

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.—No. 9.

EATON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER, 6 1832.

WHOLE No. 217.

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-
nouncements inserted three times for ONE
DOLLAR; and continued weekly for TWENTY
CENTS PER SQUARE.

POETRY.

From the London British Magazine.

STANZAS.

How great are his signs, and how mighty
his wonders! His kingdom is an ever-
lasting kingdom, and his dominion is from
generation 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
bosom.

While the streams sprang out from their
rest:

The buds bent low in the breeze's sigh,
And their breath went forth in the sweet
smile;

When the fields looked fresh in their
pose;

And the young dew slept on the new
moss.

I looked upon Summer—the golden sun
Poured joy over all that he looked upon—
His 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:
Over rich, dark woodlands their shadows went,
As they floated in light through the firmament.

The scene was changed—It was Autumn's hour:
A frost had discolored the summer bowers;
The blast wafted 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's
strain,

That Winter drew near, with his storms, again!

I stood by the Ocean;—its waters rolled
In their changeable beauty of azure 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 trackless seas,
Their white wings played in the joyous breeze;
Their prow 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 valleys 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 shriek went up like an offering;
And he seemed, in his sunward flight, to raise
A chant of thanksgiving—a hymn of praise!

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

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 overshadowed the mighty sun;
The low reds 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 hath man the power, with his pride and
skill,
To arouse all Nature with storms at will?
Hath he power to clothe the summer cloud—
To ally the tempest when hills are bowed?
Can he waken the spring with his festal wreath—
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
appalling discovery, the legal proceedings, and
the testimony mentioned in the course of it,
we have heard from another source; but feel
inclined to believe that their connection with
past occurrences, and the occurrences them-
selves, have received a strong coloring from
the imaginations of our informant and the
witnesses who were examined.

About thirty years ago a small village was
built up in one of the newly settled counties
in the interior of this state by some enter-
prising individuals, among whom was a Scotch
merchant by the name of W—. He was an
unmarried man, about thirty years of age,
of 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 village where
we shall designate by the name of A—;

took a farewell carouse with his old custom-
ers and cronies, with whom he was literally
"fou, for days together," 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.

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

few days, suddenly disappeared in a mysteri-
ous manner, and has never since been heard of.
The circumstance is recollected from his
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.

Mr. A— and a younger brother, on the
departure of W. set up as merchants in his
stead; and it was remarkable, that being men
of small means and ordinary abilities, illit-
erate, and unacquainted with merchandise,
they nevertheless 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 wine
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
gamblers and loose characters, until the vil-
lage, which had never been in the best rep-
re, became under their auspices, the seat
of all manner of iniquity.

A few years wound up their career by a fail-
ure in business, followed by a series of judg-
ments 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
horse-jockey. The "Squire," it was observed
did not bear his misfortunes with the utmost
magnanimity. He became a moody and un-
happy man, restless, unsocial and absent-
minded when sober, and addicted, in his man-
dlin moments, to moralizing on the vicis-
situde 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 neighbors to look upon
him as partially deranged.

He became subject, at intervals of different
lengths, to paroxysms 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
been known to rise from his bed at night, fling
himself upon his knees, and pray for hours in
an agony bordering on despair; and perhaps
the next day fly to the bottle for relief, and
under its influence run into the opposite ex-
treme of horrid blasphemy. Two other pecu-
liarities of his character have also been the
subject of remark;—the one a passion for tales
of murder, the most horrid details of which he
would dwell upon with intense interest;—and
the other, an insatiable affection for the small
inconvenient house which he occupied. "This
house," he would exclaim, "is the village—
he built himself, for his own residence."

After the ownership had passed from him,
he still contrived to retain possession, and ne-
ver would consent to the slightest repairs or
alterations being made. His notions were
rooted upon the notion of a half crazy
man, which it cost the good natured owner
nothing to gratify, and he was suffered to live
his will. When compelled to leave the house
at last, he did so with lamentations which dis-
tressed the sympathies of the neighborhood;
and when told a few weeks ago that it was to
be torn down, he said it was then time for him
to be torn down also, and actually removed to
an obscure nook in one of the western coun-
ties, professing from inability to endure the
destruction of his beloved domicile.

About a fortnight ago, the house was torn
down, and a discovery made which has pro-
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
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, lying
on one side, with the hip and knee joints
slightly bent. A coroner's jury was immedi-
ately called, and after examining several wit-
nesses, adjourned for the purpose of sending for
A., who was hunted out, arrested, and
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 by him, at the time he
was building the house. A person to whom
he appeared recollected some Indian bones
having been dug up about that time, but they
were only the larger bones of the frame, and
even then much decayed; while the skeleton
found under the floor was entire—each bone
being not only well preserved, but placed in
its proper position; a circumstance hardly to
be expected from A's limited knowledge of an-
atomy.

But setting this aside, enough came to light
before the jury, to show beyond a doubt that
a human body must have been deposited there
since the building of the house. For example,
the floor was originally fastened down with
long wrought nails, and the part directly over
the skeleton has evidently been forced up since.

The nails remaining in the sleepers, the
heads were drawn through the boards. These
appear to have been bent down and driven in
to the wood; and the boards when laid down
again were fastened with cut nails. Again,
a witness remembered a conversation he had
formerly had with a clerk in A's store con-
cerning 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 seeped 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
the house for many months on the same ac-
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 excited
recollections of the older inhabitants, all contrib-
uting to the belief that a foul murder had
been committed, and tending to fix the
guilt on the elder A., with the privacy, if not
the participation of his brother. The most
probable conjecture in regard to the victim is,
that it was either W. or the pedlar above spo-

ken of, both of whose fates are involved in so
much uncertainty.

Foreign opinions.—We select the following
extract from a Havana paper, as an offset to
some of the sarcasms and abusive caricatures
upon America, and American manners and
institutions, to which we have been subjected
by such people as Captain Hall and Mrs.
Trollope. We find it first quoted in the Bos-
ton Gazette. We are particularly moved to
the publication, as the author, who is the editor
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.

Bat. Amer.
(Translated from the *Diario de la Habana*)

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
One of the features which distinguish this
nation from all those of the old world in all
periods of its history, is the rapid growth
of the principal cities, and the incredible in-
crease of the population in almost every dis-
trict. In passing through the Western States,
and observing the industry which is every
where manifested, the traveller imagines he
is treading upon enchanted ground, and that a
super human power has suddenly transformed
the desert into cultivated fields and flourish-
ing towns, peopled with happy and industri-
ous inhabitants, who feel the authority of their
government only in the benefit which they
receive from its hand. From Albany to Nig-
ara, every object shows how much intelli-
gence can do for man. Along the banks of
the Ohio, the Wabash, the Mississippi, and
the Missouri, cities, villages, hamlets, and in-
numerable cultivated farms are constantly
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
seen.

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 ex-
ample of prosperity which has no parallel in
history. At the commencement of the revolu-
tion, 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
1789, one farm house, the rest was a wilder-
ness. During the colonial government its
growth was slow. It is manifest that the
situation makes it the general depot for
all the commerce of the west, to which
ought to be added the active spirit and enter-
prise of its inhabitants. It is not strange, then,
that in a city favored by so many circum-
stances, useful and charitable institutions should
be multiplied, for the hospitals, schools, and
benevolent societies of Baltimore, might serve
as models for the most civilized countries in
Europe. And finally an Athenium has been
founded, which is intended for the cultivation
of the arts and sciences. In the inaugu-
ral discourse pronounced by Mr. Harper, we
found these words, of which the United States
are making so great and happy an illustration.

*Science and art combine to the strength
and beauty of a country.*

MONUMENT TO ALEXANDER.

We adverted a few days since to the gigantic
undertaking conceived by Nicholas, the
Emperor of all the Russias, of erecting a mas-
sive column of granite in one of the public
squares of St. Petersburg, to the memory of
his brother the late Emperor Alexander. This
is undoubtedly the most stupendous under-
taking of the present age—and none but a mon-
arch who possessed an unexhausted treasury,
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. Petersburg
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	5 English Feet.
Pedestal and Base,	36
The Shaft a single block of	
Granite,	84
The Capital, surmounted	
with a colossal statue of	
Alexander,	35
Total height of the mon- ument,	160

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,
was after immense labour, riven from the
rock of which it formed a part. It was then
roughly fashioned, and a part conveyed on
rollers to the water side, where a mole had
been built, with a basin in the midst, suffi-
ciently 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
through the Gulf of Finland to the metropolis
—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
erect it.

"This last operation," says the Journal du
Commerce, "more difficult than any of those
which have preceded it, will be particularly
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
monument, which is designed to perpetuate
his name."

The 11th day of September, the *jour de fete*
of St. Alexander, was the day appointed for
the elevation of this tremendous block of gran-
ite, which when beautifully polished, (and
the granite of that country is susceptible of
as fine a polish as the Parian marble,) is esti-
mated to weigh upwards of 900,000 pounds,
or 450 tons!—*Exeter News Letter.*

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed
Thursday next, the 29th instant, a day of
Public Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty
God.

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

There were sixteen deaths by cholera, at
Cincinnati, on the 16th instant.

Similar occurrence.—On the 18th instant,
Mr. Jacob Welshoff, Sen. of this county,
died, and a messenger was despatched to Har-
rington to inform his brother Henry, residing
at the place of his demise, when, singular to
relate, about half way between the two resi-
dences, he was met by another messenger,
coming to inform Jacob of the decease of his
brother Henry.

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

[From our Paris Papers.]

On the 16th of May last, an Italian refugee
physician, named Lavugnino, went to the
Bank of France, and applied for a loan of
13,000fr. upon the Deposit of 14 Bank notes
of 1,000fr. each.—This excited the surprise
of the clerks of the Bank, who had never heard
of any similar transaction. As the notes, however,
were delivered over to them, they were
looked at, and immediately discovered to be
all forgeries. On this being intimated to
Mr. Lavugnino, he at once declared that he
was only employed to make the application by
a person named Collet, who was found a
very short time afterwards, and taken into
custody, and who was found to be no other
than the Marquis de Grony Chandel. On his
examination, he avowed that the notes were
his, and completely exculpated M. Lavugnino,
and took upon himself all the responsibility,
whatever it might be. He then stated that he
had been applied to by an individual, whose
appearance showed him to be a man of educa-
tion and fortune, but with whose name and
character he was unacquainted, to negotiate
a loan for the Holy See of a million or a million
and a half of francs, he having been engaged
in the Guethard loan, by which he gained the
sum of 680,000fr. This person was introduced
to him by a letter from his brother, who was
in England, and attached to the person of
Charles X.—The notes in question were
left in his hands by this person as a guarantee,
and the (the Marquis) being in want of money,
sought not to change them, but merely to ob-
tain a loan upon them; in order that he might
retain the same notes to the person who left
them.

Under these circumstances, M. Lavugnino
was discharged, and the Marquis commit-
ted to take his trial before the Court of Assize,
which came on yesterday morning. On ap-
pearing in Court, the prisoner, who is about
38 years of age, was fashionably dressed, and
wore at his button-hole the ribbons of the
order of the Legion of Honor and of St. Louis.

After the usual interrogatories to the prisoner,
his acknowledging the identity of the
notes produced, several witnesses were cal-
led, who deposed that the paper on which the
false notes were engraved was totally differ-
ent from that issued by the Bank, and that the
forgeries was so palpable that any person ac-
quainted to see good notes could not but dis-
cover the forgery. A sheet of paper found
on searching the prisoner's apartments was
produced, which M. Desgranges, a paper
maker, said was of the same texture as that of
which the forged notes consisted; but M. Fir-
did and M. Chaulin, both paper makers, de-
clared that it was quite a different sort of
paper. The Marquis protested that he brought
this piece of paper with him from Italy, having
used it as a wrapper for some sketches. Several
witnesses called on the part of the Marquis
deposed to his having conferred with them
on the subject of a loan he was commis-
sioned to raise for the Government of Rome.
The prosecution was supported by M. Dela-
palme, the Procureur General, and the Mar-
quis was ably defended by M. Merimolli, who
urged as a proof of the innocence of the client,
his offering the notes first to the Bank itself,
where it was impossible they could escape de-
tection. This defence prevailed with the Ju-
ry, who brought in a verdict of acquittal.

The Tribunal de Premiere Instance was on
Saturday occupied with the trial of a cause
between Duke Charles of Brunswick and his
cousin, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and late
agent, M. de Klinkworth. It appeared from
the pleadings that the Duke, since the revolu-
tion which deprived him of his Duchy, had
come to France, and sent for his former Coun-
sellor, whom he had previously exiled, but to
whom he had been reconciled through the
good offices of the Duke of Wellington, and
engaged him as his agent to procure him mus-
kets and other arms for a descent he contem-
plated upon some part of the coast of Ger-
many, but it becoming suspicious that consid-
erable sums had been advanced for the purposes
to M. de Klinkworth 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 Klinkworth,
however, insisted that the balance of accounts
was in his favour, to the amount of 79,000fr.,
and obtained an order from the Court, at a
former sitting, attaching not only all the funds
of the Duke that were in the hands of his bank-
ers, carriages, and equipments of every de-
scription, 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 applica-
tion to the Court on Saturday, was to obtain
reversal of this attachment or sequestration of
the Duke's effects, on the ground that it was
impossible for him to comply with the order
he had received to quit France by September
15th, without having the use of them restored
to him. The Court, which decides only on
cases of emergency during the vacation, de-
clined entering into the merits of the case; but
ordered that the attachment on the horses, car-
riages, and other effects should be discharged,
on his depositing in the Caisse des Consigna-
tions the sum of 15,000fr.

In the year 1822, a M. Bouvier, an inhabit-
ant 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 hav-
ing administered poison to her father, in con-
sequence of which he died. The body was
disinterred, and notwithstanding the length of
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 ex-
amined, and the Chamber of Council of Bour-
gogne unanimously decided that a prosecution
should be instituted against Madame d'Aubarede,
who, alarmed by the positive testimony de-
livered by the servant, fled, and was condem-
ned, by default, to have her right hand cut off,
and afterwards to be guillotined as a parricide.

Three more years elapsed, when Madame d'Aubarede
took courage, returned from her
concealment, and presented herself to an open
trial. After a long and minute investiga-

tion, which occupied the Court of Bour-
gogne 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
a singular coincidence, the name of M. d'Au-
barede, her husband, was drawn as one of the
Jury, but of course he did not sit upon her
trial.

From the Banner Constitution.

The Federal Government is not founded upon
the principle that a majority of the People gov-
ern.—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 start-
led 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
allowed to all the taxable inhabitants, the Gov-
ernment is a Government of the majority of
the People, because the majority of the Leg-
islature represents a majority of the People.
Hence, if a law be passed by 51 of her 100
Representatives, and 17 of her 33 Sen-
ators, the will of a majority of the taxable in-
habitants will be as completely expressed as it
is possible for any legislative body to express
the will of its constituents.

Nevertheless, even under such a Govern-
ment, a minority might possible rule for a
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
people were unanimous, and in others greatly
divided. Thus—suppose in one-half the State
the people were unanimous, and should elect
49 Representatives with 99,000 votes, and
were 102,000 voters, the population was so
divided that the 51 Representatives should be
elected by large majorities, say by 52,000 out
of the 103,000, the State would then present
the spectacle of a community of 300,000 tax-
ables governed by the representatives of a lit-
tle more than one-fourth of the whole number
that is, 52,000. For this civil, however, there
would be no constitutional remedy. It is one
of those imperfections which belong to the
Representative System, and is somewhat coun-
teracted by the mode of choosing the Govern-
ment, in the election of whom there are but
two candidates, a majority of the people do
truly govern in the choice.

In a Government constituted like that of
Maryland, where each county, large or small,
is entitled to the same number of Representa-
tives, the Government is not a Government of
the majority of the People; for, it may very
well happen that a majority may consist of
members elected by the least populous coun-
ties, and thus it will be clear that a law may
very often represent the will of a minority of
the People. Indeed, in such a Government, a
very small minority of the people might rule.
For instance, suppose there were fifty coun-
ties, each sending two Representatives, of
which twenty-six were small, containing 50-
000 voters, and twenty-four large, containing
150,000. Suppose, also, that the large coun-
ties were unanimous, and the small ones near-
ly equally divided. It might then happen
that 52 Representatives, constituting a major-
ity, might be elected by 26,000, a bare major-
ity of 50,000; and thus near seven-eighths of
the people of the State would be governed by
a little more than one-eighth of their number.

In like manner, a Governor, chosen by the Leg-
islature, might, instead of being the choice of
a majority of the people, be the choice of only
one-eighth part.

Whatever may be the practice of such Gov-
ernments as those we have referred to, the
theory is such as we have described; but the
people having the power, at their will, to alter
the Constitution, a majority of them (at least
in Pennsylvania) can at any time, without a
violent revolution, so amend it as to relieve
themselves from gross oppression, should it be
attempted by a minority.

From this view of State Governments, it
will not be difficult to perceive, that, in the
administration of the Federal Government, a
majority of Congress does not necessarily rep-
resent a majority of the people. The num-
ber 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 major-
ity. Now, suppose that number were elected
by bare majorities in the districts which they
respectively represented, it might happen that
3,700,000 people (a bare majority of 5,350-
000, half the whole number of the people),
should elect the majority who were to make
laws for the whole nation, consisting of 10,
660,000 inhabitants. In regard, too, to the
Senate: thirteen of the smallest States, con-
taining one-fourth of the population, might
send to that body a majority of the Senators;
and, if these Senators were chosen by bare
majorities in the Legislature of their respec-
tive 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 arith-
metically demonstrated; and no man, who lis-
tens to them, can fail to perceive that the Fed-
eral Government is not necessarily a Govern-
ment 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 peo-
ple 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 half of which he will get—

Massachusetts	14
Connecticut	8
Ohio	21
Kentucky	15
Indiana	9
Maryland	7
New Jersey	8
Louisiana	3
Delaware	3
Total	90

If Mr. Clay should get every one of these
votes, which nobody believes, he will yet fall
55 short of enough to elect him.

