theatre, and demanded the reinstatean equal participation by all the states in the ment of the late Ministry. The matter seemexpense and trouble of effecting the desired ed to be lightly viewed by the government, as consummation; yet it infringes none of the no means were resorted to for dispersing the laws, threatens none of the interests of the people, who, however, separated on the ap to remove the free black population—the population of the population that now hangs upon society without feared that the partizans of the Ex-Emperor

The sessions of the Chambers had been prolonged to the 20th of October. On the 15th of September, a discussion took place in the Chamber of Deputies on the subject of improving the circulating medium of the countablished a happy and flourishing community. Ity. After a long debate, it was resolved to It has returned the benefits of civilization and

first declared that the future government age people could appreciate, while the war that the senators should be elected for a speci-The plan is co-extensive with the evil; and fied term, instead of for life. The latter was rejected by a majority of I vote, after a long good state for ascending, and I availed myself and animated discussion. Two senators, whose age and infirmities usually prevented their attendance, turned out on this occasion, to vote which has continued to be problematical in against the passage of a law which would de-prive them of their offices, worth 6000 milreis Lake in 1806. Gov. Cass carried it much per annum.

marantine. The United States schr. Boxer sailed for Bahia on the 23d of September.

Capt. Perry states that the market was al most bare of Flour, which was in much demand; the price was 20 milreis per barrel .-Exchange on London 46 per ct.

We copy the following editoral paragraph from the New York Journal of Commerce, a paper adverse to the re-election of Gen. JACK

THE PRESIDENCY .- We have now a bout made up our minds to expect the continnance of Gen. Jackson in office, if his life should e prolonged, until the 4th of March, 1997 .-Although he is not the man of our choice, we have not so many misgivings on the subject as some of our friends .- It may be, that Providence has guided our destinies better than we, and others who think with us, could have done

Under the present circumstance of the ountry, no man, we should think, would covet the station for its own sake. Storms are gathering in our horizon,-nay, they have almos reached the zenith,-and whoever occupies the Presidential chair, will find himself in circunistances of no common embarrassnient and difficulty. We trust in God that the Ship of State will outride the tempest, and that many bright and glorious days are yet in reserve for the Republic. But to close our eyes upon the present danger, would partake of the wisdom of the ostrich, when she hides the pursuer from herself, but not herself from the pursuer. It is a danger which must be appreciated and met. It must be met, either in a spirit of conciliation or of vengeance .- Gen. Jackson, more perries off Dovergilda, wife of Ororic, who in re-haps than any other man, possesses the confidence of the South, with the single exception kingdom. He applies to Henry of England of South Carolina; and even she would infifor succor, and ravages his kingdom, which nitely prefer him to the champion of the "American System." Having therefore the man of their choice in the Executive chair, the way of reconciliation is unobstructed, and if the North is prepared to do her part in contributing to heal the wounds of the country, we may yet hope for long years of prosperity and union. Under other circumstances we might find the whole South leagued in support of Carolina, from a feelling of desperation as constitution: I manner.

> teresting tract of country, in the neighborhoo of that State, under the above name. It is been attended to in every other city of the U-a point of land, between the Des Moines and nion; the curiosity of the public, which is althe Mississippi rivers, extending from the mouth of the Des Moines nearly or quite to the head of the lower rapids of the Mississip-

The Half-breed land is stated to be in very peculiar condition, unlike that of any other tract within the limits of the United States or their territories. It is not within the or ganized limits of any State or territory. It is not public land, subject to the disposal of Congress, nor is it Indian land. It is subject since to check the many rumors that to no established community, civilized or savage,-yet is inhabited. The town of Keo kuck, at the foot of the rapids, is already growing into importance, and will, at no distant day, become a city. At low water, it is the trans shipment for all the trade with the upper Mississippi. If the northern boundary of Mis souri had extended to the Mississippi in a straight line, it would have included this country within that State. By the Indian treaty of 1824, between the United States and the Sacs and Fox Indians, those tribes ceded to the U nited States, "All their lands within the limits of the State of Missouri," including within the lines of description, this country which the treaty stipulated, "is intended for the use of the half-breeds belonging to the Sacs and Fox nations; they holding it, however, by the same title, and in the same manner, as other Indian titles are held." These half-breeds form no nation or tribe, and do not live together as a community.—The land is said to be among the finest and most valuable tracts in the west.

which we have always preferred to all others, for embodying at once, the grave and gay, the lively and severe, the trifling and pathetic.

From the Galenian of August 22.

DISCOVERY OF THE TRUE SOURCES OF THE MISSISSIPPI. Sr. Perens, May 25, 1832.

Dr. Addison Philleo: Dear Sir-I arrived at this place yesterday. rom an expedition through the Chippewa country on the sources of the Mississippi, accompanied by a detachment of troops under ommand of Lieut. Allen of the 5th Infan

A commanding influence has been exercised, n former years, over some parts of this extenive region by the Northwest Company, and ince its fall, by the Hudson's Bay Company who oppose our traders strenuously on the ines, and supply their Clerks with high wines. o attract the Indian population to their posts Political and commercial power go together and the former is made subservient to the lat ter. Medals and flags are, I am informed distributed by them to Indians living within the boundaries of the United States. Old prejudices are kept alive, and new ones are excited. The strife for furs merges every thing else. And, if it is not marked by the name of Ormsbrewas killed. sanguinary acts, which characterised the lis recklessly, and successfully pursued, with respect to American traders.

Many of the Chippewas on Lake Superior and in the region of Lac du Flambeau still visit the British posts in Upper Canada, to pro cure the presents which are annually distributed there. We met a large party in canoes who were destined for the British posts at Penc tanguishine. And these men would pass Fort Brady, on their outward, and inward route.

To counteract the political influence thus exerted, has been among the objects of the

should be a federative monarchy, the other drum, and the sclap vell, were sent forth from

other parts of the premises. We found the waters of the Mississippi in a of this circumstance to e. '.y into effect, the desire of visiting its actual sources,-a point further north, and left it at Red Cedar Lake On the 18th September, official notice was in 1820. But it was then ascertained that given of the existence of the Cholera in New its sources were considerably north andwest York, and it was understood that all vessels of that lake. I encamped the expedition direct from that port will be subject to a long (with the troops and heavy baggage) at this last named lake, and proceeded up the river remained at Rio; the Lexington and Warren in five small birch canoes, capable of containwere at the River Plate, and the Enterprise ing one man and his bed, in addition to the Indian and Canadian who conducted it.

The Mississippi, above this point, expands into several lakes, the largest of which is called Traverse. A few miles above this, it is formed by the junction of a southwest and northwest branch. We ascended the former, through a number of lakes, to its source, in a small creek; being an inlet into a lake. From thence we made a portage of six miles, with our canoes, into La Bicke or Ibasca lake,-(the latter being a derivative from veritas capal.) which is the true source of this celebrated stream, being at the same time its most northern head.

This lake is about seven mile's long, having somewhat the shape of the letter Y. It has clear water, and pleasant woody shores. It has a single island, upon which I landed, caus ed some trees to be felled, and hoisted the national flag. We left this flag flying, and pro-ceeded down to the Northwest or main fork. A descent of about 180 miles brought us back to our party at Red Cedar or Cass Lake. Vey respectfully, dear, sir, your friend and obedient servant.

HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT. U. S. Indian Agent.

From the Blairsville Record.

The Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, joins warmy in the opposition to our Tariff System. In a late letter to a friend in Alabama, he expresses a wish that all the Anti-Tariff States would pass resolutions for the call of a Federal Convention, to which should be submitted the question, of adding an explanatory amendment to the Constitution. If the Tariff States refuse to concur in the measures; or if they agree to the call of a Convention, but refuse to adopt the explanatory amendment demanded by the South, "we will" continues Mr. Crawford, separate from the Union, and call a Convention to form a Constitution, for a Southern Republic!

The cholera and yellow fever continue to send great numbers to the grave. The interments in the Protestant Cemeter last week amounted to 71, and in the Catholic to 121to any redress being obtained in a proper and total 192. We have been unable to find out the number of victims of each malady, but hope the City Council will take into considera-The Half breed country .- A communication tion the suggestion of the Board of Health, n a late Missouri paper, describes a very in and adopt such measures as will enable the public to obtain the information. This has ways eager for such intelligence during the prevalence of epidemics, should be satisfied The cholera, as far as we have been able to learn, has principally attacked the claves, and persons of intemperate and unclean habits.— New Orleans Advertiser, 30th ult.