Nor is Mr. Wirt's chance any better. In
Maine, New Hampshire, Delaware, Maryland,
Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama,
Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky,
Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, there is

not even an Anti-masonic Ticket. Give Mr.
Wirt, what nobody believes he will get, all
the States where there are tickets for him, and
what will be the result?

Vermont	7
Massachusetts	14
Rhode Island	4
Connecticut	8
New York	42
New Jersey	8
Pennsylvania	30

If we add South Carolina

It makes

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 Pres-
idency than if he had but the vote of Ver-
mont.

What then is the object in withdrawing the
Wirt ticket in Ohio and the Clay ticket in
Pennsylvania? It is to prevent an election by
the People. If by deceiving the Anti-Masons
in some States and transferring the Clay men
to 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
House of Representatives! He is playing the
game of 1824 over again with this advantage,
that as there are but three candidates, if he
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
President. Do the people wish to see the
scenes of that election repeated, and our Uni-
on shaken to its foundation? If they do they
will vote for the Clay ticket or the Wirt ticket.
But those who prefer Union, peace and fair
dealing will vote for the Jackson ticket.—
"There is nothing of bargain and sale, fraud
or deception in this ticket. It is the ticket
of UNION AND LIBERTY."

From the Globe.

VIR

METHOD OF MAKING A NEWSPAPER
POPULAR.—A few years after the commencement of the Columbia Centinel in Boston, Mr. Russell its Editor and publisher, finding that the profits arising therefrom were insufficient to defray his expenses, applied to Mr. Barrell, one of the most popular men of his time, for advice as to the course he had best pursue in the very unpleasant dilemma in which he was placed. He informed Mr. B. of the particulars of his situation, in his usual plain honest manner, saying, that his expenses were so much on the increase, and his profits were so small, that he thought he should be obliged to give up his paper, and seek his fortune elsewhere. Mr. Barrell immediately remarked that his (B's) case was not so desperate as he imagined it to be, and recommended him to take some of the most popular characters of the day in the most severe terms in his columns; which course he 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. Russell replied that such a course would be repugnant to his feelings, but as he had always considered Mr. Barrell as a warm friend and a man of superior judgment, he would take his advice, and give him a fair trial. On the morning of the next publication of the Centinel, when Mr. Barrell went into the State street, he observed almost every one with their eyes and mouth wide open, as if he was a monster in human shape, and he could not solve the mystery of their looks until a gentleman asked him why Mr. Russell had fished him so unmercifully in his paper of that day.

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 dulcine 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. Russell replied, that as Mr. B. appeared agitated, he had better be seated until he became cool and collected, and then he would satisfy him to his heart's content. At the looking to the affairs of the office, Mr. Russell 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 applied 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 repugnant to my feelings, but after mature deliberation, I was satisfied that it would have the desired effect, and determined to pursue it. Then I had to select a subject, and after looking around among our townsmen, I could not find one whose unexceptionable character, exalted standing and extensive usefulness was equal to your own. I therefore selected you as the first subject of attack. If a man cannot take a liberty with a friend, with whom the devil can he."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.
This day, His Excellency the Governor transmitted to both Houses of the Legislature the following 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 the ever responsibility may attach to this exercise of my prerogative, under a belief that after our elections, you could not too soon assemble together, to deliberate on the best means of promoting the interests of those whose rights, whose liberties, and whose public honor are confided to your care.

I should indeed have convoked your predecessors immediately after the adjournment of the last Session of Congress. I had not deemed it in every respect desirable that our people, in the exercise of one of the highest functions of their sovereignty, exerted in the choice of their Representatives, should in the first instance, have an opportunity of passing judgment on the final result of the proceedings of that Session, which claims to have fixed on a permanent basis, as far as it can be effected by Federal legislation, the settled policy of the country. And the course which preceded our recent elections, was conducted in almost exclusive and absorbing reference to the ultimate result of this legislation by Congress, your selection may be taken as the expression 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 inflexible tokens, have thus made, but also on the cheering indications of our having already reached a unanimity of sentiment, nearly as complete as the inevitable diversity of human opinions will permit, on a subject vitally affecting our dearest rights and liberties. Thus convened under circumstances of profound public anxiety, and intense public interest, you will, I am sure, come to the discharge of the trust which has devolved upon you, with an inflexible determination to perform its duties in an enlightened spirit of firmness and moderation, worthy of the occasion, and of those inalienable principles of constitutional liberty, which are one of the most impressive of our obligations to preserve, and forever defend.

It is known to you, fellow citizens, that the most anxious hopes of the good people of this State, were directed to the proceedings of the last Congress of the United States. The necessity of providing for a large reduction of Federal Taxation, consequent on the proximate extinguishment of a large public debt, the strong and well founded complaints of a respectable and patriotic portion of the States in this confederacy, the solid grounds on which a matter of constitutional right, these complaints rested, as well as our just claims to a reform not only in the abuses of the exercise of the power on the part of the General Government, but in the abuses of the appropriation of the public treasure after it is levied, inspired even those prone to despond, in spite of inauspicious omens, with some faint expectation, that these great and alarming questions of political power, so settled in a spirit of impartial justice and with a considerate regard to that unity and mutual confidence, so essential to the preservation of a confederacy composed of co-equal and co-ordinate sovereigns.

It is scarcely necessary to inform you in detail, what has been the final result of these delusively cherished expectations, for you are in possession of an authority on this subject, infinitely more than my own. Two of your representatives and both of your Senators have labored on the floor of Congress of signal ability and distinguished patriotism, in which every species of conciliation was exerted, that a just and wise moderation could dictate, short of surrendering a principle essential to your constitutional liberty. Have solemnly declared to the people of South Carolina, in the face of the world, "That

whatever hopes may have been indulged at the commencement of the session, that a returning sense of justice, on the part of the majority, would remove or materially mitigate the grievous load of oppression which you have so long labored, and of which you have so justly complained, they are reluctantly constrained to declare that these flattering hopes, too long deferred, and too fondly cherished, have finally and forever vanished." In proof of this disastrous summation, they could not better have relied on any testimony than that on which they did rely, the Tariff Act of 1832, which, by the very essence of every principle of common sense and common justice, has been called a compromise between the conflicting interests of the manufacturing and plantation States, on principles of equivalent benefit to both. It is unnecessary, gentlemen, that I should inform you who are so well instructed upon the true grounds of the controversy, that this impugned compromise is destitute of every feature of that justice and equality that ought to characterize a measure bearing such an application. We might well be justly and distrustful of the measure in this adjustment, in which was found expedient not to consult, at any period of the negotiation, our Senators and two thirds of our Representatives, and which bore upon its face the signs of its being in some respects a subtle contrivance, to bend the pecuniary interests and constitutional liberties of the people, to a struggle for the executive power of the country. But apart from these extraneous objections, the adjustment is intrinsically not a mutual, but an exclusive compromise of the just claims and interests of the South. The Tariff Act of 1832 is, in point of fact, a law by which the consumption of the manufacturing States is nearly relieved of all sort of burden on those articles which they consume and do not produce, and under the provisions of which, they are secured a bounty on an average of more than fifty per cent. on the production of their industry, whilst it taxes our consumption to an equivalent amount, and the exchangeable value of our products in a much more aggravated ratio. The law bears the impress of the legislation of an independent sovereignty to a feeble and distant colony, and establishes the revolting discrimination that the labour of the South is less entitled to the paternal regard of this government, than that of a more favored section of the Union.

The provisions of the Act are, moreover, at war with every acknowledged principle of wise and beneficial taxation, which has ever existed among any people on the face of the earth, having the effect of a tax on the civilization, and the knowledge of finance. Articles of luxury are selected as the objects of comparative exemption from all burden, whilst those of necessity bear nearly the whole brunt of the impost. The great staples of the industry and consumption of man, which purchase seven-tenths of our agricultural products, Iron, Cotton and woolen fabrics, salt and sugar are burdened with a tax quite equivalent to an average of eighty per cent. on their prime cost, whilst the tea, the coffee, the silks and the wines of the rich, which are principally exchanged for the productions of manufacturing or Northern labor, enjoy, as it regards these articles, a most unjust discrimination in their favor. Operating thus heavily on the exchangeable value of our products, the act provides for nothing short of the monstrous injustice of levying, at least three fourths of the whole amount of the Federal revenue, on the industry of the Southern States. Nor does the gross inequality of the law stop here. It effects after the subtle artifice of exaggeration respecting a diminution of our burthens have been dispensed, a reduction, from the amount of duties levied under the act of 1828 as modified by that of 1830, of three millions seven hundred thousand dollars on the unprotected articles, and only the pitiful sum of somewhere about eight hundred thousand dollars on the protected, which purchase the staples of the South making in all a reduction of only four millions and a half, instead of twelve, which last reduction was essential to the accomplishment of the desirable and highly conservative object of bringing the revenue down to the standard of the legitimate wants of the Government. As it is, nine millions of surplus revenue will, in all probability, result from the impost of this Act, over and above the necessary and constitutional expenses of the country, to be distributed by a majority irresponsible to us, in corrupt largesses or unconstitutional appropriation to those States which without possessing an interest in the Tariff, are made to feel that they have an interest in high taxation, when by an unjust provision of the Government, they receive more than they are made to pay.

Repugnant as this Act thus is to every principle of justice we cannot indulge even the humiliating consolation that, designed as it was, in some respects, to subvert the periodical struggle for the Executive power of the country, it will be temporary in its duration, and will at least yield to the inevitable sense of justice so long promised, and whose advent has been so long and so tardily postponed. No. We have the authentic and solemn declarations of both the great dominant parties in the Union, who are now contending for its power, and who conjointly form an overwhelming majority, that the system is as fixed as fate, except in those particulars that are yet to be modified more beneficially for their interests, as expediency may be instructed by experience. That the system, if we think proper to submit to it, is justly, and it is settled policy of the country, so far as the majority can will it to be such, we have much more solid reasons for believing, than even these declarations however authoritative. This belief is founded on the indisputable fact, that it is impossible for the wit or wisdom of man, to have contrived a scheme for raising the revenue of the country in a mode more essentially and exclusively beneficial to their own interests. For it is a process by which taxation operates collectively as a bounty to their industry; and that whilst three fourths of the public revenue is to be raised on articles in the production of which they enjoy a premium of more than fifty per cent., all the articles necessary to the perfection of their arts and manufactures, and many essential to the accommodations and luxuries of life, are comparatively untaxed. It is not a cold abstract sense of justice or what are insultingly called the metaphysics of constitutional liberty that will induce a people, rioting in such a high and balmey state of prosperity, to surrender these advantages, if they can find four millions of consumers, willing to submit to their exactions, who happen to be territorially separated from them, and who exercise a species of industry in no degree competent with, but on the contrary subservient and tributary to their own. We shall indeed have read the history of the world to very little purpose if we cherish so idle and senseless a conjecture. If the Southern States had been subjugated provisionally, had surrendered at discretion under the sword, I ask what other bill, for the regulation of trade with the colonies, our conquerors would have desired, but this very tariff act of

1832? Of the ruin which this measure, will bring upon us, we are not left to speculation. The signs of our decaying prosperity are around us. Informed as you are, gentlemen, of all the details of this act, I am conscious how unnecessary it is to press this view of the subject any further, but there is one consideration which cannot be overlooked, and that is, the solemn and abiding conviction of the good people of this State, that the right to pass a tariff of protection is not to be found in the Constitution of the United States, but in the act of 1832, the principle of protection is distinctly and triumphantly recognised; and that, neither in express terms or by an authorized implication does any such power exist in the compact of Union. To submit to an infraction of the Constitution, involving the great right of human industry and property, is to acquiesce in voluntary servitude. To meet this vital truth, the lessons we have been taught by our ancestors contain an instructive and salutary moral. He must be a very ingenious casuist who can discover any difference in principle between taxation without representation and taxation with a nominal representation, but in violation of the constitution. The result of both is, seizing and taking away money without legal right. But grievous as may be the pecuniary loss arising from this war, it is more just in the balance in comparison with the shock which the public liberty of the country sustains, if the people, by relaxing of public spirit through sloth, indolence or cowardice, are prepared to submit to an infraction of their rights, for it overthrows, if I may so speak, that love and reverence for the authority of the general principles of liberty, so essential to the preservation of the institutions of free states.

In this summary, fellow citizens, I believe I have uttered not one word that does not meet a response, in the overwhelming public sentiment of our people. After ten years of suffering and remonstrance, we have at length arrived at the end of our hopes. Our petitions and protests have slumbered in apathy and contempt on the journals of Congress. The Legislature of this State has, however, declared and reiterated, "that a Tariff of Protection is not only unconstitutional, but an abuse of power incompatible with the principles of a free government and the great ends of civil society," and has avowed its purpose "to expose and resist all encroachments on the true spirit of the Constitution." You have elected by the people and charged by their opinions to high prizes in defending the extent of our obligations under this compact, "and in case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of powers, not granted by the said compact," to determine "on the mode and measure of redress." Indeed all our political systems have flowed from the mighty source of these great, primary and elemental assemblies, which are not the type, but the essence of the sovereignty of the people; nor have they ever yet conveyed without subserving some eminent purpose of public liberty and social order. The judicious guards in 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 prevent tumultuary or revolutionary action, but demand that unanimity among the people so essential to the success of all great public movements.

In earnestly recommending, fellow citizens, that you make, forthwith, legislative provision for the assembling of such a convention, with all the despatch compatible with the public convenience, I cannot but look forward to the deliberations and final decision of this high and authoritative body, as the blessed means, not only of finally redressing our wrongs, but of giving our whole people in one common mode and purpose of resisting oppression, and in patriotic and fraternal bonds, united in 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 should continue, is but rendering our loyalty to her.

I forbear bringing any other subject to your consideration, except the ordinary and current business of the State, as under the Constitution you must again convene on the 4th Monday of the ensuing month. I would respectfully suggest, that with the view, if practicable, of procuring an assembly of the proposed Convention, at this place prior to that period, you likewise abstain from the consideration of any other matter than the important topic and those necessarily incident to it, which I have brought to your view, as I deem it, for a variety of considerations, on which it is unnecessary I should now dwell, in every respect desirable that our issue, with the General Government, should be made before the meeting of Congress.

In urging the expediency of calling a Convention of the People, for the purpose here indicated, I have foreborne to make any suggestion of what may or may not, what ought or what ought not to be the remedy this Assembly should ordain. To a body so constituted and so empowered, let the whole subject of our rights, and our grievances be confided, uninfluenced by any bias arising from the recent expression of our opinions.—Repentance and give force to the public will.

In conclusion, Fellow Citizens, our cause is worthy of our highest, our most zealous and our most indomitable efforts. It is for no object of ambition, no lust of power or avarice, that we have assumed our present position in relation to the usurpations of the Federal Government, but it is to redeem the Constitution of our Country from unalloyed violation, to maintain its ascendancy over the law making authority, to save this once cherished Union from a corruption and misrule, that doom it to irretrievable disruption; to bring the Government back to the salutary principles of just and economical administration; to restore to our own homes and the homes of our fathers their wonted prosperity, by the glorious effort of recovering for our Country a privilege we have never surrendered, of exchanging in a period of profound peace the fruits of 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 the Christian Code among civilized nations. With these objects, and standing firmly on our right, to implore the blessings of Almighty God on your deliberations, that they may be redoubled to the liberty, peace and happiness of our common country as well as of the people whom you specially represent.

From the Kentucky Sentinel.
BANK PROFITS.
The United States Bank and its branches had in their vaults, at the commencement of the present year, \$6,799,735 63 in specie.—The notes 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 \$2,527,107 12, which would be equal to 37 1-10 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 net 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, sharing 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, \$1,466,767 in specie. They had issued notes to the amount of \$19,004,510. The interest upon \$19,004,510 at 6 per cent. per annum would be \$1,140,270 60, which would equal the net profits that the aggregate debts due to these branches amount to \$300,000. If so, and we will not contest the matter with them, the annual interest upon the debts is \$1,800,000—\$593,233 more than they have specie in their vaults, and equal to 123 5-7 per cent. annually upon what 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 \$30 or \$50 in paper; and lend each paper dollar upon what is called a "warehouse receipt," and stand 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 from the neighborhood, 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 beneficent 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 amount of specie in 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 invite the attention of the reader:

	Specie in	Notes issued.
Bank of U. S.	\$2,476,954 13	\$4,407,263 03
" at Portland	77,511 27	218,760 00
Boston	375,030 67	972,365 00
Portsmouth	50,195 28	281,295 00
Providence	61,351 86	421,690 00
Hartford	28,094 00	361,887 00
New York	594,056 68	1,730,237 50
Baltimore	232,000 00	1,116,447 50
Washington	65,639 00	938,777 50
St. Louis	100,700 44	1,038,000 00
St. Paul	111,367 05	1,218,505 00
Norfolk	36,425 93	1,293,920 00
Fayetteville	261,487 17	1,476,010 00
Charleston	360,786 63	2,369,355 00
Savannah	162,541 00	1,716,730 00
Mobile	62,743 00	3,004,225 00
New Orleans	63,502 79	1,455,565 00
Natchez	147,970 85	2,444,535 00
Nashville	155,760 98	3,539,425 00
Louisville	292,854 64	1,453,175 00
Lexington	87,216 46	1,098,535 00
Cincinnati	83,775 81	1,593,525 00
Pittsburgh	26,264 36	1,249,232 50
Buffalo	93,989 41	1,070,385 00
Utica	91,094 00	751,605 00
Burlington Agency	97,135 19	519,885 00
Cincinnati		1,830 00
Chillicothe		225 00

It may not be amiss to state for the information of masters of vessels and others interested in the commerce of the port of Baltimore, that the Baltimore and Chesapeake Steam Towing Company, incorporated by the Legislature of Maryland last winter, has not been idle inattentive to the object for which it was formed. A steam boat of great strength of frame and suitable model has been in the course of construction during the summer season, and an engine of corresponding power obtained, so that by the first of December ensuing, or immediately thereafter, she will be ready for active service. By means of this boat it is believed that a free and prompt ingress and egress will be enjoyed at all times during the winter, by vessels desirous of entering or departing from the port, and that the delays and suspensions which may be created by ice in the river and harbor will be completely avoided. 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 insured not only a safe and ready entrance into this port in the winter season, but like wise of quick despatch in departure, when it is desired. The benefits which will arise to our city from the successful operation of the designs of the Company are neither few nor small. They will extend, in a greater or less degree, to all branches of business, and our country friends are among those whose interests will be especially promoted. With the rapid, easy and cheap communication, uninterrupted by the frosts or snows of winter, which our great Western Railroad offers, and with a harbor and river kept open for the free operations of commerce, the market of Baltimore must present advantages that cannot fail to make it the scene of an active, extensive, and beneficial trade to buyer and seller, to shipper and producer.—American.