TARBÓROUGH, (N. C.) Oct. 30. We note a circumstance which occasioned considerable distress in this place a few days since to check the many rumors that probably pickled oysters were brought to this place and offered for sale-our citizens partook freely of them, and from Friday night until Sunlay night about 40 cases of sickness of the limit of steamboat navigation, and the point of cholera morbus type occurred in this place and vicinity, all of which originated from eating the oysters. Altho' some of the cases were very distressing and dangerous, happily none of them proved fatal-they are all either convalescent, or perfectly recovered .- Free Press.

> POLICE OFFICE.-John Roberts was brought up on Saturday upon suspicion of having robbed the Vestry room of the Church ituated at the corner of Broome and Chrisie streets. The ground of suspicion was that he had been seen parading the streets at night with a priest's surplice. He at first denied the charge, but finally admitted that he had entered the church on the night of the first of November, and taken away the brass balls from the pulpit and reading desk, with the other property charged to have been stolen, which has since been regained and restored to the church. The surplice, he said, had been taken by him from the Vestry room of the church in Leonard street, which he had entered in the same manner about two months since—that he had worn it in a frolic several times until it had become soiled, and then that he had procured it to be washed and restored to the owner, by ringing the bell at Doctor Lyell's house and giving it in charge of the servant who came to the door. These he said were the only two churches that he had ever robbed, and that he found very little in them worth stealing .- N. Y. Cour.

Ou'rage .- On Wednesday evening last, beween 7 and 8 o'clock, some persons belongng in a neighbouring town, endeavoured to orce their way into the house of a man named Morse, at a place called Snowtown, near Smith's bridge, near the northern extremity of the city, against his consent. A battle was commenced by the visitors, and they availed themselves of bricks, stones, and such other missiles as came to hand. A crowd collected, and in the correct the affray, a man by the name of Ormsbee was killed. Two other persons, another Ormsbee, and Morse, were badyears of the rivalry for the for trade, carried by wounded in the head, the latter of which, on among themselves, it is not less ardently, we have beard is since dead. Several others were slightly injured. Mr. Sheriff Mumford and one of his deputies were out yesterday in pursuit of the marauders, but were unable to to find them.—They are known, and probably will not long eade the grasp of justice. They are four or five in number .- Providence Amer-

HIGH ALLIANCE.—The marriage of the Marquis of Abercorn to Lady Louisa Russel, is at length avowed on authority. The wedexpedition, and to keep them at peace with riages and bridal dresses are ordered. The the government, and with each other. The Marquis of Abercorn is in his 22d year, with a ding will take place early in October. Carriages and bridal dresses are ordered. The latter has been a task of difficulty, as the clear income, from landed estates in England, latter has been a task of difficulty, as the state of hostile feeling, among the Chippewas and Sioux, has acquired the inveteracy of a hereditary feud. War parties are continually trespassing upon the territorial boundaries of each other. And fresh scalps have been danced after the indian manner, at Red Lake, at worth, if possible, a higher fortune. The It has returned the benefits of civilization and christianity, for the evils which the spirit of European avarice has inflicted upon Africa. It has established a city of refuge for the perturbed and miserable slave and proferred him in joint session on the amendments of the Control of the country. War is supposed that his bride is cach other. And fresh scalps have been danced that his choice is judicious; that his bride is cach other. And fresh scalps have been danced that his choice is judicious; that his bride is cach other. And fresh scalps have been danced that his choice is judicious; that his bride is cach other. And fresh scalps have been danced that his choice is judicious; that his bride is cach other. And fresh scalps have been danced that his choice is judicious; that his bride is cach other. And fresh scalps have been danced that his choice is judicious; that his bride is cach other. And fresh scalps have been danced that his choice is judicious; that his bride is cach other. And fresh scalps have been danced that his choice is judicious; that his bride is cach other. And fresh scalps have been danced that his choice is judicious; that his bride is cach other. And fresh scalps have been danced that his choice is judicious; that his bride is cach other. And fresh scalps have been danced that his choice is judicious; that his bride is cach other. And fresh scalps have been danced that his choice is judicious; that his bride is cach other. And fresh scalps have been danced that his choice is judicious; that his bride is cach other. And fresh scalps have been danced that his choice is judicious; that his bride is cach other. And fresh scalps have been danced that his choice is judicious; that his bride is cach other. And fresh scalps have been danced that his choice is judicious; that his bride is cach other. And fresh scalps have been danced that his choice is judicious; that his bride is cach other. And fresh scalps have been danced that his choice is judicious; that his bride is cach other. And fresh

EASTON, MI TUESDAY MORNING, NOV.

We give in our paper to day the the Presidential election as far as been received from the several st question may be considered as se only fro n Kentucky, Indiana and that the returns now can be matter Gen. Jackson obtained the vote states in 1828; at this election he bly lose two of them, viz: Kentuck siana. The vote of Indiana he w btain; but without any of them, h greater majority over the comb of Clay and Wirt, than he had in Mr. Adams. He obtains at this votes in Maine where he had but o 7 in New Hampshire where he ha 1828; forty-two in New York wh but twenty in 1823; eight in N and three in Delaware, all of wh 1828.-In Maryland he has lost the unjust division of the Stat ral districts-South Carolina w row her vote away-llis entire re may be set down 49 votes, hi osing Kentucky and Louisiana to

gone for Mr. Clay. This stateme without reference to the increased electors in the electoral college. Mr. Van Buren, as far as we ha returns from other States, will reire vole of the Jackson party, with on of that of Pennsylvania, and ly be elected by the people, by a What confidence can the anti's

im,) will be but 34-cleven of

rom South Carolina, and could

ablic presses, after this. That t ceived their best friends, no man ca ney have done so from ignoran pinion is some cases, is likely, l have done it in many instances, to keep alive the demon of party sp ter those unhallowed passions, ! many of the states, they retain t of the state governments, must be flecting mind, a matter of little The contest, however, is now look to principles, not to men,

parties; and while advocating

ples in the general government, sight of them in our state govern us, in the warmth of party zea we have more important interes the wholesome administration of county concerns. It behooves look to these. In these are cen est interests of himself, his family Have not our local interests suffe all-engrossing subject, the Pre tion?-and what have we profit our opponents lost? They will s ly, notwithstanding they have public is in danger, our libertie country is ruined. They do not they then said, or their present speaks a complacency more tha the other hand what have we gai yea nothing in comparison with to be done. That we have su patriot, an honest man, and a so we firmly believe, and in doin pleasures of an approving conse his individual interests have t benefited, no man will be able to us now look to home. We shall rests more important to be sec which, if not secured, we, an

and our children's children will Large Potatoes .- We have r potatoes, of the lobster kind, n half-bushel, from our friend COLSTON. This is as fine a toes as we have ever seen.

LITTLETON, W. TAZEWELI ginia, has resigned his acat i the United States

THE PRESIDENT'S GUARD .in Philadelphia, speaking of the Washington, was expressing American to behold him. W sation passed, "there he go American, pointing to a tall, personage, passing on the ostreet. "That General Wi laimed the Englishman, "wh "Here," replied the Americ osom with emphasis.

FOURTH ELECTORAL MARYLANI Jackson. D

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We give in our paper to day the returns of the Presidential election as far as they have been received from the several states. The question may be considered as settled. It is nly fron Kentucky, Indiana and Louisiana, that the returns now can be matter of interest. Gen. Jackson obtained the vote of all these states in 1828; at this election he will probably lose two of them, viz: Kentucky and Louiana. The vote of Indiana he will probably btain; but without any of them, he will have greater majority over the combined forces of Clay and Wirt, than he had in 1828 over In Pennsylvania Mr. Adams. He obtains at this election 10 In Delaware votes in Maine where he had but one in 1328; in New Hampshire where he had none in In Virginia, (in part) 1828; forty-two in New York where he had In Ohio but twenty in 1823; eight in New Jersey, nd three in Delaware, all of which he lost 1828 .- In Maryland he has lost three votes, the unjust division of the State into elecral districts-South Carolina will probably row her vote away-Ilis entire gain therere may be set down 49 votes, his loss (suposing Kentucky and Louisiana to go against im,) will be but 34-eleven of which, are from South Carolina, and could never have gone for Mr. Clay. This statement is made without reference to the increased number of lectors in the electoral college.

Mr. Van Buren, as far as we have seen the returns from other States, will receive the enire vole of the Jackson party, with the excepon of that of Pennsylvania, and will necessaly be elected by the people, by a large majo-

What confidence can the anti's place in their ablic presses, after this. That they have deeived their best friends, no man can doubt; that 20th hey have done so from ignorance of public 21st 22d pinion is some cases, is likely, but that they 23d have done it in many instances, to cherish and keep alive the demon of party spirit, to foster those unhallowed passions, by which, in many of the states, they retain the patronage of the state governments, must be to every reflecting mind, a matter of little doubt.