It appears that, by the late treaty between the Sac and Fox Indians, and the United States, a tract of country, great extent, bordering on the Mississippi river, is ceded to the United States, under certain reservations, and in consideration of the payment of \$20,000 per annum for thirty years. The territory is not only highly valuable, but the treaty is designed to secure perpetual amity and peace between these hitherto confederate and hostile tribes and the United States.

The diplomacy of the present administration has been the subject of incessant attacks from the opposition. General Jackson committed un pardonable errors in regarding the Colonial Trade, in effecting the liquidation of our claims on France, &c. Will not the opposition now complain that he has not only subdued a formidable enemy, but effected a treaty, which while it reconciles the jarring tribes of Indians and secures peace and safety for our frontiers, gains for the country a most extensive and valuable tract of territory?

From the Kentucky Sentinel.
BANK PROFITS.
The United States Bank and its branches had in their vaults, at the commencement of the present year, \$6,799,735 63 in specie.—The notes 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 \$2,527,107 12, which would be equal to 37 1-10 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 net 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, sharing 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, \$1,466,767 in specie. They had issued notes to the amount of \$19,004,510. The interest upon \$19,004,510 at 6 per cent. per annum would be \$1,140,270 60, which would equal the net profits that the aggregate debts due to these branches amount to \$300,000. If so, and we will not contest the matter with them, the annual interest upon the debts is \$1,800,000—\$593,233 more than they have specie in their vaults, and equal to 123 5-7 per cent. annually upon what 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 \$30 or \$50 in paper; and lend each paper dollar upon what is called a "warehouse receipt," and stand 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 from the neighborhood, 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 beneficent 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 amount of specie in 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 invite the attention of the reader:

	Specie in	Notes issued.
Bank of U. S.	\$2,476,954 13	\$4,407,263 03
" at Portland	77,511 27	218,760 00
Boston	375,030 67	972,365 00
Portsmouth	50,195 28	281,295 00
Providence	61,351 86	421,690 00
Hartford	28,094 00	361,887 00
New York	594,056 68	1,730,237 50
Baltimore	232,000 00	1,116,447 50
Washington	65,639 00	938,777 50
St. Louis	100,700 44	1,038,000 00
St. Paul	111,367 05	1,218,505 00
Norfolk	36,425 93	1,293,920 00
Fayetteville	261,487 17	1,476,010 00
Charleston	360,786 63	2,369,355 00
Savannah	162,541 00	1,716,730 00
Mobile	62,743 00	3,004,225 00
New Orleans	63,502 79	1,455,565 00
Natchez	147,970 85	2,444,535 00
Nashville	155,760 98	3,539,425 00
Louisville	292,854 64	1,453,175 00
Lexington	87,216 46	1,098,535 00
Cincinnati	83,775 81	1,593,525 00
Pittsburgh	26,264 36	1,249,232 50
Buffalo	93,989 41	1,070,385 00
Utica	91,094 00	751,605 00
Burlington Agency	97,135 19	519,885 00
Cincinnati		1,830 00
Chillicothe		225 00

From the Kentucky Sentinel.
BANK PROFITS.
The United States Bank and its branches had in their vaults, at the commencement of the present year, \$6,799,735 63 in specie.—The notes 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 \$2,527,107 12, which would be equal to 37 1-10 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 net 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, sharing 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, \$1,466,767 in specie. They had issued notes to the amount of \$19,004,510. The interest upon \$19,004,510 at 6 per cent. per annum would be \$1,140,270 60, which would equal the net profits that the aggregate debts due to these branches amount to \$300,000. If so, and we will not contest the matter with them, the annual interest upon the debts is \$1,800,000—\$593,233 more than they have specie in their vaults, and equal to 123 5-7 per cent. annually upon what 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 \$30 or \$50 in paper; and lend each paper dollar upon what is called a "warehouse receipt," and stand 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 from the neighborhood, 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 beneficent 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 amount of specie in 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 invite the attention of the reader:

	Specie in	Notes issued.
Bank of U. S.	\$2,476,954 13	\$4,407,263 03
" at Portland	77,511 27	218,760 00
Boston	375,030 67	972,365 00
Portsmouth	50,195 28	281,295 00
Providence	61,351 86	421,690 00
Hartford	28,094 00	361,887 00
New York	594,056 68	1,730,237 50
Baltimore	232,000 00	1,116,447 50
Washington	65,639 00	938,777 50
St. Louis	100,700 44	1,038,000 00
St. Paul	111,367 05	1,218,505 00
Norfolk	36,425 93	1,293,920 00
Fayetteville	261,487 17	1,476,010 00
Charleston	360,786 63	2,369,355 00
Savannah	162,541 00	1,716,730 00
Mobile	62,743 00	3,004,225 00
New Orleans	63,502 79	1,455,565 00
Natchez	147,970 85	2,444,535 00
Nashville	155,760 98	3,539,425 00
Louisville	292,854 64	1,453,175 00
Lexington	87,216 46	1,098,535 00
Cincinnati	83,775 81	1,593,525 00
Pittsburgh	26,264 36	1,249,232 50
Buffalo	93,989 41	1,070,385 00
Utica	91,094 00	751,605 00
Burlington Agency	97,135 19	519,885 00
Cincinnati		1,830 00
Chillicothe		225 00

It may not be amiss to state for the information of masters of vessels and others interested in the commerce of the port of Baltimore, that the Baltimore and Chesapeake Steam Towing Company, incorporated by the Legislature of Maryland last winter, has not been idle inattentive to the object for which it was formed. A steam boat of great strength of frame and suitable model has been in the course of construction during the summer season, and an engine of corresponding power obtained, so that by the first of December ensuing, or immediately thereafter, she will be ready for active service. By means of this boat it is believed that a free and prompt ingress and egress will be enjoyed at all times during the winter, by vessels desirous of entering or departing from the port, and that the delays and suspensions which may be created by ice in the river and harbor will be completely avoided. 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 insured not only a safe and ready entrance into this port in the winter season, but like wise of quick despatch in departure, when it is desired. The benefits which will arise to our city from the successful operation of the designs of the Company are neither few nor small. They will extend, in a greater or less degree, to all branches of business, and our country friends are among those whose interests will be especially promoted. With the rapid, easy and cheap communication, uninterrupted by the frosts or snows of winter, which our great Western Railroad offers, and with a harbor and river kept open for the free operations of commerce, the market of Baltimore must present advantages that cannot fail to make it the scene of an active, extensive, and beneficial trade to buyer and seller, to shipper and producer.—American.

It appears that, by the late treaty between the Sac and Fox Indians, and the United States, a tract of country, great extent, bordering on the Mississippi river, is ceded to the United States, under certain reservations, and in consideration of the payment of \$20,000 per annum for thirty years. The territory is not only highly valuable, but the treaty is designed to secure perpetual amity and peace between these hitherto confederate and hostile tribes and the United States.

The diplomacy

passant, in the hope of reaching Warsaw, but sinking from fatigue, privation, and sorrows of all kinds, on the way, and perishing, unknown, in an obscure village of Lithuania.

English paper.

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 entire 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. Bustamante.

The error was extreme in Tampico, all business 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 Montezuma, was the more unexpected, as the last previous accounts stated that an engagement had taken place between his advance and Bustamante's cavalry, in which the latter had been cut to pieces.

It must be recollected that although in the defeat of Montezuma, Santa Anna will have lost a powerful support, that he was still in force at Orizava with Bustamante'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 date; and it is believed that many of the free People of color in Mississippi will accompany them:

Washington, Sept. 27, 1832.

Dear Sir: Having been requested by the free colored People of Natchez to visit Liberia, and see for ourselves the true state of things there, that we might make to them a correct and full report in regard to the prospects of the colony, 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 examining every settlement, 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 have never been seen among the People of this country. As a body, the People of Liberia, we think, owing to their circumstances, have risen in their style of living, and their happiness, as a community, far above those of their colored brethren, 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 up to others, but they are looked up to by them. 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 whole, so well furnished as many of the houses of Monrovia. The floors are, in many cases, well carpeted, and all things about 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 in temperate, and but two who used any profane language. We think the settlers more moral as a People, than the citizens of the U. S.—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 service; all well dressed, and apparently respectable persons. We visited the poor house, and found there four sick and infirm persons, one of whom made a good deal of complaint for want of supplies and attention. We 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 lands on the Mississippi. We saw growing upon it pepper, corn, rice, sugar cane, cassava, plantains, cotton, oranges, lemons, coffee, peas, beans, sweet potatoes, watermelons, cucumbers, sonop, bananas, and many other fruits and vegetables. We saw cattle, sheep and goats; also, swine and poultry in great abundance. Wherever we went, the people appeared to enjoy good health; and a more healthy looking people, particularly the children, we have not seen in the United 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 constantly a fine breeze, and the air was as cool as it is at Natchez about the last of September.

We ought to say, that our voyage was very pleasant, and nearly all those who sailed with us from 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 landed. 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 of the Colony of Liberia, been reported to us by others, we could hardly have believed them; and are therefore prepared to expect that our own report may be discredited by our colored brethren. We wish them to see and judge for themselves. Whatever they may say or think, it is our deliberate judgment,

that the free people of color will greatly improve their character and condition, and become more useful, by a removal to Liberia. There alone can the black man enjoy true freedom, and where freedom is, shall be our country.

GLOSTER SIMPSON.

ARCHY MOORE.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 6, 1832.

REPUBLICAN 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

not do 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. The horrors of civil war, (the greatest of national calamities) may not be far from us.

Are these, the fruits of Mr. Clay's American system, so grateful to our palate, that we cannot refrain from indulgence in them? Shall we persist in this indulgence, until the whole body politic is racked by the choleric spasms incident to a suspension of 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 under 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 noses." What a stickler for the constitution. We should like to see an argument from this learned pundit 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 will say to him, that we know of no contract which any one of our electoral candidates has with any department of the Government.

The candidate alluded to holds a private contract, with a gentleman who has a contract with the Post Office Department. Now Mr. G. on to your argument. This much we 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 colored persons.

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

The question at issue between Holland and Belgium still remains unsettled, and serious fears are entertained that it will eventuate in war—indefinite, 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 long.

On the 17th September the Council of Ministers met and long discussions ensued without deciding any thing—but on the 19th it was determined to resume the old project of assembling a fleet at Cherbourg, to act in concert 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 Belgium, another army will be formed on the frontier in case a larger force should be necessary.

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 turn.

[COMMUNICATION.]

Mr. Mulliken.

The communication signed S. B. in the last Easton Gazette, making an insinuation against the Post-Master General, is too contemptible to be noticed. If the writer is an honest man, and knows any thing, or has just ground of belief, that any thing wrong has been perpetrated by that officer, let him cry aloud and spare not. We have no favorites here who need or wish concealment. If he refuse to back his insinuation by proof, or by specifying the collusion, as a libeller and slanderer he deserves the execration of every honest man.

A. KENDALL.

Extent of the British Dominions.—The sun 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 Superior, his eye opens on the Ganges.

TURKISH CURE FOR FOUNDER IN HORSES.

Letter from Commodore Porter, American Charge des Affairs at Constantinople, to the editor of the Sporting Magazine.—On the curious treatment of Founder in Horses, by Turkish Veterinary Surgeons.

Ancient Chelardon, Kadi Kinny, Ap. 21 1832. Dear Sir.—There are few sailors who are "judges of horse flesh," and I make no pretensions to that sort of knowledge. I am going, however, to relate what I have seen; it is worth knowing, it is well; it is, it is the easiest thing in the world to throw this in the fire.

Sometime ago I bought a very good horse in the bazaar, for which I paid 900 piastres, 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 founder 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 horse founder, and said he must be bled in the inside of the diseased leg. He put a nipper on his nose to keep him steady, then took up the left leg, and crossing it over the right, gave it to an attendant; he then struck his lancet into the vein a little above the fetlock joint, and took from it about three and a half pounds of blood—the vein bled very freely. He now said he had taken enough; he then went in the very opposite side of the 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 instantly ceased bleeding. There may be no novelty in 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 perspiration, the diseased limb then to be rubbed with wet salt, (to which I added a pint of hot brandy,) 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 first rubbing was perfectly well.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. Oct. 15, 1832.

The Cholera is evidently on the increase, 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 in the city, and as many in the out-skirts of it.

"Help us," Matthew, "or we 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 relations. 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 raising the bargain made with Mr. Davis and his colleagues. Mr. Granger calls loudly on Mr. Davis to fulfil the contract, but with the rank and file of Mr. Clay's future prospects, Mr. Granger's defeat is inevitable—the people have resolved upon it, and their judgment cannot be reversed. The fence men, since the elections; Pennsylvania and Ohio, have jumped over, and our ranks are full—we have no room for more.—N. J. 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 new bank.

From the American Sentinel.

"PENNSYLVANIA TRIUMPHANT."

"Facts," says the New York Courier & Enquirer, "are stubborn things," yet in the same paragraph it proves that the habit of falsifying facts 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 representatives. The Enquirer adds the majority of Binney, to that of Harper, though they ran on the same ticket. Deduct

Harper, Potts and Darlington, also joint ticket. Deduct

John G. Watmough ran against two Jackson candidates—his majority over the Jackson ticket, was but 941. Therefore deduct

Harman Deony's vote was also local. The medium anti-Jackson was but 412. Deduct

McKenna's also local. Anti-Jackson majority only 140. Deduct

Stewart's also local. The net Jackson majority in this district, was 938, which added 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 equally accurate.

In Dr. Sutherland's district there were two Jackson candidates—add Davis' vote

Wagner'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 anti-Jackson vote was 1417—add

In Laporte's district, the Jackson vote was 2300—add

Total, 3407.

The correction of these palpable blunders subtracts from the alleged anti-Jackson majority of 10,000—no less than 14,883 votes—leaving them in the votative 4,883. This it will be remembered is from their own data.

In making these gross misrepresentations 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, impertinent and presumptuous. If, however, the misrepresentation is wilful and intended to deceive—the honest of all parties should mark and avoid one thus fearless in falsehood, brazen in political vice, enterprising and intrepid in imposing upon the credulity of those, if any there be, who are still weak enough to trust him.

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.

Richard B. Magruder, Esq. Associate Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of Maryland—and of Baltimore County and Harford County Court—to fill the vacancy caused 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 valuable appointment to this District, and more especially to the City of Baltimore, while his amiable qualities render him highly acceptable to the members of the Bar, and generally to the inhabitants of this, his native city.—Bal. Gaz.

"The Hon. Samuel L. Southard, late Secretary 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 \$133.33 for the plaintiff.

DIED

In this town on Wednesday last, Mr. Noah Faulkner.

In this county on Thursday last, Mr. Andrew Skinner, Colton.

STORE 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 appraisement 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.

NOTE: All persons indebted to the estate of Wm. Clark, dec'd.—are particularly requested to make immediate payment to

J. S. EYTOR.

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 of William Clark, Esq. dec'd. in the town of Easton, all the personal estate of said deceased, (Negroes and Goods in the Store excepted) consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture—fifteen shares of stock in the Branch Bank at Easton, seven shares of stock in the Steamboat Maryland, one Coach and Harness, one Gig and Harness, one Wagon, one cart, one dray,

Two Horses, four valuable COWS,

A parcel of Posts, Scantling, Plank and various 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 approved 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.

nov 6 2w

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Wm. Clark, dec'd.—are particularly requested to make immediate payment to

J. S. EYTOR.

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 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 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 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 hand this 1st day of November, A. D. 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 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 hand this 1st day of November, A. D. 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 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 hand this 1st day of November, A. D. 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 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 hand this 1st day of November, A. D. 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 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 hand this 1st day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

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

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Trappe, on SATURDAY, the 17th November, 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 sufficient security, for the purchase money, payable in six months from the day of Sale, with interest thereon.

Attendance by REUBEN PERRY, Adm'r.

nov 6

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 thereof, at the suit of John Arrindale, use of Nicholas Hammond, against Levin Mills:—will be sold on MONDAY the 19th day of November, instant, 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 Mills, Jr. resides, 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 Mills, to pay and satisfy the above named writ of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

Nov. 6

By HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE HOWARD, Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in all Christian communities, 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, affords 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 continuance of Almighty protection to us.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland, this thirtieth 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

MARYLAND, TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, October Term, Anno Domini, 1832.

ON application of Samuel T. Watts, Adm'r. 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 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 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 Orphan's 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 otherwise 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.

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 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 otherwise 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.

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 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 otherwise 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

From the Connecticut
THE LAST SLEET
The clouds of the valley shall
him.
When, like shade from Summer's
The darkness of this life shall
When the unconscious breast shall
In the still earth's funeral peace
Flow with the sleeper rest in dust,
His clay with kindred clay be
While the free spirit of the just
Soars to a brighter element!

There is a tranquillizing thought
Commingle with the voiceless
'Tis with no bitter memories fraught
It echoes not to Time's dull wail
Passion and pride are passed away
Like gilded clouds, when sunsets
Is fading from the unbounded
And the hot gusts of kindling wrath
Which lashed the bosom into
They darken not its changeful path
And the knit brow no more depressed
The throbbing heart is calm and
The pulse of Hate is cold and
And hopes, by sin and sorrow
Rise not to vex the baffled will
Thus should it be! He slumbers
Sweet as the cradled infant's
No shadows cross the settled brow
On which the unfetted cloud is
From the sea'd lid there steals no
There is no care the eye to dim
And in his shroud, reposing there
The vale's dull cloud 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 brow
Far rather, in the lovely bed
Let his pale ashes moulder on
Since the free spirit is not dead,
But to an endless life has gone

From the Edinburgh LITERARY PRAYER.
Go, when the morning slumbers
Go, when the moon is bright
Go, when the eve declines
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 thee
In solitude to pray,
Should holy thoughts come
When friends are round thee
E'en then the silent breathing
Of thy spirit raised above
Will reach his throne of glory
Who is Mercy, Truth, and

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

ON THE ADVANTAGE OF THE CROSS.—We find it difficult of the mercy of God in loss with crosses. Why, say light in our sufferings? A good without making us miserable, God could do so. It is able to Him. He holds in the hearts of the children, them as he pleases. But to save us without the cross is: in like manner as he should arrive at maturity pass through all the distress of childhood, rather than strength of riper years. I fear, our part is to be silent found wisdom, although we had it. Thus much we cannot be truly good as we become humble, self, so as to render all of grace which detaches and takes away self-love, racle of grace, be painted the operations of grace a nature, daily work miracle of grace of himself, become in a self interest and sensibility that went to bed last night as tall and strong as a conchals his operations in as well as nature, under sion of events, and by th in the obscurity of faith, plishes his work by degree most simple and suitable the means appearing suit

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
TWO GOOD JOURNEMEN TAILORS, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. Apply to
JAMES L. SMITH,
Easton, Md. Oct. 23d. 1832. (O) 3w
N. B. A little CASH from persons indebted to me, would be thankfully received.
J. L. S.

ADVERTISEMENT.
A young lady, who has just finished her education 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 addressed to the Editor of this paper would receive immediate attention and all requisite testimonials of character and capacity would be given.
oct 23

PAPER.
135 Reams Imperial Printing Paper
70 do extra do do do
150 do Super Royal do do do
60 do do do do do
1000 do common and fine Medium Print
40 do Retrea do do do
25 do blue do do do
96 do fine white Letter do do
96 do common do do do
96 do fine blue do do do
96 do assorted do do do
96 do blue (water lined) Letter do
32 do blue lined Cap do do
32 do water lined do do do
40 do common do do do
40 do fine do do do
1200 lbs. Binders Boards
2000 do Band Box do
For sale by OTIS SPEAR,
No. 4 South Charles-street, Baltimore,
Oct. 17—30 6w

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 the best terms.
Baltimore, Oct. 9—16 4f

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 MARYLAND leaves Baltimore on every TUESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 7 o'clock for the above places, from her usual place of starting, lower end of Duane's wharf, and returns on Wednesday 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 owner or owners.
LEWEL G. TAYLOR,
Captain.
Oct. 8—23

NOTICE.
Was committed to the jail of Montgomery County as a runaway, a NEGRO BOY who calls himself William Gibson, he is about 12 or 13 years of age, no particular marks, his clothing was when committed, a cassinet roundabout and linen pantaloons.—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. of Montgomery County, Md.
October 17,—30

FOR SALE BY
VALERIUS DUKEHART,
No. 1018 Baltimore street, Baltimore,
SIGN OF THE REED & SHUTTLE
Brushes of all kinds; staves and shuttles
Barrel and half barrel covers
Nests of sugar boxes
Butter prints, pound, half pound and quarter do. neatly lettered
Patent Lamp wicks, assorted sizes
Fish Hooks and lines
Wooden Bowls, Plough lines
Scales, bed andacking cords
Cotton and wool cards
Market and clothes baskets
Sifters, Butter Bowls, Trays, Spoons and Paddles
Trenchers, Crabbing and cabbage nets
Together with almost any convenient article in the household way. Also
SPINNING WHEELS,
(Woolen and Flax.)
for sale as above; the whole on reasonable terms.
Baltimore, 10th mo: 15th, 1832—16 3wp

FOR SALE OR RENT,
A Good Brick House and Lot in the town of St. Michaels. Possession given immediately.—Apply to
SAMUEL TENANT.
Oct. 30th 1832 3w

PORTRAIT PAINTING.
M. E. MYNARTS, Portrait and Miniature 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 next Wednesday in the House formerly occupied by Mr. C. Brown, where specimens of his Painting may be seen.
Easton, Oct. 30

JOB PRINTING
Nearly executed at this office.

TO THE PUBLIC.
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, which is about 9 miles from Easton, being 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 advantages, in some measure peculiar to itself, for an institution of the kind proposed. 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 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 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 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 knowledge which he designs to impart. His number of pupils will be limited to twenty.
Boarding will be provided by Robert Banning, Junr., who has rented the Parsonage expressly for this 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 \$135 per annum. Should it be inconvenient for students to furnish themselves with bed, 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 meet with an earlier notice by being directed to 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
SADDLERY,
Consisting of BRIDLE BITS and STIRRUPS, PLATED and 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 assortment 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 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 cash.
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 invites his friends and the public to give him a call. At his store may now be had, among others,
Blair's Antient History Rudiman's Latin
Tytler's History Grammar
Goldsmith's Rome Euclid's Elements
Goldsmith's Greece Keith on the Globes
Grimshaw's England Melnyre on the Globes
Tonney's Pantheon Paradise Lost
Bonycastle's Algebra Blair's Lectures
Griebach's Greek Worcester's Geography
Testament and Atlas
Wilson's do. do. Adams' do. do.
Greek Exercises Academic Reader
Hutinson's Xenophon Introduction to do.
Horace Delphini English Reader
Virgil Introduction to do.
Sallust Sequel to do.
Caesar English Grammars
Greece Minora Spelling Books
Greece Majora Gough, Pike, Jess and
Smart's Cicero Bennett's Arithmetic, &c. &c.
Clarke's Homer Also, Slates, Pencils,
Viri Roma Paper, Blank Books,
Historia Sacra Lead Pencils, &c.
Muir's Syntax
EDWARD MULLIKIN.
July 10

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of and delivered, by the clerk thereof, 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, all the equitable right of the aforesaid Joseph H. Sands and John Sands, of 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 f. fa. and the interests and costs due to and become due thereon. Attendance by
J. M. FAULKNER, Shf. of Talbot County.
oct 16

MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE.
LATROBE'S JUSTICES' PRACTICE—Including the DUTIES OF A CONVEYANCING—FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
oct 23

UNPARALLELED!
The CAPITAL PRIZE of \$50,000, sold by SYLVESTER in a whole ticket, was held by Mr. MATTHEW WATSON, a highly respectable merchant in Nashville, Tenn.—thus confirming SYLVESTER's well established celebrity.
AGAIN—on Wednesday last, the Capital Prize of \$4,104 was also sold by Sylvester in a whole ticket. Who, therefore, can with any show of reason doubt the fact, that Sylvester sells more PRIZES than any other vender whatever?

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 anxiously 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 formed 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 vigorous 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 requested to insert the above notice four times in each of their respective newspapers.
oct 9 4w

CHAIR AND WINDSOR.
No. 31 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 to 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.
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 directions.
N. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted on reasonable terms.
aug 28 1 year

CLARK had the pleasure a week or two since of paying the cash for a \$15,000 prize, which had been ordered from his office by a gentleman living in Frederick county, Md. and there he is more who are desirous 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,
to be drawn October 31.
CAPITALS.
1 prize of \$30,000 5 prize of 1000
1 15,000 5 400
1 7,500 10 200
1 3,580 &c. &c. &c.
Tickets \$5, halves, 2,50, quarters 1,25.
(Please continuing copying the above till further ordered, dropping each lottery as its time for drawing expires.)
oct 2

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber being desirous of collecting the Tax of Talbot county due for the present year in the course of this fall, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable property in the county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every Tuesday for the reception of the same. It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him or his deputies in their respective districts.
PHILIP MACKEY,
Collector of Talbot county Taxes.
oct 16

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 sale, viz:
3000 feet WOVEN WIRE, suitable for Rolling and Standing Screens for Merchant Mills
2000 ditto POWDER, PAPER MOULDS, &c.
250 dozen SIVES, RIDDLES, assorted
500 lbs annealed WIRE, suitable for Brush makers
100 sets 18 and 15 inch Fan wheels.
Together with WHEAT FANS, Wire Saws, 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 as can be purchased in this city.
The Richmond Whig, Petersburg Intelligencer, Frederick Town Herald, Easton Whig, Lynchburg Virginian, Winchester Republican, will please to copy the above to the amount of 1 dollar each, forwarding a paper and charge to American office.
oct 30

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 authorized to receive the same; those who neglect this notice, must not expect to be indulged.
LAMBERT REARDON.
oct 16

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

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

NOTICE.
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 authorized to receive the same; those who neglect this notice, must not expect to be indulged.
LAMBERT REARDON.
oct 16

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 sale, viz:
3000 feet WOVEN WIRE, suitable for Rolling and Standing Screens for Merchant Mills
2000 ditto POWDER, PAPER MOULDS, &c.
250 dozen SIVES, RIDDLES, assorted
500 lbs annealed WIRE, suitable for Brush makers
100 sets 18 and 15 inch Fan wheels.
Together with WHEAT FANS, Wire Saws, 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 as can be purchased in this city.
The Richmond Whig, Petersburg Intelligencer, Frederick Town Herald, Easton Whig, Lynchburg Virginian, Winchester Republican, will please to copy the above to the amount of 1 dollar each, forwarding a paper and charge to American office.
oct 30

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 sale, viz:
3000 feet WOVEN WIRE, suitable for Rolling and Standing Screens for Merchant Mills
2000 ditto POWDER, PAPER MOULDS, &c.
250 dozen SIVES, RIDDLES, assorted
500 lbs annealed WIRE, suitable for Brush makers
100 sets 18 and 15 inch Fan wheels.
Together with WHEAT FANS, Wire Saws, 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 as can be purchased in this city.
The Richmond Whig, Petersburg Intelligencer, Frederick Town Herald, Easton Whig, Lynchburg Virginian, Winchester Republican, will please to copy the above to the amount of 1 dollar each, forwarding a paper and charge to American office.
oct 30

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 sale, viz:
3000 feet WOVEN WIRE, suitable for Rolling and Standing Screens for Merchant Mills
2000 ditto POWDER, PAPER MOULDS, &c.
250 dozen SIVES, RIDDLES, assorted
500 lbs annealed WIRE, suitable for Brush makers
100 sets 18 and 15 inch Fan wheels.
Together with WHEAT FANS, Wire Saws, 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 as can be purchased in this city.
The Richmond Whig, Petersburg Intelligencer, Frederick Town Herald, Easton Whig, Lynchburg Virginian, Winchester Republican, will please to copy the above to the amount of 1 dollar each, forwarding a paper and charge to American office.
oct 30

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 sale, viz:
3000 feet WOVEN WIRE, suitable for Rolling and Standing Screens for Merchant Mills
2000 ditto POWDER, PAPER MOULDS, &c.
250 dozen SIVES, RIDDLES, assorted
500 lbs annealed WIRE, suitable for Brush makers
100 sets 18 and 15 inch Fan wheels.
Together with WHEAT FANS, Wire Saws, 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 as can be purchased in this city.
The Richmond Whig, Petersburg Intelligencer, Frederick Town Herald, Easton Whig, Lynchburg Virginian, Winchester Republican, will please to copy the above to the amount of 1 dollar each, forwarding a paper and charge to American office.
oct 30

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 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 have failed 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 and 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, Shf.
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.
THE Store-room and Cellar long occupied 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; its 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. Elizabeth Jenkins.
Oct 9

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of two writs 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 Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, against Isaac P. Cox, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of November next, 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 appurtenances to the same belonging, devised to the said Isaac P. Cox, by his father, consisting of a Mill, Mill seat and Farm, lying and being in the Trappe district of Talbot County, containing the quantity of 150 acres of land, more or less, the same being part of Taylor's Ridge and part Hutchinson's Addition, but be the names what they may, with free privilege of the Mill Pond as high as high water mark. This farm will be sold free from all incumbrances whatever.
ALSO all those lands, with the improvements and appurtenances to the same belonging, lying and being in the aforesaid district, and county, which belonged to Joseph Dardles, late of the aforesaid county deceased, at the time of his death, and was sold by the Sheriff to Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. and by him to the said Isaac P. Cox, containing the quantity of 287 1/2 acres of land, more or less, and being part of Bennett's Creek and part of Taylor's Ridge, but be the names and part what they may. This farm will be sold subject to a balance due to Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. for the purchase money—there being no other lien thereon, the purchaser will have nothing to do with the payment of that debt, as it will be paid off out of the purchase money; also 4 head of Horses, 1 two year old colt, 4 Cows, 6 yearlings and 1 calf, 9 shoats, and two Sows and pigs, 1 Ox Cart, 1 Horse ditto, 6 Ploughs, 1 Gig and Harness, and all the residue of his farm implements, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of f. fa. and officer's fees in my hands for collection, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by
oct 9 JOSHUA M. FAULKNER, Shf.

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 change, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.
N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.
oct 9

NOTICE.
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 authorized to receive the same; those who neglect this notice, must not expect to be indulged.
LAMBERT REARDON.
oct 16

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 sale, viz:
3000 feet WOVEN WIRE, suitable for Rolling and Standing Screens for Merchant Mills
2000 ditto POWDER, PAPER MOULDS, &c.
250 dozen SIVES, RIDDLES, assorted
500 lbs annealed WIRE, suitable for Brush makers
100 sets 18 and 15 inch Fan wheels.
Together with WHEAT FANS, Wire Saws, 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 as can be purchased in this city.
The Richmond Whig, Petersburg Intelligencer, Frederick Town Herald, Easton Whig, Lynchburg Virginian, Winchester Republican, will please to copy the above to the amount of 1 dollar each, forwarding a paper and charge to American office.
oct 30

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 sale, viz:
3000 feet WOVEN WIRE, suitable for Rolling and Standing Screens for Merchant Mills
2000 ditto POWDER, PAPER MOULDS, &c.
250 dozen SIVES, RIDDLES, assorted
500 lbs annealed WIRE, suitable for Brush makers
100 sets 18 and 15 inch Fan wheels.
Together with WHEAT FANS, Wire Saws, 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 as can be purchased in this city.
The Richmond Whig, Petersburg Intelligencer, Frederick Town Herald, Easton Whig, Lynchburg Virginian, Winchester Republican, will please to copy the above to the amount of 1 dollar each, forwarding a paper and charge to American office.
oct 30

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 sale, viz:
3000 feet WOVEN WIRE, suitable for Rolling and Standing Screens for Merchant Mills
2000 ditto POWDER, PAPER MOULDS, &c.
250 dozen SIVES, RIDDLES, assorted
500 lbs annealed WIRE, suitable for Brush makers
100 sets 18 and 15 inch Fan wheels.
Together with WHEAT FANS, Wire Saws, 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 as can be purchased in this city.
The Richmond Whig, Petersburg Intelligencer, Frederick Town Herald, Easton Whig, Lynchburg Virginian, Winchester Republican, will please to copy the above to the amount of 1 dollar each, forwarding a paper and charge to American office.
oct 30

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 sale, viz:
3000 feet WOVEN WIRE, suitable for Rolling and Standing Screens for Merchant Mills
2000 ditto POWDER, PAPER MOULDS, &c.
250 dozen SIVES, RIDDLES, assorted
500 lbs annealed WIRE, suitable for Brush makers
100 sets 18 and 15 inch Fan wheels.
Together with WHEAT FANS, Wire Saws, 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 as can be purchased in this city.
The Richmond Whig, Petersburg Intelligencer, Frederick Town Herald, Easton Whig, Lynchburg Virginian, Winchester Republican, will please to copy the above to the amount of 1 dollar each, forwarding a paper and charge to American office.
oct 30

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 sale, viz:
3000 feet WOVEN WIRE, suitable for Rolling and Standing Screens for Merchant Mills
2000 ditto POWDER, PAPER MOULDS, &c.
250 dozen SIVES, RIDDLES, assorted
500 lbs annealed WIRE, suitable for Brush makers
100 sets 18 and 15 inch Fan wheels.
Together with WHEAT FANS, Wire Saws, 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 as can be purchased in this city.
The Richmond Whig, Petersburg Intelligencer, Frederick Town Herald, Easton Whig, Lynchburg Virginian, Winchester Republican, will please to copy the above to the amount of 1 dollar each, forwarding a paper and charge to American office.
oct 30

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 sale, viz:
3000 feet WOVEN WIRE, suitable for Rolling and Standing Screens for Merchant Mills
2000 ditto POWDER, PAPER MOULDS, &c.
250 dozen SIVES, RIDDLES, assorted
500 lbs annealed WIRE, suitable for Brush makers
100 sets 18 and 15 inch Fan wheels.
Together with WHEAT FANS, Wire Saws, 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 as can be purchased in this city.
The Richmond Whig, Petersburg Intelligencer, Frederick Town Herald, Easton Whig, Lynchburg Virginian, Winchester Republican, will please to copy the above to the amount of 1 dollar each, forwarding a paper and charge to American office.
oct 30

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 sale, viz:
3000 feet WOVEN WIRE, suitable for Rolling and Standing Screens for Merchant Mills
2000 ditto POWDER, PAPER MOULDS, &c.
250 dozen SIVES, RIDDLES, assorted
500 lbs annealed WIRE, suitable for Brush makers
100 sets 18 and 15 inch Fan wheels.
Together with WHEAT FANS, Wire Saws, 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 as can be purchased in this city.
The Richmond Whig, Petersburg Intelligencer, Frederick Town Herald, Easton Whig, Lynchburg Virginian, Winchester Republican, will please to copy the above to the amount of 1 dollar each, forwarding a paper and charge to American office.
oct 30

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 sale, viz:
3000 feet WOVEN WIRE, suitable for Rolling and Standing Screens for Merchant Mills
2000 ditto POWDER, PAPER MOULDS, &c.
250 dozen SIVES, RIDDLES, assorted
500 lbs annealed WIRE, suitable for Brush makers
100 sets 18 and 15 inch Fan wheels.
Together with WHEAT FANS, Wire Saws, 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 as can be purchased in this city.
The Richmond Whig, Petersburg Intelligencer, Frederick Town Herald, Easton Whig, Lynchburg Virginian, Winchester Republican, will please to copy the above to the amount of 1 dollar each, forwarding a paper and charge to American office.
oct 30

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 sale, viz:
3000 feet WOVEN WIRE, suitable for Rolling and Standing Screens for Merchant Mills
2000 ditto POWDER, PAPER MOULDS, &c.
250 dozen SIVES, RIDDLES, assorted
500 lbs annealed WIRE, suitable for Brush makers
100

John Cairnes

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. Ad-
vertisements inserted three times for ONE
DOLLAR; and continued weekly for TWENTY
FIVE CENTS per square.