The contest, however, is now over. Let us look to principles, not to men, for our future parties; and while advocating sound principles in the general government, let us not lose sight of them in our state government; nor let us, in the warmth of party zeal, forget that we have more important interests at stake, in the wholesome administration of our state and ounty concerns. It behooves every man to look to these. In these are centred the dearest interests of himself, his family, his children Have not our local interests suffered, from this all-engrossing subject, the Presidential election?-and what have we profited, what have our opponents lost? They will sleep as soundly, notwithstanding they have cried, our, Republic is in danger, our liberties are gone, our country is ruined. They do not believe what they then said, or their present unconcern bespeaks a complacency more than mortal. On the other hand what have we gained? Nothing, yea nothing in comparison with what remains to be done. That we have supported a firm patriot, an honest man, and a sound statesman. we firmly believe, and in doing so, have the pleasures of an approving conscience; but that his individual interests have been materially benefited, no man will be able to discover. Let us now look to home. We shall there find interests more important to be secured; interests, which, if not secured, we, and our children, and our children's children will feel their loss.

Large Potatoes .- We have received 32 Irish potatoes, of the lobster kind, making a heaped half-bushel, from our friend Mr. Morris O. Colston. This is as fine a sample of potatoes as we have ever seen.

LITTLETON, W. TAZEWELL, Esq. of Virginia, has resigned his acat in the Senate of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S GUARD .- An Englishman in Philadelphia, speaking of the Presidency of Washington, was expressing a wish to an American to behold him. While this conversation passed, "there he goes," replied the American, pointing to a tall, erect, dignified personage, passing on the other side of the street. "That General Washington!" exlaimed the Englishman, "where is his guard?" bosom with emphasis.

MARYLAND.

		Jackson.			Clay.				
New year	Henry D. Miller	Richard Spencer	James A. Stewart	Albert Constable	R. H. Goldsborough	John N. Siecie			
Harford.	000	000	000	000	000	000			
Cecil. Kent.	1101	1096	1096	812	814	808			
Upper	123	123	123	139	139	139			
Middle	148		150	157	153	15			
Lower	103	103	105	158	156	15			
Queen Ann	's.	1. 0		1. 600		10			
Queenstov	vn 73	72	73	89	58	3			
C. Ville	179	178	179	185	186	18			
K. Island	26	26		97	97	9			
C. Hill	188	188	188	101	104	10			
Dixon's Caroline.	180	180	130	135	133	13			
Upper	1	aver	age ma		64	6			
Middle	175	176		189	190	19			
Lower Talbot.		ir to diffe.	averag	e 3	3				
Easton	137	139		173	170	17			
St.Michae				196	196	19			
Trappe	56		-56	167	163	16			

Chapel 664 665 668 000 000 Worcester. 000 000 000 000 BALTIMORE CITY. Anti Jackson. 5025 | Johnson Jackson. 5040 | Stewart 4248 BALTIMORE COUNTY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION-1832. The majority for Gen. Jackson in MAINE i not fully known, but from the returns received may be set down at about In New Hampshire at about In New York, according to auti-Jackson accounts In New Jersey In Biltimore City and County (electing 3 electors)

In Kentucky, as fir as heard from Clay's In Indiana (3 counties) Clay's majority

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FOR NEW YORK. [As fas as heard]
1st district, Abel Huntington, of Suffolk. do Isaac B. Van Honten, Rockland. 3d do Churchill C. Cambreleng, 2 Campbell P. White, 2 New Corneleus W. Lawrence, York Dudley Selden, Aaron Ward,* Westchester. Abm. Bockee, Dutchess. John W. Brown, Orange. do Charles Bodle, Sullivan, John Adams, Greene. Aaron Vanderpool, Columbia. Job Pierson, Rensselner. Gerrit Y. Lansing, Albany. John Cramer, Saratoga. Reuben Whalon, Essex. Charles McVean, Montgomery. do Abijah Mann, jr. Herkimer. Samuel Beardsley,* Oneida. Joel Turrell, Oswego.

Nicholl Halsey, Tompkins. Wm. Taylor, Onondaga. Wm. K. Fuller, Madison. Rowland Day, Cayuga. Samuel Clark, Seneca. John Dickson, Ontario. do Edward Howell, Steuben. do Frederick Whittlesey, Monroe. *Members of the present Congress.

do

Sherman Page, Orsego

Noadiah Johnson, Delaware.

Henry Mitchell, Chenango.

Coalition members in italics. From the returns as far as received, we are enabled to announce the election of 30 Jack son republican, and 2 coalition, members of Congress. Of the remaining 8 members we count upon 2 republicans, and allow 6 coalition: of the latter, in Washington county, it is not ascertained whether the antimasonic or Clay candidate has succeeded. Washington, we believe, is the only county in which the coalition between all the factions that the democracy was not complete on every ticket, national state and county .- Albany Paper.

CARROLL IS NO MORE!

On Wednesday morning 14th, the last signer of the Declaration of Independence breathed his last, at the residence of his son-in-law, Richard Coton, in Baltimore city.

The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, in order to testify their respect for the character of one who held so eminent a station in not hesitate, but took sides with the lovers of the national eye, adopted suitable resolutions, liberty. in regard to his funeral. The President of the United States, the heads of Department, in Maryland. He foresaw early that an apthe Governor and Council of Maryland, and peal to arms must be made, and boldly reother distinguished citizens, were invited to attend. 'The following is the correspondence between the committee of the City Council

and the President:-To the President of the U. States: The undersigned having been appointed by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, a committee to wait upon the President and Heads of Departments, and invite them to join with their fellow citizens in showing the last testimonial of respect to the remains of the late Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, have the honor to state that they are at present at Gadsby's Hotel, and desirous to know at what time t will be agreeable to the President to receive the invitation of which they are the bearers.

JNO. I. DONALDSON,
JNO. I. DONALDSON,
ISAAC F. LIGHTNER,
Committee JOB SMITH, Jr.)
on the part of the First Branch. SAMUEL MOORE, FRANCIS H. DAVIDGE. Committee on the part of the Second Branch. Washington, Nov. 15th, 1832.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15th, 1832.

Gentlemen: I am filled with emotions of the most heartfelt sorrow at the death of our friend, the sage and patriot CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLnote of this date. My sympathy with my country, and with the relatives and neighbors "Here," replied the American, striking his of the deceased on this melancholy occasion is rendered more poignant because it will be deprived of the gratifying relief which a par-FOURTH ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF being licipation in the funeral honors that are to be of the government, on the thirtieth of April, MARYLAND 1789. He was elected a second time to this calculated to afford.

Please assure the friends of the deceased that nothing but the most imperious public duty, demanding all my time at this moment could prevent my taking a part in the proceed ings which you inform me have been adopted ness of years and honors, the Patriarch has by the authorities of Baltimore, in honor of his burial. No one estimated higher than I did, his claims, whilst living, upon the gratitude and love of his country: none will cherish more sacredly his memory, now that he is ta- blem of Scottish pugnacity, with its motto, Noken from us by the Great Disposer of the affairs of this world.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Your very ob't servant,

ANDREW JACKSON. Messrs. Jno. J. Donaldson, Isaac F. Lighter, Job Smith, junr., Samuel Moore, Francis H. Davidge, Committee.

By order of the President, the offices of government, in Washington, were closed on Friday, as a manifestation of public respect.