POETRY.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

THE LAST SLEEP.

"The clouds of the valley shall be sweet unto
him."

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

There is a tranquillizing thought
Commingle with the voiceless grave:
'Tis with no bitter memories fraught—
It echoes 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 unbound 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 still;
The pulse of hate is cold and still;
And hopes, by sin and sorrow crush'd,
Rise not to vex the baffled will!

'Tis should it be! He slumbers now
Sweet as the cradled infant's rest;
No shadows cross the settled brow,
On which the unclouded light is prest:
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 cloud is 'sweet to him!

Oh who would wake the sleeper up,
To walk earth's gloomy road again:
To feel the drops from sorrow's cup,
To 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 has 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 thee
In solitude to pray,
Should holy thoughts come o'er thee,
When friends are round thy way;
E'en then the silent breathing
Of thy spirit raised above,
Will reach his throne of glory,
Who is Mercy, Truth, and Love.

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 sittest 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 make light in our sufferings? cannot he make us good without making us miserable? yes, without doubt, God could do so, for nothing is impossible to Him. He holds in his Almighty hands 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 of childhood, rather than be born in the full strength of riper years. In this he is the Master, 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 miracle 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 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 succession 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 the means appearing suitable to the ends, hu-

man wisdom may attribute the success to second causes, and so the finger of God be less observed; otherwise what God effects would be evidently a perpetual miracle, which would destroy that faith in which he would have us live. It is to preserve us in this obscurity of faith, with regard to the operation of grace, that God renders it tedious and painful. He makes use of the inconsistency and ingratitude of the creatures, and the disgusts and disappointments 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 numerous relapses. We desire to be suddenly consumed by the flames of pure love; but this would cost us scarcely anything: 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 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 it is our corruption which renders it necessary, and occasions all the pains that we suffer. If our flesh was sound, the surgeon would make no incision 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 vex 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 prejudicial 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 murmur 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, he would have made us lament eternally. What we esteemed lost, was really lost when few imagined we possessed it. God has secured it, that he may speedily restore it to us in an approaching eternity.

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 manifested itself in the most perfect manner. It is he that each moment produces and renews the breath of life which animates us; it is he who numbers our days and holds in his Omnipotent hand the keys of the grave, to open or to shut it. What strikes us dead, is leading us to 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 is 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 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 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 most loved him? They lose the poison of a worldly 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 folly 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 past; the future will be of the same nature, and will as rapidly pass by. 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 smelted us, and this prosperity poisoned our hearts. Would we spend all our days, even to the moment of our death, in that selfishness, that delicacy, that vain joy, that splendor, that triumph of pride, that selfishness 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 condescends to be like itself, unjust, deceitful and perfidious? Yet it is from this world that God would draw us, to deliver us from its cursed slavery, that we may enter into the liberty of detached souls. O my God, thou who seest the fountain of our misery, it is thou alone that can heal it. Haste then to bestow on us faith, hope, love, and christian fortitude which we want. Grant that we may incessantly look upon thee, O Father Almighty who givest nothing to thy children but what is conducive to their salvation.

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

A London paper asserts as the true reason for the determination of Charles X to quit England, that his arrangements for liquidating a considerable debt which he had contracted at the time of the emigration, having been interrupted by the events of July, his creditors entered a prosecution against him in England, and would have obtained a judgment to take his body, in the course of November next.

From the Journal of Commerce. FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

About half past 3 o'clock this morning, our news schooner 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 Scott—the death of the King of Spain—and the rejection by Belgium, of the ultimatum of the London Conference. The commercial advices are also interesting.

DEATH OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.—We learn from Captain Bursley and passengers, that a letter was sent on board the ship the day she sailed, for the lady of Judge Sewall of Quebec, with an endorsement on the back of it that Sir Walter Scott died on the 23d.

Letters have been received at Paris from Alexandria, dated the 18th of July, which state that a telegraphic dispatch had been received at that place, announcing the capture of the Turkish camp at Hama by the Egyptians.

LEIRI, Sept. 19.—This morning, at 10 o'clock, the United Kingdom steamer sailed from Newhaven Roads for Hamburg, having on board his Majesty's Charles X. Duke de 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 incredulous on the subject. His health has been declining for some time past, and he has lately had a severe attack of the gout. This news, if confirmed, is expected to hasten the approach of the crisis in Spain.

CHANGE IN THE BELGIAN MINISTRY.—London, September 21.—Despatches have been received by M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian minister, from General Goblet announcing an entire change of the Belgian Ministry, but it is not yet officially stated who are to replace them. M. Van de Weyer has received from General Goblet full powers to treat with the Dutch minister Baron Von Zuylen, on the dispute between Holland and Belgium; but up to the present time, Baron Von Zuylen has received no powers from his court to 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 recommendations of its Conference.

It is not true, as stated by some of our contemporaries, that Leopold has accepted certain proposals 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 Molinair and the other ministers, however, and the powers given to M. Van de Weyer to negotiate with the Baron Von Zuylen, are, we think, strong indications of a disposition, on the part of Leopold, to adopt most if not all, the suggestions of the Conference.

LONDON, Sept. 23d.—The Russian ambassador, Count Malashevich, has arrived in town to-day from Doncaster. He is supposed to have been sent for by the Dutch minister, to strengthen his position with regard to the Conference of the English ministry. The meeting of the Conference, which was to have taken place to-day, has been put off till Monday, and it is believed that Lord Grey has been sent for to assist at its deliberations.

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

REJECTION OF THE ULTIMATUM OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Sept. 22.—Very little excitement has been produced in the money market by the confirmation of the rumors respecting the note of the King of Holland, though in fact, to the general apprehension 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 transactions in the funds.—Had similar circumstances occurred a year or two back, they could not have failed to produce very material fluctuations. Consols left off at 94 1/8, and Exchequer Bills at 16 1/2 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 an end. On Thursday evening a sealed note, from the King of Holland to the Conference, was given to Lord Palmerston by the Dutch Ambassador, Baron Von Zuylen; and last night the members of the Conference having assembled, the note was opened and read by them. Instead of finding, as they had expected, an acknowledgement of the readiness of the King of Holland to treat with the King of Belgium, on the recommendations of the Conference, and an appointment of Baron Von Zuylen with full powers to treat with M. Van de Weyer the Conference to their astonishment, and to the real indignation of some, as well as the wounded indignation of all, found a long note without the slightest allusion to the proposal of negotiations between M. Van de Weyer and Baron Von Zuylen, or to the suggestions of the Conference.

The note commences by an expression of surprise on the part of the writer, M. de Versteek, in the name of the King, his master, at the delay which has attended the Belgian question since the conditions on which the King was willing to treat had been made known to the Conference and to the Belgians, and then proceeds, in language which is intended to be courteous, but which is not to be misunderstood, to complain of the support given by the Conference to revolutionary principles, and to declare that, whatever may be the conduct of the great powers, the King of Holland, relying on the justice of his cause, and on the support of Divine Providence, will know how to maintain his honor without the necessity of conceding points which are of vital importance to his country.

The note is of great length, but we have given its chief character. It is evidently intended only for farther delay; and, unless France and England should act as decisively and manly part, that object will be gained. Let us hope, however, that the two cabinets will

see their interest, and unite in a resolution to compel the King of Holland to conclude a treaty with Belgium, on terms which, without being dishonorable to him, shall be fair and liberal towards his former subjects.

The position of Leopold is now one of great difficulty; but, as regards his country and France, it is better than it was a few days ago. By taking upon himself to accept the proposals of the Conference, contrary to the declared wishes of his Chambers, and to dismiss a ministry acting in accordance with those bodies, he has shown his desire for peace, and has now a direct claim for support on the British and French cabinets. The King of Holland has rejected all overtures for peace, except on his own terms; and if Belgium be abandoned by us and France, after the concessions offered by her King at the risk of his own popularity with his people, the two governments will be guilty not only of great meanness, but of great injustice; and the next thing to be expected will be a declaration of war against France, on matters directly concerning their own honor 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 Paris has arrived to-day with the letters of Thursday, and every thing indicates that France is perfectly ready to second the decision of the Conference by a movement against Holland, should that step be deemed advisable. Troops are collected on the frontier next Belgium, and could, it is conceived, be in 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 opinions 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 ministry. The co-operation of England, by sending a fleet into the Scheldt, is desired by France, but, failing in that, the consent of the ministry to the march of the French troops to Belgium will be deemed sufficient. The funds fell about one percent in Paris on Thursday evening, and it is believed that an influx of money in behalf of Belgium had become all but inevitable.

Arrival of the Duchess de Berri in Holland.—The Gazette de Normandie says:—"Whilst at Nantes they are breaking through the doors of Convents to look for the Duchess de Berri, she has been received with regard and respect 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. Reinforcements to aid the cause of Don Pedro were constantly departing. **Lisbon, Sept. 23.**—The Lord Wellington has arrived in a large ship of upwards of 1,000 tons burthen, has been lately purchased by the agents of Don Pedro, after having made several voyages to the East Indies, and is now being enlarged, altered and repaired, at the ship building yard of Messrs. Cox & Curlew, at Limehouse. This fine vessel will be pierced for sixty guns, and will in fact, be transformed into a line of battle ship, sufficient to cope with the largest man-of-war in Don Miguel's service, and will prove when completed, a powerful reinforcement to the fleet of Admiral Sartorius.

The Echo Steamer, Lieutenant Olway sailed from Falmouth on Tuesday 15th for Oporto, with the Marquis Palmella, Senhor Borboza, his Secretary and suite; Senhores Costa, Vasconcellos, Korke and Gomez, on a special mission, in the cause of Donna Maria. The Marquis reached Falmouth on Saturday morning. The steamer had been detained some days waiting the arrival of a messenger with despatches, who arrived on Tuesday; and the steamer sailed immediately.—Plymouth Journal.

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 command Comd Villa Flor served during the war. Several hundred effective men, have enrolled themselves under Don Pedro, who will go out with these gallant officers.

PERILS OF FUR TRAPPING.

The Missouri Beacon publishes the subjoined letter from Mr. Sublette, detailing his adventures during his last trip to the Rocky Mountains. In connection with this subject, the same paper remarks—

During the operations of Mr. Sublette in the mountains he has met with repeated attacks from our old and inveterate enemies, the Blackfeet; but by his coolness, discretion and judgment, has never failed to make them suffer severely for their temerity and ill-advised hostility. In the summer of 1831, Mr. S. and his party were attacked by about 150 warriors of that nation. After a long and severe fight the enemy retired, with the loss of about 30 killed, and a greater number wounded. The loss sustained by Mr. Sublette's party, was very insignificant.

We are gratified to learn that Mr. S. has determined to discontinue his mountain excursions, and to locate himself in the immediate vicinity of this place, where we hope he may long enjoy the fruits of his toil and laudable exertions.

The value of the fur brought in by Mr. S. is about \$80,000. The following letter gives the particulars promised in our last.

LEXINGTON, Mo. Sept. 21, 1832.

Gen. W. H. Ashley.
Dear Sir:—I left the settlements on the 13th May, and on the 24 of July, on the head of the Colorado of the West, a party of the Blackfeet Indians endeavored to enter my camp at night, but finding a strong guard around it they thought it dangerous; and after securing some loose horses, which on account of being too poor for service, were not kept in the encampment, and finding they could get no more they fired on us and immediately ran off. The only injury sustained was two mules slightly wounded.

I arrived on the waters of the Columbia river on the 4th of July, and on the 8th at the rendezvous of the Rocky Mountain Hunters, on the Columbia river, west of the Three Tetons Mountains.

On the 18th July, about six miles from my camp, an engagement took place between a small party of whites, who had started for their hunting ground the day before, and a

party of the Blackfeet Indians. An express was immediately sent to my camp, and I was joined by a considerable number of whites and some friendly Indians of the Pieced-nose and Flathead nations, to go to the assistance of those engaged. When we arrived at the spot we found the Blackfeet had taken possession of a point of wood, surrounded by willows, where they had formed a strong fort of fallen timber, and had dug holes in the ground inside the fort, where they could lie secure from our fire. Finding them thus fortified, and that we were exposed to their fire on the prairie without being able to injure them, I proposed entering the willows, and approaching their fort, where we would be on more equal footing. I was joined by about thirty whites and as many friendly Indians, making our force nearly equal to that of our enemy. We advanced to within fifteen paces of their fort, and continued firing on them, which they vigorously returned for some time.

Discovering at length that they were too securely protected against our rifles, we determined on burning their fort, contrary to the wishes of our friendly Indians, who were anxious 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 kill them all, but that 6 or 800 warriors of their tribe were momentarily expected there, who would give us enough of fighting. Owing to the miscommunication 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 discontinued, and not until we got to the prairie was the matter properly explained. It was then deemed too late to renew the attack.

We lost in the engagement Mr. St. Clair, of Arkansas, who was killed before we reached the fort. Another man, from which the American Fur Company have a very strong fort, well equipped, and protected with batteries 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 my way down the river, will enable me to get my sketches of the most interesting tribes of Indians in North America, inasmuch as they are less known to the world, and more cleanly in their persons, and more richly dressed than any other Indians on the continent.

This tour up the Mississippi presents to me the Sioux, Ricarees, Mandans, Gros-ventres or Minnetrees, Assinaboins, Creeks, Ojibwas, Crows, Blackfeet, Snakes, Delawares, and Shawanoes. All these nations of Indians speak different languages, and most of them differ in their dress, domestic habits, amusements, &c., and if my life is spared for a few years, my unvaried exertions will enable me to lay a pretty fair representation of them together with the other tribes of North America, before the world.

The splendid costume and elegant taste with which the Crows and Blackfeet dress and ornament themselves, can only be appreciated or realized by those who can see them. I shall devote a future letter entirely to the costume and domestic habits peculiar to each nation, where you will be able to get a detailed account, and form a correct idea of the beauty of their dress and deportment.

As far as my travels have yet led me into the Indian country, I have more than realized my former predictions, "that those Indians who could be found most entirely in a state of nature, without the least knowledge of civilization or 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 thing which he deems worthy of his exertions is to mount his snorting steed with his bow and arrow 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 snaky bow, which he 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. McKenzie's icehouse is nearly empty of beef, he starts with three or four men on horseback, with two or three carts following at a distance, and often times 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 animal, without being guided by the bit. A short light gun is used for the purpose; the rider 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 before he falls.

I rode in the midst of several of these scenes rather to study than to slay. In one of them however, finding my horse had brought me so fairly alongside of a bull of the largest size, I caught, as my horse had, the enthusiasm of the chase, and with my double barreled piece so disabled him that he was immediately left by the band. I halted, and saw my comrades sweeping over the prairies, mingled in the midst of the herd, and leaving at every few rods the dying victims on the plains. I was willing to stop the pursuit, for I found that I had luckily so disabled my bull that he could make none, or but little advance upon me, although he was continually rising and swelling himself with the most frightful rage, and endeavouring to pitch upon me. Here was a scene for the painter or the statuary, one worthy of the sublime ideas of Michael Angelo.—Not the tiger nor the black maned Lion of Africa could have looked half so furious or frightful. I defy the world to produce an animal in his looks so furious and frightful as the Buffalo Bull, when he is roused into a rage, with

One thousand miles or more of the upper part of the river was to my eye like "Hairy land." I was the whole time riveted to the deck of the boat, from which I beheld with rapture the changing scenes of every moment. I cannot so well describe with pen as with my pencil, and have therefore filled my Port Folio with sketches, which it may eventually amuse you to look over. The whole face of the country, from St. Louis to the falls of the Missouri, (600 miles above the mouth of Yellow Stone,) is one continued prairie, except the bottoms formed along the river, and the streams which empty into it, which are covered with the most luxuriant growth of forest timber. The surface level of the prairie is from 300 to 300 feet above the level of the river, forming a valley the whole way for the river, varying in width from two to twenty miles. The river is alternately running from one bluff to another, which present themselves 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, conical, towers, and ruined castles. In distance, some of those groups have the appearance of ancient cities in ruins, with solitary standing columns, filling domes and ruined edifices. It is amidst these wild haunts that the mountain sheep and the fleet bounding antelope, sport 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 steamboat alongside of their villages. They were astonished, and thousands of them dropped themselves upon the shore, viewing it with wonder and astonishment. Some called it the "Fire Boat," others called it the "Medicine boat, 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 equipped, and protected with batteries 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 my way down the river, will enable me to get my sketches of the most interesting tribes of Indians in North America, inasmuch as they are less known to the world, and more cleanly in their persons, and more richly dressed than any other Indians on the continent.

This tour up the Mississippi presents to me the Sioux, Ricarees, Mandans, Gros-ventres or Minnetrees, Assinaboins, Creeks, Ojibwas, Crows, Blackfeet, Snakes, Delawares, and Shawanoes. All these nations of Indians speak different languages, and most of them differ in their dress, domestic habits, amusements, &c., and if my life is spared for a few years, my unvaried exertions will enable me to lay a pretty fair representation of them together with the other tribes of North America, before the world.

The splendid costume and elegant taste with which the Crows and Blackfeet dress and ornament themselves, can only be appreciated or realized by those who can see them. I shall devote a future letter entirely to the costume and domestic habits peculiar to each nation, where you will be able to get a detailed account, and form a correct idea of the beauty of their dress and deportment.

As far as my travels have yet led me into the Indian country, I have more than realized my former predictions, "that those Indians who could be found most entirely in a state of nature, without the least knowledge of civilization or 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 thing which he deems worthy of his exertions is to mount his snorting steed with his bow and arrow 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 snaky bow, which he 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. McKenzie's icehouse is nearly empty of beef, he starts with three or four men on horseback, with two or three carts following at a distance, and often times 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 animal, without being guided by the bit. A short light gun is used for the purpose; the rider 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 before he falls.

I rode in the midst of several of these scenes rather to study than to slay. In one of them however, finding my horse had brought me so fairly alongside of a bull of the largest size, I caught, as my horse had, the enthusiasm of the chase, and with my double barreled piece so disabled him that he was immediately left by the band. I halted, and saw my comrades sweeping over the prairies, mingled in the midst of the herd, and leaving at every few rods the dying victims on the plains. I was willing to stop the pursuit, for I found that I had luckily so disabled my bull that he could make none, or but little advance upon me, although he was continually rising and swelling himself with the most frightful rage, and endeavouring to pitch upon me. Here was a scene for the painter or the statuary, one worthy of the sublime ideas of Michael Angelo.—Not the tiger nor the black maned Lion of Africa could have looked half so furious or frightful. I defy the world to produce an animal in his looks so furious and frightful as the Buffalo Bull, when he is roused into a rage, with

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 13, 1832.

Our County Court commences its session on Monday next. We trust many of our friends, who are in arrears, will make it convenient to pay us a call, during Court. It is important that we should have means to lay in our winter supplies.

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 questions now agitating the country.

We have also given the report of the select committee appointed to take into consideration the communication submitted by the representative of the Union and State Rights party of South Carolina, proposing the call of a Southern Convention.

A melancholy accident happened near this town 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 injured, 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 of.

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

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 then about 6,000; that in New York, New Jersey and New Hampshire, as far as heard from, the vote was very much in his favour.

The cheering news which we have heard from all parts of the Union, while it seems to have added to the zeal of our opponents, has given no activity to our friends in this county. The strong probability, that the vote of this Electoral District, by the present unrighteous division of the state, would be against us, may, in some degree, have added to this apathy. We may be cheered, however, with the prospect of success elsewhere, if at home we can do nothing.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—1832.

ELECTION RETURNS.

TALBOT COUNTY.

	Jackson.	Clay.	Adams.
Richard Spencer	139	113	000
Henry D. Miller	137	114	000
James A. Stewart	137	114	000
Clay Ticket.			
R. H. Goldborough	170	196	000
Albert Constable	173	196	000
John Steele	174	196	000

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.

	Jackson.	Clay.	Adams.
Spencer	73	Goldborough	88
Miller	73	Steele	89
Stewart	73	Constable	89

PENNSYLVANIA.

	Jackson.	Wirt.
Adams	430	278
Allegheny		
Armstrong		
Beaver		
Bedford	1500	159
Berks	5393	
Bradford	870	
Bucks	2680	3011
Butler	800	
Cambria	871	
Centre	1235	
Chester	2748	4867
Cleaveland	339	
Columbia	1297	
Crawford		
Cumberland	2150	1837
Dauphin	1395	1348
Delaware		471
Eric		
Fayette	1500	
Franklin		230
Greene	508	
Huntingdon		60
Indiana	184	
Jefferson		
Junata	293	
Lancaster	4061	5140
Lebanon	212	
Lehigh	1344	933
Luzerne	500	
Lycoming	810	
Mercer		
Mifflin	791	389
Montgomery	3315	2507
Northampton	2746	1091
Northumberland	1100	
Perry	680	
Philadelphia City	567	5476
Philadelphia County	6780	6433
Pike	700	
Potter & McKean		
Schuylkill	830	
Somerset		
Susquehanna	212	
Tioga	502	
Union	1057	864
Yanago		
Warren		
Washington	1500	
Wayne		
Westmoreland	2500	
York	1872	

Jackson's Majority, 22,162

VIRGINIA.

	Jackson.	Anti-Jackson.
Henrico, 3 o'clock mon.	423	60
Fairfax, " "	73	maj.
Colpeper, in part,	639	143
Spotsylvania, " "	88	157
Augusta, " "	130	maj.
Albemarle, " "	415	68
Prince George, " "	167	4
Dinwiddie, in part,	223	72
Cumberland, " "	261	51
Caroline, " "	208	43
Orange, " "	260	110
Madison, " "	300	13
Frederick, " "	1,075	496
Shenandoah, in part,	510	35
Berkley, in part,	262	346

Jackson majority 3,529.

A proof slip from the office of the Village Herald, Princess Ann, states that the Jackson ticket in Northampton and Accomac counties, had succeeded by a majority of about 300 votes.

OHIO.

	Jackson.	Clay.
Guernsey,	1375	1291
Helmolt,	2200	2001
Franklin,	1157	1506
Licking,	2066	1601
Fairfield,	2534	1210
Champaign, in part,	739	1434
Montgomery,	2030	2128
Miami,	735	540 maj.
Delaware,	210 maj.	1001
Marion,	1311	637
Perry, in part,		589 maj.
Ross,	200	86
Muskingum,	619 maj.	231 "
Brown, 1 township,	1045	370 maj.
Jefferson,	760	1706
Warren,	405	555
Greene,	1312	365 maj.
Clarke,	800	1254
Columbiana,	675	1169
Stark, 9 townships	1118	
Hamilton,	485 maj.	
Harrison,	3160	
Coshocton,	906	
Crawford,		
Butler,		
Clinton,		

Jackson majority, 4,980.

From the Augusta (Me.) Age.

JEFFERSON AND JACKSON.

Those who opposed the doctrines of the former oppose those of the latter. The passage of the veto message given below, has been quoted by the Nationals as rank heresy. The extract from Jefferson's letter, given in connection with it, is in like manner denounced by them, when they went under the name of Federalists and wore the black cockade. This is all right and consistent. But why they hold Anti-Jeffersonian doctrines, why they pretend to democracy? why so anxious to change the name while the principles remain the same?

What Jackson says: "If the opinion of the supreme court covered the whole ground of this act, it ought not to control the co-ordinate authorities of this government. The Congress, the Executive, and the Court, must each for itself be guided by its own opinion of the constitution. Each public officer who takes an oath to support the Constitution, swears that he understands it, and not as its understood by others.—It is as much the duty of the House of Representatives, of the Senate, and of the President, to decide upon the constitutionality of a bill or resolution which may be presented to them for passage or approval, as it is of the supreme judges when it may be brought before them for judicial decision. The opinion of the Judges has no more authority over Congress, than the opinion of Congress over the Judges, and on that point the President is independent of both. The authority of the Supreme Court must not, therefore, be permitted to control the Congress or the Executive, when acting in their legislative capacities, but to have only such influence as the force of their reasoning may deserve."—[Veto Message.]

What Jefferson says: "You seem to think it devolved on the Judges, to decide the validity of the secession law. But nothing in the Constitution has given them a right to decide for the Executive, more than the Executive to decide for the Judges. Both 'Magistracies are equally dependent in the sphere assigned to them.—The Judges believing the law constitutional had a right to pass a sentence of fine and imprisonment, because the power was placed in their hands by the Constitution. But the Executive believing the law to be unconstitutional was bound to remit the execution of it, because that power had been confided to him by the constitution. That instrument meant that its co-ordinate branches, should be Checks upon each other. But the opinion which gives to the judges a right to decide what laws are constitutional & what not, not only for themselves, but for all people, has no more authority over Congress, than the opinion of Congress over the Judges, and on that point the President is independent of both. The authority of the Supreme Court must not, therefore, be permitted to control the Congress or the Executive, when acting in their legislative capacities, but to have only such influence as the force of their reasoning may deserve."—[Veto Message.]

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

Friday, Oct. 19.

The select committee to whom was referred the communication of Mitchell King, Esq. of South Carolina, have had the same under consideration, 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 Legislature 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 politics 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 committee 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 federal Constitution.

In the history of our country, heretofore, all struggles for political power, all conflicts of

factions, 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 attachment to the Union, and our common country, which has so eminently distinguished the citizens 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 capacity 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 constitution no such right exists, and that if it did, the existing laws on that subject furnish no sufficient occasion for exercising it; more especially, since the recent legislation of Congress, 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 Carolina, 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 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 be convened, Tennessee can hardly 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 mode prescribed in the constitution, and partner in suffering not to venture singly and alone upon a contest which must ultimately result in the discomfiture of all.

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 development 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 Assembly. 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 Union.

Your committee, entertaining these opinions, recommended the adoption of the following resolution: Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That whilst they duly appreciate the patriotic motives of the Union 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 said proposed convention.

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 country. 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 distinguished by the learned in the various countries they visited. From France and England they passed to Italy—spent several months in that interesting country—visited the classic land of Greece—took shipping for Alexandria in Egypt, and went up the Nile as far as Cairo, and the Pyramids. Returning to the sea shore, they took passage to Syria—visited Jerusalem—the Dead Sea—and were in Constantinople 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 inside of that celebrated edifice since the conquest of Stamboul by Mahomet the Second. Our travellers then left the capital of the East—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, in fine health, good spirits, and with materials sufficient to form a volume of travels the most interesting ever published in this country.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

	November 7th, 1832.
Wheat, white	\$1 20 a 1 25
Do. best red	1 13 a 1 19
Do. ord. to good (Md.)	1 12 a 1 15
Corn, old	84 a 00
Do. new	60 a 00

CAUTION.

ALL persons are warned not to hunt with a dog or gun on my premises, or haul 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.

A Good Brick House and Lot in the town of St. Michaels. Possession given immediately.—Apply to SAMUEL TENANT.

DIED.

In this town on Sunday morning last, Mr. WILLIAM BECKLEY.

In this county, NATHAN HARRINGTON, Esq.

FALL FASHIONS, for 1832.

MRS. RIDGWAY, 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 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, &c.

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 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.

nov 13 3m

TO RENT.

AND possession given immediately. A Whiteleyburg, 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 Mercantile business.

Also, a 1/2 Acre, containing 80 laying away vats, 60 of which are in good order, 7 large bathtubs, 4 lines, 7 pools, 3 bathtubs, 1 steam boiler, 4 mill houses, 1 carrying 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 demand. 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 operation for two years past. Also to let in said village two or three small tenements, suitable for mechanics. Application to be made to the subscriber near the premises.

WM. WHITELEY.

nov 13 3w

THE HAGERSTOWN MAIL.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will dispose of the valuable printing establishment called "THE MAIL." It is located in Hagerstown, Washington County, Md. It publishes an important sheet, has an excellent and numerous list of subscribers and a very extensive advertising business. Its political course has been in favour of the present administration. A fine speculation 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, } Admrs.
H. KENNEDY, }

Hagerstown Nov. 10 1832.

MARYLAND.

Talbot county Orphans' Court, October Term, Anno Domini, 1832.

ON 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 the city of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 9th day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Test, JAMES 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 Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison, 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 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.

nov 13 3w

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

MARYLAND.

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, October Term, A. D. 1832.

ON application of Joseph Turner and Elias Hopkins, Executors of Sarah Hooper, late of Talbot county, deceased, it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for 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.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 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, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the estate of Sarah Hooper, 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 20th day of May next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 9th day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

JOSEPH TURNER, and ELIAS HOPKINS, Exrs. of Sarah Hooper, dec'd.

nov 13 3w

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 assortment of

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, such as Domestic Plaids, Muslins, Flannels, Cassinets, Vestings, Circassians, Ladies worsted, 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 have been selected with care, and will be sold low for cash, Featherers, Rags, Quills, &c. &c.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS, WILLIAM EDMONDSON.

Easton, Nov. 13 3w

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE.

No 113, Baltimore-street, SYLVESTER, known as the "all and ever lucky Sylvester," has sold within three months FOUR PRIZES of 30,000 2 of 25,000 and 30,000.

And not a week passes but Sylvester sells the 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.

CAPITAL—30,000, 10,000.

Tickets \$10.—Lowest prize 12.

13,000, 1 10,000, 1 5,000, 1 4,000, 1 3,704, 30 1,000, 30 5,000, 55 200, 56 100, &c. &c. amounting to 366,880.

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

MORE PRIZES.

The all Lucky ever fortunate SYLVESTER 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 45 57 whole do do 1,000

Do 13 45 57 half do do 1,000

Do 2 31 44 quarter do do 1,000

And in the 39th Class New York Lottery, Combination do 10 93 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, Baltimore.

nov 13

REMOVAL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscribers, Rector of St. Michaels Parish, intend 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 Parsonage, 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 advantages, of the kind proposed. 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 in usual 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 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 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 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, will not create in the minds of his pupils a distaste for the knowledge which he designs to impart. His number 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 extra charges.

Communications to the subscriber will meet with an earlier notice by being directed to 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



SADDLERY.

Consisting of BRIDLE BITS and STIRRUPS, PLATED and 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 assortment 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 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 cash.

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 invites his friends and the public to give him a call. At his store may now be had, among others,

Blair's Ancient History Ruddiman's Latin Grammar
Goldsmith's Roma Euclid's Elements
Goldsmith's Greece Keith on the Globes
Grinshaw's England McIntyre on the Globes
Tooke's Pantheon Paradise Lost
Bonycastle's Algebra Blair's Lectures
Griesbach's Greek Worcester's Geography
Testament and Atlas
Wilson's do. do. Adams' do. do.
Greek Exercises Academic Reader
Hutchinson's Xenophon Introduction to do.
Horace Delphini English Reader
Virgil Introduction to do.
Sulast Sequel to do.
Cassini English Grammars
Graecia Minora Spelling Books
Graecia Majora Gough, Pike, Jess and
Smart's Cicero Bennett's Arithmetic, &c. &c.
Clarke's Homer Also, Slates, Pencils,
Viri Roma Paper, Blank Books,
Historia Sacra Lead Pencils, &c.
Muir's Syntax
EDWARD MULLIKIN.
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 thereof, 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 5 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, Esqrs. be the quantity more or less, the lands and tenements of said Thomas Myers, seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by
THO. HENRICH, former Shff.
Oct 23

FANCY AND WINDSOR



CHAIR FACTORY.

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 to manufacture, of superior materials and in the best style of workmanship,

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

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 directions.

N. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted on reasonable terms.
aug 25 1 year

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of collecting the Tax of Talbot county due for the present year in the course of this fall, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable property in the county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend to the receipt 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 MACKAY,
Collector of Talbot county Taxes.
oct 16

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 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 "Colliers" and 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 thereon. Attendance by
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
oct 16 of Talbot County.

MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE.

LATROBE'S JUSTICES' PRACTICE—Including the DUTIES OF A CONSTABLE, with a collection of forms for ONFEYANCING—FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
July 24

LOOK HERE.

THE season has again arrived when those persons indebted for Office'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 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'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 immediately, 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 23

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. 23

TO RENT.

THE Store-room and Cellar long occupied by Jenkins & Stevens and at present by Samuel Mackay—will be rented on moderate terms. This stand for the Mercantile Business is inferior to none in our Town; its 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. Elizabeth Jenkins.
Oct 9

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 sale, viz:

3000 feet WOVEN WIRE, suitable for Rolling and Standing Screens for Merchant Mills
2000 ditto POWDER, PAPER MOULDS, &c.
250 dozen SIEVES, RIDDLES, assorted
500 lbs annealed WIRE, suitable for Brush makers
100 sets 13 and 15 inch Fan wheels.
Together with WHEAT FANS, Wire Sifters, 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 as can be purchased in this city.

WILSON BALDORSTON.

The Richmond Whig, Petersburg Intelligencer, Frederick Town Herald, Eastern Whig, Lynchburg Virginian; Winchester Republican, will please to copy the above to the amount of 1 dollar each, forwarding a paper and charge American office.
oct 30

A CARD.

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

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

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 authorized to receive the same; those who neglect this notice, must not expect to be included.
LAMBERT REARDON.
oct 16

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 the best terms.
Baltimore, Oct 9—16 1f

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 MARYLAND leaves Baltimore on every TUESDAY 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, 75 cts. Children under 12 years of age half price.

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.
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 cassinet roundabout and linen pantaloons.—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. Shff. of Montgomery County, Md.
October 17,—30

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A Good Brick House and Lot in the town of St. Michaels. Possession given immediately.—Apply to
SAMUEL TENANT.
Oct. 50th 1832 3w

PAPER.

125 Reams Imperial Printing PAPER
70 do extra do do do
150 do Super Royal do do do
60 do do do do do
1000 do common and fine Medium Printing
40 do Retrea do do do
25 do blue do do do
25 do fine white Letter do do
96 do common do do do
96 do fine blue do do do
96 do assorted do do do
32 do blue (water lined) Letter do
32 do blue lined Cap do do
32 do water lined do do do
70 do common do do do
40 do fine do do do
1200 lbs. Binders Boards
2000 do Band Box do
For sale by OTIS SPEAR,
No. 4 South Charles-street, Baltimore.
oct 17—30 6w

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. Apply to
JAMES L. SMITH.
Easton, 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 of William Clark, Esq. dec'd. in the town of Easton, all the personal estate of said deceased, (Negroes and Goods in the Store excepted) consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture—fifteen shares of stock in the Branch Bank at Easton, seven shares of stock in the Steamboat Maryland, one Coach and Harness, one Gig and Harness, one Waggon, one cart, one dray,
Two Horses,
four valuable
COWS,
A parcel of Posts, Scantling, Plank and various 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 approved 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.
nov. 6 2w

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Wm. Clark, dec'd. are particularly requested to make immediate payment.
J. S., Executor.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

M. E. MYNARTS, Portrait and Miniature 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 next Wednesday in the House formerly occupied by Mr. C. Brown, where specimens of his Painting may be seen.
Easton, Oct. 30

ADVERTISEMENT.