92 92 hereafter-is broken. The brotherhood of Vocal Muchinery of Birds .- It is difficult to glory is reunited above, and CARROLL is re-moved from the love, gratitude, and venerakindred spirits of Washington and his associates, the departed patriarchs of liberty .-Henceforth the Declaration of Independence

THE LAST OF THE SIGNERS IS DEAD! Those tidings, though in the course of nature not unexpected in some degree, will be received with solemn feelings by the American metion. One whose name has been familian in every month for reverance and affection, is, aparted; one who was the sole relic of the days of our fathers-their sufferings, their con stancy, their heroism, their virtues, their triumphs, and all the glories which have succesded, making us and our country the pride and vocal powers, and at once solves the mystethe hope of the world, has been taken away from our eyes, and every American heart feels as though it had been bereaved of some near and cherished personal friend. A whole people claimed the interest of children in his fame and well-being in his life time, and they will join at his death, with one common impulse, in cty, at their meeting on Tuesday last. For the tender and reverential feelings of children for a lost benefactor and parent. Their regrets, though profound, will be temperated the resigned, as of those who mourn over a dispensation of Providence which was inevitable, by dissection alone that the hitherto doubtfully pensation of Providence which was inevitable, and disputed point concerning the anomalous and disputed point concerning forth its the ordinary life of man; of those, who, for and paradoxical manner of bringing forth its their own sake and that of mankind, lament young can be satisfactorily demonstrated. This long sought for desideratum is, at length, should share the universal doom of decay-immortal qualities, clothed in perishable bo-

Deep, sincere, and universal, will be these sensations, and mingled with them, the consolatory reflections that the long career of the il lustrious dead was eminently fortunate. The large estate which he inherited, and risked in ordinary fact, that this animal, which comour revolutionary struggle, while it furnished his youth and manhood with every rational outward form, lays eggs and hatches them pleasure, enjoyment, and accomplishment, conformable to his enlightened and liberal taste, made his old age one of case and afflu ence, of generous hospitality and liberal be nevolence. A numerous and honorable family grew up around him, sweetening the eveing of his life with the purest of earthly enjoyments, the communion of the domestic nearth. And at the close of a career which extended twenty-live years beyond the allotment of the Psalmist; blesed in all personal relations, he sa v himself the object of reverence to twelve millions of freemen, a mighty nation which had grown up to power, and wealth and glory beneath his eye, and confessed him as one of the chief authors and architects of its greatness! Such was his career, and when has the world ever seen another so perfect in its fulness of blessings and honor in life and in

We have collected, as fully as the brief time allowed us for this day's paper would possess the Brown, do from such popular sources as are within our reach, a sketch of the prominent incidents in the life of CARROLL. He was born on the 20th of September, 1737, at Annapolis, in this State, and consequently was, at the time of his death, in the ninety-sixth year of his age. He descended from a highly respectable Irish family, who had emigrated to this country in the wign of William and Mary. At a very early are he was sent to St. Oners, to be edu-cated; thence, after a short time, he was re-moved to Rheims, to the college of Louis Le Grand; and thence to one of the best instituter becoming well versed in this science, he passed over to London, and commenced his jr. will be in attendance. - Cent. Times. term at the Temple, for the study of common law. After finishing his studies and his travels, he returned to his native land at the ripe age of twenty-seven. At this period the discussions between the mother country and the colonies commenced, and were soon after carried on with great warmth. Mr. Carroll did

as one of the most powerful political writers clock, commended preparations.

Early in 1776, he was sent as one of a commission to Canada, to induce the people of that province to join us in opposing the moth er country. The disasters which had previously befallen our arms in that quarter ren lered the mission ineffectual. He returned in June, 1776, and instantly repaired to the convention of Maryland, of which he was a member; and there urging them to withdraw the instructions they had given their delegates in congress, not to vote for independence, at length succeeded. He was appointed a delegate to congress. On the eighteenth of July. he presented bise redentials to the continental congress at Philadelphia, and on the second the same, Mr. WILLIAM W. BYRN, of Camday of August following subscribed his name to the immortal instrument. He was considered at the time, as one of the most fearless men of the age; for he had more to risk, in point of property, than any other man in the whole community, Hancock not excepted.— On the first day he entered congress he was appointed to the board of war, of which he was an efficient member. During the whole of the war he bore his part with unabated ardor, often being at the same time a member of the convention of his native state and a member of Congress; a double duty, which required great energy and industy to perform, but, so ably did he discharge his duties, that both bodies were satisfied with his attentions to each. In 1778, he left congress, and devoted himself to the councils of his native state. When the constitution of the United States went into operation, Mr. Carroll was elected a senator from Maryland, and took his seat in the city of New York, at the organization situation.

In the year 1801, he quitted public life at the age of sixty four-and for thirty years and upwards, has passed a life of serenity, tranquil happiness and prosperity, till in the full-THE SIGNERS IS DEAD!

The Scottish Thistles .- This ancient emmo me impune licessit, is represented of various species in royal bearings, coins, and coats of armour; so that there is some difficulty in saying which is the genuine original thistle. The origin of the national badge itself is thus handed down by tradition; - When the Danes in vaded Scotland, it was deemed unwarlike to selves of this stratagem; and in order to prevent their tramp from being heard, they marched barefooted. They had thus neared From the Baltimore American.

CHARLES CARROLL IS NO MORE!

The last of the Signers is dead! The only remaining link which connected this generation with the past, with that illustrious race of statesmen, philanthropists and patriots, the statesmen, philanthropists and patriots, the feated the foe with a terrible slaughter. The county deceased. GILES HICKS, Trustee. benefactors of the world, now, and for all time signia of Scotland.

account for so small a creature as a bird making a tone as loud as some animals a thousand times its size, but a recent discovery has shown that, in birds, the lungs have several for a number of years by Mrs. Holmes, as a tion of the living, to an association with the sand times its size, but a recent discovery has openings communicating with corresponding air-bags or cells, which till the whole cavity of is sacred to history-part of the mighty Past. the body from the neck downwards, and into which the air passes and repasses in the progress of breathing. This is not all; the very bones are hollow, from which air pipes are conveyed to the most solid parts of the body, even into the quills and feathers. This air being rarified by the heat of their body, adds to their levity, By forcing the air out of the body, they can dart down from the greatest heights with astonishing velocity. No doubt the same machinery forms the basis of their

ry -[Gardiner's Music of Nature.]

The Ornithortomchus Peradoxus .- The following interesting fact in natural history was communicated by Dr. Weatherhead to the Committee of Science of the Zoological Soci the last five and twenty years, maturalists in Europe have been striving to obtain the curcase of the impregnated female Ornythorhynattained. Through the kindness of his friend, Lieutenant the Hon. Lauderdale Maule, of the 30th regiment, Dr. Weatherhead has had the bodies of Ornithorynchi transmitted to him from New Holland, in one of which the ova curious circumstances, ascertained, the extra bines the bird and quadruped together in its like the one, and rears and suckles them like the other.

OIIIO. The first permanent settlement of Ohio was commenced at Marietta, 1783; 1788, the country was under a territorial government, and called the Western Territory, which was afterwards altered to the territory northwest of the Ohio; and in 1802, it was erected into an independent State.

GOVERNORS. 1789. Arthur St. Clair, Governor till the end of the territorial government,

Under the Constitution. Edward Tillin, elected Tuomas Kirker, acting Governor 1807 Samirel Huntington, elected 1808 Refurn J. Meigs, 1810 Otherel Looker, acting Governor Thomas Worthington, elected 1814 1818 1822 1826 Duncan McArthur, do 1830 Robert Lucas. 1832

There will be a protracted meeting in the Methodist Protestant Church in Centreville to commence on Friday night the 23d inst. to continue Saturday, Sanday, Monday and Tuesday. On Sunday a public collection will be taken for the support of the gospel. It is expected that the President of the Conference with several other ministers including Dr. Reese, Mr. Stockton and Mr. Daniel E. Reese

on FRIDAY EVENING, 30th inst. at 61 o'clock. which it is expected will be attended by the same ministers as the one in Centreville.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT. November 16, 1832. \$1 20 a 1 25 Do. best red 1 124 a 1 20 Do, ord. to good (Md.) 1 12 a 1 15 Corn, White, Yellow, 83 a 84 83 a 84

MARRIED On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Storks, Ir. REGBEN F. JONES, to Miss HESTER ANN

this county.
In this town on Tuesday evening last, by

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Of Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of a decree of Caroline county court, sitting as a court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee will offer at public Sale on THURSDAY the 13th day of December next, on the premises, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M, and 2 o'clock, P. M. that large and valuable tract of Land called Arby Manor, containing five hundred and thirty one acres, with a sufficiency of timber, situate in Caroline county, about two miles from Denthere is a framed dwelling and Kitchen, with out houses &c., all in pretty good repair, being the farm held and owned by the late Philemon Plummer deceased, and which will be sold for the payment of his debts. The terms of sale are as follows, the purchaser or purchasers, will be required to pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale, one third in twelve months thereafter, and the residue in eighteen months from the day of sale, the whole sum to be secured to the trustee, as such, by the bond or bonds of the purchaser or purchasers, with such socurity as the trustee shall approve of, with interest from the day of sale. Upon the ratification of the sale by the court, and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money and interest, and not before, the Trustie will, by a good and sufficient deed, to be executed, acknowledged and recorded accord ing to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, the lands and real estate so sold to him, her or them as aforesaid, free, clear and discharged attack an enemy in the pitch darkness of night; instead of a pitched battle by day; but on one occasion the invaders resolved to avail themor either of them.-Further terms made

The graditors of the late Philemon Plummer are hereby notified to exhibit their claims properly authenticated to the clerk of Caro-

FOR RENT.