A young lady, who has just finished her education 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 addressed to the Editor of this paper would receive immediate attention and all requisite testimonials of character and capacity would be given.
oct 23

By HIS EXCELLENCY

GEORGE HOWARD, Governor of Maryland:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in all Christian communities, 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 affords 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 continuance of Almighty protection to us.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland, this thirtieth 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

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 thereof, at the suit of John Arrington, use of Nicholas Hammond, against Levin Mills, Jr. will be sold on MONDAY the 19th day of November next, 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 Mills, Jr. resides, 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 Mills, to pay and satisfy the above named writ of vend. expo. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.
Nov. 6

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE

more County, on the 17th day of October, 1832, by Thomas Bailey, 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 coloured Woman is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has a scar on the right knee, occasioned by a cut. Had on when committed, a salmon colored bombazsin frock, white linen apron, blue and yellow handkerchief, and old pair of shoes.

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 3w

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 COLOURED MAN, who calls himself WILLIAM NORMAN, says he was born free. Said coloured man, is about thirty years of age, five feet ten inches 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 coat 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; 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 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 persons.

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

CORN & PORK WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Poor for Talbot county 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.—Proposals to be left at the Poor House. By order of the board of Trustees
W. A. F. C. KEMP, Oversee.
Oct 30th, 1832.

FEMALE ACADEMY.

MRS. SCULL, 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 occupation of instructing youth. She renders her sincere thanks to the patrons of her school, for the liberal support afforded, and promises to adhere strictly to their interest.
sept 18

NEW FALL GOODS.

JUST received from Baltimore and now opening a handsome assortment of
FLANNELS, CASSINETTS, BLANKETS, CALICOES, & MUSLINS,
Together with a good assortment of
GROCERIES, & C.

All of which will be sold low for Cash.
EDWARD S. HOPKINS.
sept 25

FOR RENT,

AND possession either immediately or at 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

PETER W. WILLIS,

Clock & Watch
MAKER,
Denton, Maryland:—

Offers his services to his friends and old customers, 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 MACKAY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed his store to the stand formerly occupied by Green and 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 solicits 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 immediately.—Apply to the Editor, with whom the terms are left.
HOLLYDAY & HAYWARD.
Oct. 2

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 affidavit.

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, it is further

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

1. For and in behalf of whom the claim is preferred.

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 domicile; or if he claims in his own right, then whether he was a citizen when the claim had its origin, and where was then his domicile; or if he claims in the right of another, then whether such other was a citizen when the claim had its origin, and where was then, and where is now, his domicile.

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, and 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 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 injury upon which the claim is founded; and 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 filed with the Secretary are in conformity to the foregoing orders, and proper to be received 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.
sept 21—25 1aw&MD

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 and being in called Marsh Lane, 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, with 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; 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 security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid—after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a Deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton.

Branch Bank, Easton, }
may 1st, 1832. (G)

350 NEGROES WANTED.

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

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

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore.
may 29

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, Trustee will offer at Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 13th of November next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, Talbot county, between the hours of twelve and three in the afternoon of that day, a part of a tract of land, called "White Marshes," or "The White Marshes," also part of a tract of land called "Rich Farm" all adjoining, situate 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 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 situated 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, acknowledge and record according to law convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, the lands and real estate

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.—NO. 11.

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

WHOLE NO. 210.

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

THE TERMS

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per
Annum payable half yearly in advance. Ad-
vertisements inserted three times for One
Dollar; and continued weekly for TWENTY
FIVE CENTS per square.

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-
taining a regard for their country after death,
and a zeal for its rescue from danger and op-
pression. At all events, it is sufficiently im-
aginative and romantic.

Fernando the Great was buried in the Ro-
yal Monastery of St. Isidro at Leon. The time
of the occurrence is during the reign of King
Alphonso, on the evening before the great
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 Oak Cross in the van of his
army, when he led them on to battle.—The
Gonzalez mentioned, is the Count Fernan
Gonzalez, so renowned in the ancient Spanish
Chronicles, and one of the many ballads con-
cerning whom is given in the splendid Trans-
lations of Mr. Lockhart.—On St. Pelevo 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 ye 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 dead overwhelming 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. Isidro! to thy monastic gate,
Who crowding throng? who knocking wait?
The Frere from his midnight vigil there
Upstairs, 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—

"Ho! brethren, wake!—ho! dead, arise!
Haste, hie 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 Ruydiz is marching there, and here
Gonzalez couches in rest his spear!"

"Pelayo is here—and who despairs
When his Oak 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 Miramolin swarms;
Shall our Cross before their Crescent wane?
Shall Moorsmen breathe in the valleys of Spain?"

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

"Prone to the earth their might must yield,
When 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 Moorsmen, we come, we come!"

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

From Salisbury.

THRILLING SKETCH.

"A portal of the arena opened, and the
combatant, with a mantle thrown over his face
and figure, was let in the surrondary. 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 round
the amphitheatre. His fine countenance and
lively bearing raised a universal shout of admi-
ration. He might have stood for an Apollo
encountering the Python. His eye at last
turned on mine. Could I believe my senses?
Constantius was before me. An hour past I
could have struck the traitor to the heart; I
could have called on the severest vengeance
of man and Heaven to smite the destroyer of
my child. But to see him hopelessly doomed,
the man whom I had honored for his noble
qualities, whom I had even loved, whose
crime 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

creature flung to the savage beast, dying in
torments, torn piecemeal before my eyes, and
his misery wrought by me, I would have ob-
tested earth and Heaven to save him. But
my tongue cleaved to the roof of my mouth.
My limbs refused to stir. I would have thrown
myself at the feet of Nero; but I sat like a
man of stone—pale—paralyzed—the beating
of my pulses stopt—my eyes alone alive.

"The gate of the den was thrown back, and
the lion rushed in with a roar and a bound
that bore him half across the arena. I saw
the sword glitter in the air; when it waived a
gain it was covered with blood! A howl told
that the blow had been driven home. The
lion, one of the largest from Numidia, and
made furious by thirst and hunger, an animal
of prodigious power, crouched for an instant,
as if to make sure of his prey, ere he flew
onward, and sprang at the victim's throat.
He was met by a second wound, but his im-
pulse was irresistible. A cry of natural hor-
ror rang round the amphitheatre. The strug-
gle was now for an instant life or death. They
rolled over each other; the lion reared upon
his hind feet, and with knocking teeth and dis-
tended fangs, plunged on the man; again they
rolled together. Anxiety was now at its wild
height. The crowd now swung round the
champion's head in bloody circles. They fell
again covered with blood and dust.—The
hand of Constantius had grasped the lion's
mane, and the furious bounds of the monster
could not loose the hold; but his strength was
evidently giving way; he still struck terrible
blows, but each was weaker than the one be-
fore; till collecting his whole force for a last
effort, he darted one mighty blow into the
lion's throat, and sunk. The savage yelled,
and spouting out blood, fled howling round
the arena. But the hand still grasped the
mane, and his conqueror was dragged whirl-
ing through the dust at his heels. A univer-
sal outcry now arose to save him, if he were
not already dead.—But the lion, though bleed-
ing from every vein, was still too terrible, and
all shrunk from the hazard. At last the grasp
gave way, and the body lay motionless upon
the ground.

"What happened for some moments after I
know not. There was a struggle at the por-
tal; a female rushed her way through the
guards, rushed in alone, and flung herself up-
on the victim. The sight of a new prey rou-
led the lion; he tore the ground with his tal-
ons; he lashed his streaming sides with his tail;
he lifted up his mane and bared his fangs.
But his approaching was no longer with a
bound; he dreaded the sword, and came snif-
fling the blood on the sand, and stealing round
the body in circuits still diminishing.

"The confusion in the vast assemblage was
now extreme. Voices innumerable called for
aid.—Women screamed and fainted, men
burst into indignant clamours at this propo-
sed cruelty. Even the hard hearts of the psy-
chic, accustomed as they were to the sacrific-
es of life, were roused to honest tears. The
emperor, who had been seated on a throne, now
saw a sign from the emperor. But Nero gave no
sign.

"I looked upon the woman's face; it was Sa-
lome! I sprang upon my feet. I called on
her name; called on her by every feeling of
nature to fly from that place of death, to come
to my arms, to think of the agonies of all that
loved her.

"She had raised the head of Constantius on
her knee, and was wiping the pale visage with
her hair. At the sound of my voice she look-
ed up, and calmly casting back the locks from
her forehead, fixed her eyes upon me. She
still knelt; one hand supported the head,
with the other she pointed to it, as her only
answer. I again adjured her. There was the
silence of death among the thousands around
me. A fire flashed into her eye—her cheek
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's.
I have no father. The world contains me no
but this clay in my arms. Yet, and she kiss-
ed the ashly lips before her, yet my Constanc-
ius it was to save that other, that your gen-
erous heart died the peril of this hour. It
was to redeem him from the hand of evil, that
you abandoned your quiet home;—yes, ere
father, her lies the noble being that threw a
open your dungeon, that led you safe through
the conflagration, that to the last moment of
his liberty, only thought how he might pre-
serve and protect you." Tears at length fell
in floods from her eyes. "But," said she, in a
tone of wild power, "he was betrayed, and may
the power whose throne he sought, avenge the cause
of his people, pour down just retribution upon
the head that dared—"

"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, leaped upon the bars before me,
and plunged into the arena by her side. The
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 how near
as it struck, tore driven his jaws. Another
mighty blow was flung to his heart. He
sprang high in the air with a howl. He drop-
ped; he was dead.—The amphitheatre thus
derided with acclamations.

"With Salome clinging to my bosom, Con-
stantius 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 hero-
ism. Nero, devil as he was, dared not
resist the strength of popular feeling. He
waved a signal to the guards; the portal was
opened, and my children, sustaining my feeble
steps, showered with garlands and ornaments
from innumerable hands, slowly led me from
the arena."

The following account of the Burning of
the Richmond Theatre is extracted 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
act of the pantomime had passed. The se-
cond and last had begun. All was yet gay;
all, so far, had been pleasant; curiosity was
aroused, and further gratification anticipated;
the orchestra sent forth its sounds of harmony
and joy;—when the audience perceived some
confusion on the stage; and presently a show-
er of sparks falling from above. Some were
startled, others thought it was a part of the
scene exhibition. A performer on the stage
received a portion of the burning materials
from on high, and it was perceived that oth-
ers were tearing down the scenery. Some

one cried out from the stage that there was
no danger. Immediately after, Hopkins Rob-
inson ran forward and cried out "the house is
on fire!" pointing to the ceiling, where the
flames were progressing like wild fire. In a
moment, all was appalling horror and distress.
Robinson handed several persons from the
boxes to the stage, as a ready way for their
escape. The cry of "Fire, Fire!" ran through
the house, mingled with the wailings of fe-
males and children. The general rush was to
gain the lobbies. It appears from the follow-
ing description of the house, and the scene that
ensued, that this was the cause of the great
loss of life.

The general entrance to the pit and boxes
was through a door more than large en-
ough to admit three persons abreast. This
outer entrance was within a trifling distance
of the pit door, and gave an easy escape to that
part of the house.—But to attain the boxes
from the street it was necessary to descend
into a long passage, and ascend again by an
angular staircase. The gallery had a distinct
entrance, and its occupants escaped. The
suffering and death fell on the occupants of
the boxes, who panic struck, did not see that
the pit was immediately left vacant, but pre-
sented to gain the crowded and tortuous way
by which they reached the upper story. There
was so near the general entrance that those
who occupied that portion of the house gained
the street with ease. A gentleman who es-
caped from the pit among the last, saw it
empty; and, when in the street, looked back again
upon the general entrance to the pit and boxes,
and the door had been reached by those from
the lobbies. A gentleman and lady were
saved by being thrown accidentally into the
pit, and most of those who perished would
have escaped if they had leaped from the boxes,
and sought that avenue to the street. But
all darted to the lobbies, the stairs were
blocked up. All was enveloped in hot, or-
ching smoke and flame. The lights were ex-
tinguished by the black and smothering vapor,
and the shrieks of despair were appalling.—
Happy for a moment were those who gained a
window and inhaled the air of heaven. Those
who had issued to the street cried to the suf-
ferers at the windows to leap down, and stretch
out their arms to save them. Some were
seen struggling to gain the apertures to inhale
the fresh air. Men, women and children pre-
cipitated themselves from the first and second
stories. Some escaped unhurt, others were
killed or mangled by the falling. Some, with
their clothes on fire, shrieking, leaped from
the windows to gain a short respite and die
in agonies.

"Who can picture," says a correspondent of
the Mirror, "the distress of those who, unable
to gain the windows or afraid to leap from
them, were pent up in long narrow passages.
The cries of those who reached the upper win-
dows are described as being heart sickening.
Many who found their way to the street were
so scorched or burnt as to die in consequence,
and some were crushed to death under foot
after reaching the outer door."

Add to this mass of suffering, the feelings of
those who, knowing that they had relatives or
friends who had gone to the house that night.
Such rushed back frantic to the spot with the
crowd of the citizens from all quarters—while
the tolling bells sounded the knell of death to
the heart of the father or mother whose child
had been permitted to visit the theatre on that
night of horror.

"As my father was leading me home," said
Mr. Henry Placide, "we saw Mr. Greene, ex-
hausted by previous exertion, leaning on a
fence, and looking at the scene of ruin. For
all was now one black mass of smoking de-
struction. "Thank God!" ejaculated Greene,
"Thank God! I prohibited Nancy from com-
ing to the house to night! she is safe!"

Nancy was his only daughter, just springing
into womanhood, still at the boarding school
of Mrs. Gibson, and as beautiful and lovely a
girl as imagination can picture.
Miss Gibson and the boarders had made up
a party for the theatre that evening, and Nan-
cy Greene asked her father's permission to
accompany them. He refused—but unfor-
tunately added his reason—"the house will be
crowded, and you will occupy a seat that
would otherwise be paid for." On these words
hung the fate of youth, innocence and beauty.
"I will pay for your ticket," said the kind in-
trestress, we will not leave you behind. The
teacher and the pupil were buried in the the-
atre, on which the father gazed, and over which he
remained, thinking of the safety of his child. He
went home and learned the truth.

An instance of the escape of a family is given.
The husband, with three children, were
in the second boxes; his wife with a female
friend, in another part of the house. The
wife gained a window—leaped out and es-
caped unhurt. Her friend followed and was
killed. The father clasped two helpless girls
to his breast, and left a boy of twelve years
of 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,
followed the stairway, pressed upon by the
crowd, and those who mounted on the heads
and shoulders of the crowd before them—
he became unconscious, but was still borne
along—he was taken up, carried to his bed and
opened his eyes to see all his family safe.

On the contrary, Lieut. Gibson, of the Na-
vy, as exemplary in private life as heroic in
the service of his country; and on the brink
of a union with Miss Conyers, the pride of Rich-
mond for every accomplishment and virtue—
was swept into eternity while exerting to do
all that man should do in such trying circum-
stances.—He was with his mother at the the-
atre, 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 arms—
had borne her partly down the staircase, when
the steps gave way, and a body of flame swept
them to eternity.

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 Wednes-
day, 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
of assault and battery. Not a word had pas-
sed between the keeper and this prisoner, nor
had the slightest provocation been given for
the desperate attempt. It seems that a small
boy was confined in the same cell with this
felon, but being afraid of some violence from
the quarrelsome disposition of his adult asso-
ciate, he had solicited the keeper to remove
him to another cell! It was to take out the
boy that the keeper, on Wednesday morning
opened the door of the cell, when, without the
remotest suspicion of any event, the felon
sprang upon him with the blade of an old case

knife, and stabbed him on the upper lip. The
suddenness of the attack, which was wholly
unexpected, and the force of the blow made
the jailor recoil a step or two, when he receiv-
ed two other stabs in the head. He held a
cane in his hand, but being pushed between
the door and the wall, he found himself unable
to use it, and letting it fall on the floor, he at-
tempted to close with the prisoner and hold
him until some assistance should reach him;
in this situation the prisoner made several at-
tempts to cut the jailor's throat, which he
must have effected had his knife been in bet-
ter order. It was not without considerable
difficulty, and by the assistance of all the
guard, that the refractory prisoner was at
length secured.

THE LATE MISS ANNA MARIA POR-
TER.—Like the character we write of, we
would give a modest tribute to the memory of
a British authoress, the admiring perusal of
whose works must continue, as long as our
language exists, and a just taste remains a-
mongst us. Circumstances have delayed our
paying this tribute; but it will not come unsat-
isfied, being published on the monthly review
of the day on which our literary world, and
the affectionate circle in society, which had
drawn around her wherever she went, read the
first announcement of their loss in the Bristol
newspaper.

From 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, yet its sweetness spreads far as
the rose. Miss Anna Maria Porter, though a
native of England, was taken an infant to Scot-
land, where she was brought up. Her sister,
Miss Jane Porter's little domestic introduc-
tion to her works in "The Standard Novels,"
gives several interesting anecdotes of the plan-
ning of this memoir, executed her self, im-
posed task with a deeper insight than her
fellow-writer, the female heart; and with a more
intimate knowledge of all the bearings of do-
mestic affections, feelings, and mutual sen-
sibilities to be cherished, or gently changed
from weakness into strength, but in no in-
stance to be designedly offended. In printing
these family pictures, Miss Anna Maria Por-
ter's pen, we may venture to say, was quite
equal to her kind, delicate, and endearing
style, all the kind, delicate, and endearing
all the tenderness, and elegant courtesies of
life, and most especially, those to be shown at
the domestic hearth. Of such were the wives,
the mothers, the daughters, the sisters, the
friends, in her novels; from that sweet tale of
her early youth, "The Hungarian Brothers,"
to the last of her work, "The Baroness." Alas!
the last of her work.