Millinery Store, for which business it is a first rate stand, having been so long occupied for that purpose and none other. It will be rented low to a good tenant, and possession will be given on the first of January next. For terms apply to JOHN MECONEKIN. Easton, Nov. 20th, 1832

New and Splendid Assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Saltimore with his winter assertment of Lalies and Gentlemen's



BOOTS AND SHOES. They have been carefully selected and consist of Ladies best Morocco Boots and Shoes,

do do Lasting do do Gentlemen's best Caf Skin Boots, do do Monroes and Shoes, A great variety of coarso SHOES, CAPS, &c. He also manufactures Boots and Shoes of the

best materials, both sewed and peg'd. His customers and the public generally are invited to call and view his assortment which is much larger and of a better quality than he as ever had.

PETER TARR. 317 N. B. Those persons who are indebted, are enable me to keep up my assortment.

THE following superior and splendid scheme of the Union Canal Lottery, No. 24 will be drawn on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of December. Fortunes in it can be had, ad dressing orders to JOHN CLARK, Baltimore.

Capital \$20,000, and one hundre l of \$1,000. -UNION CANAL LOTTERY of Pennsylvania, Class No. 24, for 1832. To be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, 1st December, 1832 .- 66 Number Lottery, 10 drawn bat

7	SCHI	EME:
1 prize of	\$20,000	56 prizes of \$8
1	10,000	112 5
1	5,000	112 4
1	3,000	224 5
100	1,000	1960 9
16	500	15400
56	100	18040 prizes \$366,08
Tickets \$	10, Halve	s 5, Quarters 2 50
	eighth	
Fer the p	ick of a	splendid collection
Numbers, ap	ply at	

CLARK'S,

N. W. corner of Calvert and Market, N. W. corner of Gay and Market, and N. E. Charles and Market streets .-corger of Where prizes have been sold amounting to millions of dollars. nov 20

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Balday of October, 1832, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored Man, who calls himself DAVID MORE, or INA four days meeting will commence in the Methodist Protestant Church in Easton, BROWN; says he belongs to Joseph More, Ship Carpenter, Norfolk, Virginia. Said col ored man is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 94 inches high, has a scar on the left cheek octhouse Preaching may be expected at the Methodist Protestant Church, in this town, THIS EVENING, to commence at half past 6 or locationed by cuts, the whole of his left to both occasioned by cuts, the whole of his left lar has been severally burnt, he says when a both occasioned by cuts, the whole of his left both occasioned by cuts, the whole of his left has been severely burnt, he says when a child. If all on when committed, a pair of Fustian pantaloons, light and blue roundabout. Sicily do, Sherry and Lisbon hask Valencia vest, white cotton shirt, and Port and Teneriff of the above described colored man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged Old Monongahela whis-

according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden Balt. City and County Juil. nov 10-20

Marshall., all of this county.

On the 6th inst. by the same, Mr. James A.

Riddawax, to Miss Elizabeth Kirby, all of November, 1932, by Lowis Baltzell, Esq. a stice of the Peace in and for the city of Bal more as a runaway a colored man, who calls the same, Mr. WILLIAM W. BYRN, of Cambridge, to Miss ELIZABETH JENKINS, of this hid belong to Joseph Husbands, on Deer creek, said colored man is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high; has a small scar under the left eye occasioned by a cut. Had on when committed a pair of coarse drab pantaloons, green bombazet coat, light striped vest, mus lin shirt, white fur hat and a pair of India rub ber shoes. The owner of the above describ-ed colored man is requested to come forward. prove property, pay charges and take him a-way, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden Balt. City and County Jail.

FOR SALE OR RENT, Good Brick House and Lot in the town A of St. Michaels. Possession given imme-

diately.-Apply to SAMUEL TENANT. Oct. 30th 1832 .

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of November, inst. at the Court House door in the town of Easton; the HOUSE and improve ments the property of the heirs of Thomas Bright, dec'd. adjoining the property of John Hull. Terms made known on the day of Sale. JAS. CHAPLAIN, Agent.

THE HAGERS-TOWN MAIL PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, FOR

THE subscribers will dispose of the valu able printing establishment called "THE MAIL." It is located in HAGERSTOWN, Washington County, Md. It publishes an imperial boiler, 4 mill houses, 1 currying shop, and a sheet, has an excellent and numerous list of bark shed, which will contain 180 cords.—10

J. F. KENNEDY, Adm'rs. Hagerstown Nov. 10 1832,

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having commenced the Mercantile business, under the firm of

HOPKINS & EDMONDSON. at the stand formerly occupied by Edward S. Hopkins, beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally that they have

just returned from Baltimore, with an extensive DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, such as Domestic Plaids, Muslins, Flannels,

Cassinets, Vestings, Circassians, Ladies wortsed, Cotton and Lambs Wool hose, Gloves, &c., with a complete assortment of CALICOES

of the newest style; together with a large as-

GROCERIES.

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, with many fancy articles, all of which has been selected with care, and will be sold low for cash, Feathers, Rags, Quills, &c. &c.
EDWARD S. HOPKINS,
WILLIAM EDMONDSON.

Easton, Nov. 13 3w

REMOVAL.

MISS MARY BROWN. RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public generally that she has removed her

MILLINEBY AND FANCY STORE

to the house formerly occupied by T. P. Smith, Esq. She invites her former customers and friends, to call and view her new assortment of fashions and goods, and flatters herself that her attention to her business in all its varespectfully reminded that cash is requisite to rieties of Mantua and Bonnet Making will be pleasing to the public. Easton, Oct. 30

STORE FOR SLE.

THE whole stock of goods in the store of the late William Clark, Esq. deceased. are offered at private sale on very accommodating and advantageous terms-en Inventory and appraisment of the goods has been made, which (as well as the stock of goods) may be seen and examined by any person or persons disposed to purchase. This opening for a store is perhaps the best ever known in the town of Easton; the room and stand the best in the place—Application to be made to JNO. STEVENS, Executor

of William Clark, dec'd. Easton, Nov. 6th, 1882. N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Wm. Clark, dec'd .- are particularly requested to make immediate payment to

J. S., Ex'tor.

FALL GOODS.

wm. H. & P. Groome. HAVE just received and are now opening a very extensive and complete assort ment of

FRESH GOODS. SUITED TO THE SEASON:

Cloths of various col- | Merino, Cashmere, ours and qualities. Thy bet & Circussian Shawls, long Cassimeres and Cassi-& square, a large assortment, Barage, Crape Lisse and other fancy handkerchiefs, Baizes and Flannels. Point & Duffil Blank-

Bombazines and Bom-Merinoes & Circassians, a great variety, Lindseys and Kerseys,

rish Linens & Lawns White & brown Shirtings, Cotton Yarn, &c. _ALSO_

GROCERIES. Viz: Imperial Gunpowder Hyson Old Cognac Brandy Black Sperm Oil & Oandles. Cheese—very nico Buckwheat Flour key

Powder and Shot LIKEWISE

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CASTINGS,

QUEENS WARE, CHINA,
QUEENS WARE, CHINA,
GLASS, &c.
Among which are complete sets of Dining
and Tea China, Brass Andirons, Shovel and
Tongs, Looking Glasses, Cast-steel Axes²
Cut and Wrought Nails, Spikes, &c. All of which will be sold at the most reasonable rates for cash or in exchange for Country Kerseys, Lindsey and Feathers.

FALL FASHIONS, for 1832. MRS. RIDGAWAY,

VERY grateful to the ladies of Talbot, and the adjacent counties, for the patronage she has received since she commenced the MILLINERY BUSINESS

in Easton, has the pleasure to announce to ber customers and the ladies in general, that she has received per the last Packet, the latest Fashions from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of ar-ticles in her line. She invites the ladies to call and view her latest patterns for Cloaks, Riding, Walking and Evening Dresses, Capes,

N. B. Mrs. R. has a young lady who has been brought up to the Millinery and Mantuamaking business in the city of Baltimore, which together with her own perfect knowledge of the business, she flatters herself that general satisfaction will be received by those that will favor her with their custom either in the Millinery or Mantua-Making.

TO RENT,

A ND possession given immediately, in Whiteleysburg, Kent county, State of Delaware, a two story dwelling house, with other necessary out buildings. - Also a Store-house and granary, with two or three lots attached to the same. The stand is good for the Mer-

cantile business.

Also, a Tan Yard, containing 20 laying away yats, 60 of which are in good order, 7 large latches, 4 limes, 7 pools, 8 hates, 1 steam sheet, has an excellent and numerous list of subscribers and a very extensive advertising patronage. Its political course has been in favour of the present administration. A fine speculartion is now afforded to any person disposed to engage in the printing business.

It will be offered at Public Sale on Saturday the 24th of November, but in the mean time private propositions will be received and considered.

J. F. KENNEDY, Adva'rs.

H. KENNEDY, Adva'rs.

H. KENNEDY, Adva'rs.

H. KENNEDY, Adva'rs.

nov 13 Sw

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ce Amer-Russel. he wed-Carthouiderable

esirable

NEW FALL GOODS.

JUST received from Baltimere and now o-FLANNELS, CASSINETTS, BLAN-KETS, CALICOES, & MUSLINS, Together with a good assortment of

GROCERIES. & C. All of which will be sold low for Cash. EDW'D. S. HOPKINS.

PETER W. WILLIS.



NA A BA BOR.

Denton, Maryland:-Offers his services to his friends and old con tomers, and the public generally:-- He will repair, at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry: all of which will be warranted to perform. "CHAINS, KEYS and SEALS."

N. B. Persons having clocks in the country, will be waited on at their residence. Charges February 21, 1832.

REMOVAL.

SAWUEL MACKEY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed his store to the stand formerly occupied by Green and Reardon, next door to the store of the late William Clark, and directly opposite the Court House. He has just returned from Philadelphia & Baltimore, and is now opening A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, suitable to the present and approaching season, selected by himself with great care from the latest arrivals at Philadelphia and Baltimore, and saicits his friends to give him a call at his new stand and view his new assortment of Goods, which he assures them will be sold very low for Cash. oct 23

For Sale or Rent.

THE subscribers will sell or rent their Tan Yard in Easton; possession will be given im mediately.—Apply to the Editor, with whom the terms are let HOLLYDAY & HAYWARD.

Office of the Commissioners under the Act to earry into effect the Convention with France. WASHINGTON CITY, 18th Sept. 1832.

ORDERED, That all persons having claims under the Convention between the United States and His Majesty the King of the French, concluded on the 4th of July, 1831, do file memorials of the same with the Se-Every memorial s filed, must be addressed to the Commissioners; it must set forth minutely and particu larly the facts and circumstances whence the right to prefer such claim is derived to the claimant, and it must be verified by his af-

And in order that claimants may be appris ed of what the Board now considers necessary to be averred in every such memorial, be fore the same will be received and acted on, it is further Ordered, That in every such memorial it

shall be set forth. 1. For and in behalf of whom the claim

preferred. 2. Whether the claimant is a citizen of the United States of America; and if so, whe ther he is a native or naturalized, and where is now his domicil; if he claims in his own right, then whether he was a citizen when the claim had its origin, and where was then his domicil; or if he claims in the right of anoth er, then whether such other was a citizen when the claim had its origin, and where was

then, and where is now, his domicil. 3 Whether the entire amount of the claim does now, and did at the time when the claim had its origin, belong solely and absolutely to the claimant; and if any other person is or what is, or was, the nature and extent of his to law. interest; and how, when, by what means, and for what consideration the transfer of rights or interest, if any such were, took place between

4. Whether the claimant, or any other if so, when, and from whom, the same was received.

And that time may be allowed to the claimants to prepare and file the memorials above mentioned, it is further

Ordered, 'That when this Board shall close the present session, it will adjourn to meet again upon the third Monday of December next, at which time it will proceed to decide whether the memorials which may have been ceived for examination, and to transact any other business that may come before it; and that the Secretary cause public notice hereof to be given in the journals authorized to publish the laws of the United States.

By order of the Board, J. E. FROST, Sec. The papers authorized to publish the laws of the United States will insert the above notice once a week until the third Monday of December next, and forward their accounts to

this office for payment. law(3MD sept 21-25

WM. W. HIGGINS HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY. Easton, Oct 16

FOR ANNAPOLIS,

Cambridge and Easton. The Steam Boat MA RYLAND leaves Balti DAY and FRIDAY morning, at 7 o'clock for the above places, from her usual place of starting, lower end of Dugan's wharf; and returns on Wednesdays and Saturdays, leaving Easton for Cambridge and

Annapolis at 7 o'clock, A. M. Passage to Annapolis \$1.50; to Cambridge or Easton, \$2.50; children under 12 years of age half price. N. B. All baggage at the risk of the own

er or owners.
LEMUEL G. TAYLOR,

Oct. 3-23

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Montgomery County as a runaway, a NEGRO BOY who calls himself William Gipson, he is about 12 or 13 years of age, no particular marks, his clothing was when committed, a cassinett roundabout and linen pantalocus.-He says he was born free, and that his parents at this time reside in the City of Washington. The owner of the above described boy is requested to come prepared to release him otherwise he will be discharged according to law. WM. O'NEALE, jr. Sh'ff.

of Montgomery County, Md. October 17 .- 30

PAPER. 125 Reams Imperial Printing PAPER 70 do extra do do Super Royal do 1000 do common and fine Medium Print-

Retrea blue do fine white Letter 25 do do common do do fine blue do 96 do assorted do do blue (water lined) Letter do 32 do blue lined 32 do water lined do

1200 lbs. Binders Boards 2000 do Band Box do. OTIS SPEAR, For sale by

70 do common

40 do fine

No. 4 South Charles-street, Baltimore. oct 17-30 GW

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. TWO GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAL

LORS, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. Apply to JAMES L. SMITH. Easton, Md. Oct. 23d, 1932. (G) Sw

N. B. A little CASH from persons in debted to me, would be thankfully received. J. L. S.

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 Bultimore, and where immediate attention will be paid

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

LAMBERT REARDON & SON. No. 153 Baltimore Street. HAVE just opened a general assortment of

FALL GOODS, CONSISTING OF

French, British & Domestic. Their stock is entirely fresh and will be offered at a very small advance, by the piece or otherwise. Orders from their friends and former customers attended to with care and or

Baltimore, Oct 9-16 tf WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of B more County, on the 17th day of October, 1832, by Thomas Baily, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimqre, as a runaway, a Coloured WOMAN, who calls herself REBECCA WARD, says she was born free. Said colored Woman is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 54 inches high has a scar on the right knee, occasioned cut. Had on when committed, a salmon ored bombazin frock, white linen apron, and yellow handkerchief, and old pair of

The owner of the above described colored Woman is requested to come forward, prove thereof, then who is such other person, and otherwise the come forward, prove

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden, Baltimore County Jail.

4. Whether the claimant, or any other who may at any time have been entitled to the amount claimed, or any part thereof, bath tober, 1832, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq. one ever received any, and if any what sum of of the Justices of the Peace, in and for the money or other equivalent as indemnification for the whole or any part of the loss or man, who calls himself WILLIAM NORinjury upon which the claim is founded; and MAN, says he was born free. Said colored man, is about thirty years of age, five feet ten nches high; has a scar on the right cheek, occasioned by a burn, and a scar on his left fore finger, occasioned by a cut. Had on when committed a brown lindsey coates and pantaloons, grey cassinet vest, white fur hat, Gentlemen, is intended to resume the occupamuslin shirt, fine leather boots, and white yarn stockings.

The owner of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove profiled with the Secretary are in conformity to perty, pay charges, and take him away; othe foregoing orders, and proper to be re- therwise he will be discharged according to DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden law.

NOTICE.

Baltimore city and county Jail.

THE Subscriber being anxious to close his business here, respectfully requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment to Philip Francis Thomas, Esq. who is authorised to receive the same; those who neglect this notice, must not expect to be in-LAMBERT REARDON.

MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE. ATROBE'S JUSTICES' PRACTICE including the DUTIES OF A CON-STABLE; with a collection of forms for ONVEYANCING-FOR SALE ATTHIS

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of collecting the Tax of Talbot county due for the pre sent year in the course of this fall, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable proper-ly in the county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every Tuesday for the reception of the same. It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him or his deputies in their respective districts.
PHILIP MACKEY.

Collector of Talbet county Taxes:

LOOK HERE.

THE season has again arrived when thospersons indebted for Officer's Fees have promised payment of the same, but finding very little exertions on their part made to comply with their promises, I am induced to notice them, through the medium of the news all descriptions of papers, that unless punctual payments are made, and that speedily, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of collecting by execution, especially of those persons who have failed to pay their last year . fees as well as the present.

repeatedly promised to pay off executions directions. heretofore, and have neglected so to do, that if the settlement of such cases are not made punctually, they will ere long find their names held up to the gaze of the public, as I am de termined to close up my business as I go; my deputies have their orders to be punctual in calling for settlements, and punctuality will be expected.

The public's humble servant, J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. aug 28

> TO BE RENTED For the ensuing Year,

THE Brick Dwelling House and premises where Doctor Hammond used to live on South street, in Easton, and where Doctor Jenkins now lives. There is a good garden, also a new convenient brick stable with granaries attached to it, on the premises. For terms apply to the Subscriber.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Sept. 25

TO RENT.

TMIE Store-room and Cellar long occupied by Jenkins & Stevens and at present by Samuel Mackey-will be rented on moderate erme. This stand for the Mercantile Busi ness is inferior to none in our Town; 'tis central, being directly opposite the Court House and has been very long used for that purpose.
Possession with be given list November 1832.
For terms apply to A. Graham or Mrs. Plian

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he as Removed from No. 57 Smith's, to No. 9 Light street wharf, a few doors from Pratt street, where he manufactures, and offers for 3000 feet WOVEN WIRE, suitable for

Rolling and Standing Screens for Merchant 2000 ditto POWDER, PAPER MOULDS.

250 dezen SIEVES, RIDDLES, assorted 500 lbs annealed. WIRE, suitable for Brush

100 setts 13 and 15 inch Fan wheels. Together with WHEAT FANS, Wire Safes, corn and sand SCREENS, STRAW CUTTERS, made of the best materials. N. B. Country merchants and others, are respectfully invited to call and examine themselves, as he is determined to sell as low

as can be purchased in this city. WILSON BALDERSTON. The Richmond Whig. Petersburg Intelligencer. Frederick Town Herald, Easton Whig, Lynchburg Virginian; Winchester Republican, vill please to copy the above to the amount of I dollar each, forwarding a paper and charge American office.

CORN & PORK WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Poor for Talbot cont ty wish to purchase a quantity of CORN and PORK; scaled proposals to furnish, stating the price, quantity and quality will be received until the 10th of November next .-Proposals to be left at the Poor House.

By order of the board of Trustees W. A. F. C. KEMP, Overseer. Oct 30th, 1832

PORTRAIL PARTIES.

M. E. MYNARTS. Portait and Minia-ture Painter, respectfully informs the VA ture Painter, respectfully informs the others, public, that he has returned to Easton and Blair's Antient History Ruddiman's Latin expects to remain here but a short time; he Tytler's History proposes to teach the art of Painting Fruit, Goldsmith's Rome Flowers and Birds in 8 lessons, equal if not superior to any that has been taught here pefore on lower terms; his room will be open Tooke's Pantheon next Wednesday in the House formerly occu-pied by Mr. C. Brown, where specimens of Griesbach's Greek Worcester's Geogra-

Easton and Baltimore Packet



THE SCHOONER EDGAR, A new and commodious vessel having recently been built of the very best materials, Copper fastened and Coppered, with a fine Cabin for the accommodation of Ludies and ion of the Schooner Leonard.

The EDGAR will commence her regular routes, from Easton Point to Baltimore, on Sunday the 15th inst. leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore, returning will leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour. Pas-sengers will be accommodated in the best man-ner that advantages will afford, at one dollar and fifty cents and found, to or from Balti-more. Freights of all kinds will be thankfully received and punctually executed.

ROBINSON LEONARD. The Subscriber, grateful for the past avors of his friends and customers, respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage, and assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part, to afford a general satisfacon, in executing any business in his line, which they may choose to entrust him with!

N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of the Subscriber, T. H. Dawson and son in Easton, or with my Brother Robert Leonard, who will attend at Easton Point for the transaction of all business connected with the Packet, will be promptly attended to.

Ince, 48 Daitimore 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.

FANCY AND WINDSOR



CHAIR FACTORY. No. 21 Pratt street, Between Charles and Hanover Streets,

BALTIMORE. THOMAS II. SEWELL, begs leave nform his friends of the Eastern Shore, and the public generally, that he continues te manufacture, of superior materials and in the for one half of the purchase money, and

FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS, of the most approved and fashionable pat

terns. Orders from his Eastern Shore friends and customers are attended to with the utmost I will also say to those persons who have ed.) delivered on board vessels, agreeably to

> N. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted on reasonable terms. aug 28 1 year TO THE PUBLIC.

IME Subscriber, Rector of St. Michaels Parish, intends opening on the first Mon day in November next (the 5th day of the month) a school for boys at the Parsonage of his Parish. The situation of the Parson age, which is about 9 miles from Easton is pleasant and remarkably healthy, being entirely free from those bilious complaints which prevail in many other parts of the Eastern Shore. Besides the pleasantness, and healthiness of the place, it possesses other ad vantages, in some measure peculiar to itself. for an institution of the kind proposed. It is ecluded, and will hold out to students no emptations to neglect their studies, and to form idle and injurious habits. The dwelling house is commodious, and well adapted to the

accommodation of boarders.

The course of instruction in this Seminary will be more extensive than is usual in schools of a similar description. It is intended so to arrange it, that students may be fitted, not on ly for a College course, but for entering immediately on the study of the learned professions, should they not wish to incur further expense of time and money in a preparatory education. In addition to the branches commonly taught in Academies, viz: the Latin and Greek languages, English Grammar, A. rithmetic, Geography, use of the Globes, Mathematics, History, Chronology, Declama-tion, &c. pupils will be instructed in Com-position, both English and Latin, Grecian and Roman Antiquities, Logic, the Elements of Moral and Natural Philosophy, and the Hebrew language if desired. The subscriber hopes, from his long experience in teaching, that he will be able to render his seminary worthy of the attention and patronage of the public His mode of discipline, though strict, will be mild, and such, be trusts, as will not create in the minds of his pupils a distaste for the know-ledge which he designs to impart. His num

per of pupils will be limited to twenty. Boarding will be provided by Robert Baning, Junr , who has rented the Parsonage ex pressly for that purpose. Mr. Banning pledg es himself to the public to do all in his power to give satisfaction in his department of the He feels himself happy in being associated, in so important an undertaking, with a gentleman for whom he has so high an esteem. and whom he can so cheerfully and so strong y recommend to the confidence of the Public The price of boarding and tuition will be 125 per annum. Should it be inconvenient or students to furnish themselves with bedding and washing, they will be provided for them at an additional expense of not more than 512 per annum. There will be no other

extra charges. Communications to the subscriber will mee with an earlier notice by being directed to Easton. JOSEPH SPENCER. St. Michaels Parsonage, Talbot co. Md August 16th, 1832 -aug 21

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,

AT THE POST OFFICE, ADJOINING MR. LOWE'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber has opened an assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which he will endeavor to perfect in a few days, and invites his friends and the public to give him a call. At his store may now be had, among

Grammar Euclid's Elements Goldsmith's Greece Keith on the Globes Grinshaw's England McIntyre on the Glober

Testament phy and Atlas Adams' do. do. Wilson's do. do. Freck Exercises Academical Reader Huthinson's Xenophon Introduction to do. Horace Delphini English Reader Vilgil Introduction to do. Sullust Sequel to do. Casar English Grammars Græca Minora Spelling Books Græca Majora

Gough, Pike, Jess and Bennett's Arith-Smart's Cicero Clarke's Homer metic, &c. &c. Viri Romæ Also, Slates, Pencils, Historia Sacra Paper, Blank Books, Lead Pencils, &c. Muir's Syntax EDWARD MULLIKIN. July 10

\$350 NEGROES WARTED.

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 ntended 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 nigher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may bereafter come into market.

All communications promptly attended to.
Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency office, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber,

may 29 Baltimere. LAND 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, at the front door of the Court-house of Talbot county, on TUESDAY the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of one and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that part of a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, near Choptank River, called Marsh Land, which was devised to William Martin by his father, Henry Martin, and conveyed by William Martin to James Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain, to the said President, Directors and Company, con-

taining the quantity of one hundred and sixty-five acres of land more or less. The Sale will be on a credit of six months twelve months for the residue thereof, with nterest on the whole from the day of sale; hat is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of six months one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; and at the end of twelve months, the residue of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid .- The purchaser will be required to give Bond, with approved se curity, for the payment of the purchase mo ncy and interest as aferesaid-after the pay ment of the purchase money and interest, a Deed will ' made to the purchaser and not

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton Branch Bank, Easton, ?

may 1st. 1832. TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS COURT October Term, Anno Domini, 1832. ON application of Samuel T. Watts, Admr of Samuel Watts, late of Talbot County deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their chains against the said deceased's estate, and

town of Easton. In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceed Court, I have hereunto see hand, and the seal of my office af hand, and the seal of my office af hav of October, in the year o fixed, this 19th day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

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

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

In compliance with the above order TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS COURT

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 estate of Samuel Watts, late of Talbot that they give the notice required by law is county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper same to be published once in each week warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 6th day of May next, or they may o-therwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 19th day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred

and thirty-two. SAMUEL T. WATTS, Adm'r.

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT October Term, A. D. 1832. establishment, and the subscriber has no doubt, from Mr. B's, well known standing and Adm'r, of John Allen, late of Talbot county, deceased. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to ex hibit their claims against the said deceased's obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbi estate, and that he cause the same to be pub- county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary a lished once in each week for the space of three the estate of Sarah Hooper, late of Tall

successive weeks, in one of the newspapers county deceased; all persons having claims printed in the town of Easton. In testimony that the foregoing is truly co warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or be pied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orthan's ings of Talbot county Orthan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 1st day of November, in the year 9th day of November, A. D. eighteen hutof our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

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, bath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of John Allen, 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 beore the 6th day of May next, or they may oherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. - Given under my hand this 1st day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred

NICHOLAS B. NEWNAM, Adm'r. of John Allen, dec'd. nov 6 Sw

MARYLANDS
TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS COURT

October Term, A. D. 1832. ON application of Nicholas B. Newnam Adm'r. of John C. Warner, late of Talbo county, deceased, It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to ex hibit their claims against the said deceased's state, and that be 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 copi ed from the minutes of proceed ings of Talbot county Orphan's son, late of Talbot county, deceased; all perhand and the seal of my office af-list day of November, in the year the same with the proper vouchers therein fixed, this 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-two,

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, bath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Tallot county, in Maryland, letters of adminstration on the estate of John C. Warner, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are ereby warned to exhibit the same with the roper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 6th day of May next, or they seines on my shore, as I am determined to eamay otherwise by law be excluded from all force the law against all offenders. benefit of the said estate.—Given under my SAMUEL DICKINSON, hand this first day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

NICHOLAS B. NEWNAM, Adm'r. of John C. Warner, dec'd. charge this office.

PROPOSALS

FOR publishing a new weekly paper in Denton, Caroline county. Maryland, November instant, to be entitled the

Maryland Eagle. To be devoted to Agriculture, Literature Science, Religion, Amusement, Domestic, ag

Foreign News, by WILLIAM C. MURPHY

t \$2 50 per annum, half yearly paid in vance. Advertisements will be thankfully ceived and inserted at the usual rates. The Centreville Times, Cambridge Chre icle, Chestertown Inquirer, and the Elkin Press, will please give the above advertise ment a few insertions in their valuable pa

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE.

No 113, Baltimore stree SYLVESTER, known as the "all and enucky Sylvester," has sold within three month FOUR PRIZES of 30,000 2 of \$25,000 and And not a week passes but Sylvester sele the Capitals, and pays them in Specie on to

pers.

mand. Orders sent by mail to Sylvester wi meet with the most prompt and confidentia

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, Cla

No. 16, for 1832, to be drawn on FRIDA? Nov. 23, 1832. CAPITAL-30,000, 10000. Tickets \$10—Lowest prize 12. 1 30,000, 1 10,000, 1 5,000, 1 4,000, 3,704, 30 1,000, 30 5,000, 55 200, 56 100, 6

ke, amounting to 366,880. Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters 2 50, MORE PRIZES. The all Lucky ever fortunate SYLVE TER had the pleasure of selling the follo

comfortable prizes in the 13th Class Virgin State Lottery, drawn October 26th. Combination 42 45 54 half ticket do \$3.00
Do 2 45 57 whole do do 1.00
Do 13 45 57 half do do 1.00
Do 2 31 44 quarter do do 1.00
And in the 39th Class New York Lotter,

Combination do 10 23 40 prize of \$1.00 Also several others of lesser denominat all of the above prizes tickets were sent to or

This is sufficient proof that all orders should be addressed to S. J. SYLVESTER.

Baltimore.

MARYLAND:

October Term, A. D. 1832. O'N application of Joseph Turner and Elia Hepkins, Executors of Sarah Hoope late of Talbot county deceased, it is orden creditors to exhibit their claims against the the space of three successive weeks, in one the newspapers printed in the town of Easter

In testimony that the foregoing is truly on the first the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphas Court, I have hereunto set a hand, and the seal of my offices of Samuel Watts, dec'd. fixed, this 9th day of November, in the years our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-two. Test,

gainst the said deceased's estate, are hereb

fore the 20th day of May next, or they may e therwise by law be excluded from all benefit

of the said estate. - Given under my hand this

MARYLAND.

Talbot county Orphans' Court,

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

the newspapers printed in the town of Easton

and also in one of the newspapers printed is

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co

ings of Talbot county Orphani Court, I have hereunto set my

affixed, this 9th day of November, in the yes

of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEGEBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hall

obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot

county, in Maryland, letters of Administra

tion on the estate of Mrs. Ellizabeth Harri

to the subscriber, on or before the twentich

lay of May next, or they may otherwise b

law be excluded from all benefit of the said

estate. Given under my hand this ninth day

of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and

The Baltimore American will please

CAUTION.

ALL persons are warned not to hunt with dog or gun on my premises, or had

The Cambridge Chronicle will inser

the above to the amount of one dollar and

Crosiadore, Talbot county.

nsert the above and charge this office.

JOSEPH GRAHAM, Adm'r.

of Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison, dec'd.

pied from the minutes of proces

hand, and the seal of my office

JAMES PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

October Term, Anno Domini, 1832.

N application of Joseph Graham, admit

dred and thirty-two.

the city of Baltimore.

Test,

thirty-two.

nov 13

nov 13

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

JOSEPH TURNER, and

ELIAS HOPKINS, Ex'rs.

of Sarah Hooper, dec'd.

Il unlike the spreading pages Traced of yore! Let me then the past embracing On her breast my vigils keep.

> Lull'd to sleep. pices of the lost beside me,

Plenteously!

erce the shadow of my slumbers Vanished gleams! From the Monthly Magazine f

But love is indestructible: Its holy flame forever burneth From Heaven it came, to Heave Too oft on earth a troubled gues At times deceived, at times opport It here is tried and purified,

And hath in Heaven its perfect hou movest in visions of love!-E'en through this World's rough day,

But thine own Soul's illumined c The colouring of a dream

Makes every flower divi ething that mellows and that

In the deep sanctuary of one true

hu Cats

VOL. V .-- No. 15. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

TUESDAY & SATURDAY M

(during the Session of Congrend every TUESDAY MORNIN due of the year—BY

EDWARD MULL PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF TH THE TERMS re THREE DOLLARS PER

No subscription discontinued un ages are settled, without the app the publisher. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding nserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE D twenty five cents for each subsec

ion-larger advertisements in pro

ayable half yearly in advance.

POETRY. From the New York Amer

STANZAS. Flinging the dew of the Mornis Over each image and earthly trace athwart the stars are straying. forming winds disturb the night, aves unto the dust are falling Touch'd with blight.

lay companions—here are none; lent thoughts and visions give me Life that's gone.

they flitted bright and noiseless O'er the earth! low.my heart untouch'd of trial-athed in sunshine daily lay, eckless all of care or conflict

Far away.

old in beauty! told in mirth!

loyous hours! I glow to meet you, even in fitful, changeful dreams! Pierce the shadows of my slumbers Vanished gleams! Float ye o'er the faded garlands,

On my brow that used to be; Sun the paths my feet have trodden Blithe and free! Gen the skies my glance hath per ere the breath of waking summ

here my spirit so was reaping atle gifts from altars nigh. could wish amidst their fulness Ne'er to die. ppier days than e'er can meet me

the mystic land are flown;

ays of blossom! days of blessing! Past and gone. ! the future, Winter sealeth arb'ed in sternness, storm and nigh Birds and flowers along the pathwa

ns from the present flowingield but dull, unwelcome lore,

Fill amid her murmuring music aces of the loved shall be!

Soyous hours! I smile to greet you Even in changeful fitful dreams!

THE HOME OF L BY MRS. HEMANS They sin who tell us Love can With life all other Passions fly.

With life all other All others are but Vanity.—

Forever floats a gleam! t from the realms of Moonlight

e, shall I read thy dream; -O All of some sheltering, wood emb A Bower for thee and th es! lone and lowly is that Home nething of Heaven in the trans

Bends o'er it from the tender skie As o'er some Blessed Isle E'en like the soft and spiritual g ndling rich woods, whereon th Sleeps lovingly awhile.

Vhere none bave said Farewell!-Lends the faint crimson to the dy Where the Storm's migh And there thou dreamest of Elysi

The very whispers of the Wind h A flute-like harmony, that seems Greetings from some frig