Between those novels, her prolific genius
united with her earnest love of labouring in
this "Eden garden of heaven's own flowers,"
for the bosoms of her young contemporaries,
made her pass away her own life's spring and
summer, in the production of many engaging
and instructive volumes of a similar character.
"Don Sebastian" followed "The Hungarian
Brothers," in order of time. And in the por-
trait of Azak Azak, the faithful wife of the be-
trayed, we have a picture, which several amiable
and happy women, we know, have since ac-
knowledge to have been the model whence
they first sketched the line to secure their own
conjugal bliss. "The Recluse of Norway,"
gives us sisterly, unselfish, affection, "in honor
preferring each other!" "The Village of Ma-
riendrop," shows the perfection of filial duty.
But how can we name in distinctions, or rather
how divide a spirit that with one great
purpose pervades them all. A spirit never
weary to promote religious motives, blame-
less moral conduct, and the forbearing, ele-
vating, which should be the basis of the
human heart, with regard to all its relations, in
this probationary existence.

But we must not leave this part of the sub-
ject, without noticing her accurate description
of fashionable manners. Delightfully amu-
sing, when found innocently gay; but in most
striking warning, when they lead to pining
regrets, misery, and frequently to ruin. Her
"Honour O'Hara," and especially her tale called
"Coming Out," need not our criticism, to
show their value as beacons in this way. Miss
A. M. Porter, was a sweet poetess; many
poems grace her novels, and some of
them are of a less sweet, airy, and adapted to
be sung by some of our best composers. One,
"You lonely Star," from her story of "Jeanie
Holliday," (that lovely Scottish tale, in her
"Tales around a Winter Hearth," so often
compared in tender pathos, to the long cele-
brated ballad of "Auld Robin Gray") was set
and sung with all her fine voice's affecting
melody, by Miss Patty Wilkinson.

The year after the publication of "The Ba-
roness," the venerable and beloved mother
of our authoress died. From that period, Miss
Anna Maria Porter's health, always fragile,
became more so; and her last years, with a natural
calm, which held her as one of the last of
her treasures on earth, in the course of a few
months afterwards, took her from her 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 re-
newed the pleasures of meeting once again, in
their dear Anna Maria, whose attaching social
qualities were ever uppermost in the minds
which knew her best—so much in true value,
a real worth of heart, beyond even first rate
talents, though possessed by the same be-
loved person. Her quiet, humble place in her char-
acter, and the humility of her own tal-
ents, 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
human beings, in thought, word, and deed!"
In the course of their proposed tour, the sisters
came to Bristol on the 28th of May, where
their brother, Dr. Porter, resides as a physi-
cian. Miss A. M. Porter was taken ill of a fe-
ver on the 3d of June, which in spite of his at-
tention, terminated her earthly life, on the
21st of that month. Her last days, an example to
us, "lowly in heart!" and those who have a
faithful trust in the Divine Promise, that "such
shall see God!" She was interred in St. Paul's

Church, Bristol; and a funeral sermon was
preached on the following Sunday to her me-
mory, by the Rev. Henry Street, from the text
"There remaineth therefore, a rest for the peo-
ple of God." Hebrews, chap. iv. verse ix.—
We understand that a similar tribute, to the
same work and exemplary virtues, was paid
by the Rector of Esher, the village of her late
home, last Sunday. Such is the honest mode
of the real respect to a well-deserving life.
Titles, nor rank, nor wealth, to call it forth.
And our pen with a melancholy gratification,
here signs its own proof.

"The triumphs of Science and Art."—Under
this title the Liverpool Times has an inter-
esting article, illustrative of the rapid
 strides in the march of improvement which
have been accomplished during the present
age. These "triumphs" have become so fa-
miliar, and common, that it is only by compar-
ing the existing state of things with that which
prevailed even less than half a century ago,
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
the air, shall ever become anything more than
a caricature may be doubted; but such have
been the achievements of science and art with-
in the last three quarters of a century, that it
is really difficult to fix any limits to their fu-
ture conquests. To justify us in pronouncing
anything impossible in machines, it ought to
be in opposition to some law of nature, and
not merely requiring an immense extent or
difficult application of power. And so mar-
vellous have been the inventions and discov-
eries in every branch of science, and in all the
arts, since the beginning of the last reign, that
if they had been predicted in the year 1760,
most men would have thought the prophecy
deserved 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
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
goods and passengers at the rate of 11 or 12
miles an hour, would have been regarded as
the work of some supernatural beings, not
warranted by the incurrence of mortal clay.
A man who should then have imagined the
distance of four hundred miles could have been
performed in forty hours without difficulty or
danger, would have been thought worthy of a
place amongst the philosophers of Laputa.

A spinner at his wheel, twisting and twirl-
ing the living day to make some paltry hanks
of yarn, would have gazed at the interior of
a modern spinning mill—where thousands of
spindles are whirled with incredible velocity,
and moved by no power visible to the spectator,
with a superstitious conviction that the whole
was the work of unblest powers. To tell
him that the force which moved the mighty
apparatus of the factory was earthly, yet that
it was neither the force of men or horses, nei-
ther the strength of a torrent nor the piping
steam of a boiler, 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
curfew, and who of old were wont to grope
through the Egyptian darkness of our streets
to their own houses, the splendidly illumined
streets of London or Liverpool, he would be
blinded with light and fancy himself in the hall
of Pandemonium, lit up by subtle magic,
with blazing crests of asphalt and asphalt.
If he could understand that these brilliant stars
of light proceeded from an invisible vapor,
which circulated for miles under the streets,
and if he could be more perfectly convinced
that he had gone prematurely into the low
or 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. Be-
fore the improvement of Earl Stanhope, from
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 se-
cond. 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 a 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
termination, 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 suc-
ceeded for centuries, and then suddenly awak-
ed in the wondrous steam vessel. Steam naviga-
tion is probably yet in its infancy; yet it 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
a dozen years ago, to wait in this port for
days and even weeks before a vessel could sail
to Ireland; and often have vessels been detain-
ed in the Channel days and even weeks by
calm or adverse winds. By the steam pack
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
flight over the waves; adverse tides and winds
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
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 inven-
tions and improvements of modern times.—
Yet invention is not exhausted. These seem
to be but the commencement of an endless se-
ries; and the late experiments of locomotive
engines 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-
ing a carriage by a mechanical power within
it, is not absolutely new, yet it has never been
successfully applied to practice till our day;
animate power, reduced either externally or
internally, has always been used for the purpose
of locomotion. To place a steam engine on

wheels, and to make it move both itself and
an additional weight, was a bold conception;
the first essays were clumsy, and unpromising,
and even up to the present time, a machine
has never been seen in operation which was
calculated for the rapid conveyance either of
passengers or commodities.

The performance of the Rocket and Novelty
give a sudden spur to our drowsy imagina-
tions, and make our ideas fly as fast as the
machine themselves. These Engines with all
their apparatus, skim over the earth at more
than double the speed of the lightest and
fastest mail, drawn by the swiftest blood hor-
ses, and driven by the most desperate coach-
men over the smoothest roads in England. Up-
wards of thirty miles per hour!—Let us see—
at this rate we reach Manchester in an hour,
Birmingham in three hours, London, Edin-
burgh, or Glasgow, in six hours, and you may
go along with this bird-like speed with as lit-
tle discomfort as if you were sitting in your arm
chair, reading a volume of the Diamond Poets,
without being disturbed by a single jolt; nay,
I believe it would not be difficult to write.
If the length of the journey made it worth-
while, I should expect to see rail road coaches
fitted up with libraries and escurtoires; but it
will soon be nearly useless to take up a book
for so short a journey as one or two hundred
miles.

But if a speed of thirty miles an hour has al-
ready 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 su-
percede the telegraph, but I may reasonably
expect to see them leaving the carrier pigeon
behind.

On a well constructed railway, like that be-
tween 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
such a railway there is not a single turn, and
scarcely a single inequality; in these respects
the engineer has boldly and wisely aimed at
perfection, there is thereby incurred what ma-
ny regard an extravagant expense. The chief
sources of regard in travelling rapidly on turn-
pike roads are, first, hills, second turnings on
the road; fourth, unruly horses; fifth, meeting
other horses. Not one of these dangers exist
on the railway, and therefore it is difficult to
limit the speed at which we may travel with
safety.

Tripoli.—The Washington Globe of yester-
day morning furnishes intelligence, probably
from the State Department, under date of
July 24th, of difficulties between the British
and Tripolitan governments, and civil dissen-
sions 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 consul
was only prevented from embarking by
the intervention of the British Consul.
The British Consul, Mr. Pakenham, was the
sequence of an attempt to levy contributions
by the Bashaw, an insurrection took place.
Pakenham, son of a deceased son of the reig-
ning prince (Sidi Jusuf) was proclaimed Ba-
shaw. A battle took place, without any de-
cisive result, after which the Bashaw abdicat-
ed in favor of his son Sidi Ali, and at the last
dates, the contention was carried on between
Sidi Ali and his nephew, Youhamed, who was
outside the town with a large force, about to
make an immediate assault. The British Con-
sul General had embarked his family on board
of a brig in the harbour, and had positively
furnished an asylum on board, for the family
of the American Consul, Mr. McCauley. It is
not stated whether our Consul had himself
embarked.

Sale of Dr. Vinger's Stud, at Fairfield, Pa.
by Selden & Cleland.
Old Merino Ewe, 23 years old, \$500
Medley, filly out of the same, injured, 400
A beautiful Medley horse colt, out of
the same, 1 year old, 950
A colt, filly, dropped this spring, out of
the same, 470
A bay mare, fine blood, 450
Eliza, filly, 1250
Chester colt, 4 years old, 810
A beautiful grey colt, 810
Gen. Brooke, a stallion, 3 years old, 1100
An Arab Stud, out of Merino Ewe, half
brother to Golianna, 1250
\$7425

Unparalleled Barbarity.—The Chester Coun-
ty Democrat contains a horrid account of mur-
der and incendiarism, equalling in enormity,
if the details are void of exaggeration, the most
barbarous cruelties practiced among hostile
savages.

PROPOSALS

FOR publishing a new weekly paper
Denton, Caroline county, Maryland,
November instant, to be entitled the
MARYLAND EAGLE.
To be devoted to Agriculture, Literature,
Science, Religion, Amusement, Domestic,
Foreign News, by
WILLIAM C. MURPHY,
at \$2 50 per annum, half yearly paid in
advance. Advertisements will be thankfu
ceived and inserted at the usual rates.
The Centreville Times, Cambridge Ch
icle, Chestertown Inquirer, and the Elk
Press, will please give the above adver
ment a few insertions in their valuable p
ers.

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE,

No 113, Baltimore street
SYLVESTER, known as the "small and en
lucky Sylvester," has sold within three months
FOUR PRIZES of \$30,000 of \$25,000 each
\$20,000.
And not a week passes but Sylvester sel
the Capitals, and pays them in Specie on de
mand.
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.

CAPITAL—\$30,000, 10,000.
Tickets \$10—Lowest price 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, 1
Se. amounting to 366,880.
Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters 2 50.
MORE PRIZES.
The all Lucky ever fortunate SYLV
TER has the pleasure of selling the follow
comfortable prizes in the 13th Class Virg
State Lottery, drawn October 28th.
Combination 42 45 54 half ticket do \$3 00
Do 3 45 57 whole do do 1 00
Do 13 45 57 half do do 1 00
Do 2 31 21 quarter do do 1 00
And in the 39th Class New York Lottery
Combination do 10 23 40 prize of \$10
Also several others of lesser denominati
all of the above prizes tickets were sent to
numerous correspondents in different secti
of the Union.
This is sufficient proof that all orders shou
be addressed to
S. J. SYLVESTER,
Baltimore.
nov 13

MARYLAND:

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
October Term, Anno Domini, 1832.
ON application of Joseph Turner and Eli
Hopkins, Executors of Sarah Hooper, late
of Talbot county deceased, it is ordered
that they give the notice required by law
creditors to exhibit their claims against the
said deceased's estate, and that they cause
the same to be published once in each week
the space of three successive weeks, in one
of the newspapers printed in the town of East
on.

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 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.

MARYLAND:
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 ex
hibit their claims against the said deceased's
estate, and that he cause the same to be pub
lished 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 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 af
fixed, 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.

MARYLAND:
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 ex
hibit their claims against the said deceased's
estate, and that he cause the same to be pub
lished 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 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 af
fixed, 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.

MARYLAND:
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 ex
hibit their claims against the said deceased's
estate, and that he cause the same to be pub
lished 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 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 af
fixed, 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.

MARYLAND:
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 ex
hibit their claims against the said deceased's
estate, and that he cause the same to be pub
lished 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 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 af
fixed, 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.

MARYLAND:
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 ex
hibit their claims against the said deceased's
estate, and that he cause the same to be pub
lished 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 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 af
fixed, 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.

MARYLAND:
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 ex
hibit their claims against the said deceased's
estate, and that he cause the same to be pub
lished 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 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 af
fixed, 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.

MARYLAND:
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 ex
hibit their claims against the said deceased's
estate, and that he cause the same to be pub
lished 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 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 af
fixed, 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.

MARYLAND:
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 ex
hibit their claims against the said deceased's
estate, and that he cause the same to be pub
lished 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 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 af
fixed, 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.

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
for one half of the purchase money, and
twelve months for the residue thereof, with
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 pur
chase money; and at the end of twelve months,
the residue of the purchase money with inter
est 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
ment of the purchase money and interest, a
Deed will be made to the purchaser and not
before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
Cashier of the Branch
Bank at Easton
Branch Bank, Easton, ?
may 1st, 1832. (G)

MARYLAND:
October Term, Anno Domini, 1832.
ON application of Samuel T. Watts, Adm'r.
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
town of Easton.

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 af
fixed, 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.

MARYLAND:
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 ex
hibit their claims against the said deceased's
estate, and that he cause the same to be pub
lished 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 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 af
fixed, 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.

MARYLAND:
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 ex
hibit their claims against the said deceased's
estate, and that he cause the same to be pub
lished 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 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 af
fixed, 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.

MARYLAND:
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 ex
hibit their claims against the said deceased's
estate, and that he cause the same to be pub
lished 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 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 af
fixed, 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.

MARYLAND:
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 ex
hibit their claims against the said deceased's
estate, and that he cause the same to be pub
lished 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 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 af
fixed, 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.

MARYLAND:
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 ex
hibit their claims against the said deceased's
estate, and that he cause the same to be pub
lished 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 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 af
fixed, 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.

MARYLAND:
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 ex
hibit their claims against the said deceased's
estate, and that he cause the same to be pub
lished 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 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 af
fixed, 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.

MARYLAND:
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 ex
hibit their claims against the said deceased's
estate, and that he cause the same to be pub
lished 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 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 af
fixed, 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.

MARYLAND:
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 ex
hibit their claims against the said deceased's
estate, and that he cause the same to be pub
lished 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 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 af
fixed, 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.

MARYLAND:
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 ex
hibit their claims against the said deceased's
estate, and that he cause the same to be pub
lished 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 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 af
fixed, 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.

MARYLAND:
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 ex
hibit their claims against the said deceased's
estate, and that he cause the same to be pub
lished 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 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 af
fixed, 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.

MARYLAND:
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 ex
hibit their claims against the said deceased's
estate, and that he cause the same to be pub
lished once in each week for the space of three
successive weeks, in one of the newspapers
printed in the town of Easton.

FANCY AND WINDSOR



CHAIR FACTORY,
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 to
manufacture, of superior materials and in the
best style of workmanship,
all descriptions of
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
punctuality—and the furniture, (securely pack
ed,) delivered on board vessels, agreeably to
directions.

N. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted
on reasonable terms.
aug 28 1 year

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE Subscriber, Rector of St. Michael's
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
situated in many of the parts of the Eastern
Shore. Besides the pleasantness, and
healthfulness of the place, it possesses other ad
vantages, in some measure peculiar to itself,
for an institution of the kind proposed. 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 on
ly for a College course, but for entering im
mediately on the study of the learned profes
sions, should they not wish to incur further
expense of time and money in a preparatory
education. In addition to the branches com
monly taught in Academies, viz: the Latin
and Greek languages, English Grammar, Ar
ithmetic, Geography, use of the Globes,
History, Chronology, Declamation, &c. pupils
will be required to be conversant with the
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, as he trusts will not create in the
minds of his pupils a distaste for the knowl
edge which he designs to impart. His num
ber of pupils will be limited to twenty.

Boarding, 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
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 gen
tleman for whom he has so high an esteem,
and whom he can so cheerfully and so strong
ly 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 bed
ding 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 meet
with an earlier notice by being directed to
Easton. **JOSEPH SPENCER**
St. Michael's 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
others,
Blair's Ancient History Rudiman's Latin
Grammar
Euclid's Elements
Keith on the Globes
Goldsmith's Rome
Grisham's England
Tooke's Pantheon
Bonnycastle's Algebra
Blair's Lectures
Griesbach's Greek
Worcester's Geogra
phy and Atlas
Wilson's do. do.
Greek Exercises
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Horace Delphini
Virgil
Sallust
Caesar
Graecia Minora
Graecia Majora
Smart's Cicero
Clarke's Homer
Viri Romae
Huet's Syntax
Muir's Syntax

Testament
Greek Exercises
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Horace Delphini
Virgil
Sallust
Caesar
Graecia Minora
Graecia Majora
Smart's Cicero
Clarke's Homer
Viri Romae
Huet's Syntax
Muir's Syntax

Testament
Greek Exercises
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Horace Delphini
Virgil
Sallust
Caesar
Graecia Minora
Graecia Majora
Smart's Cicero
Clarke's Homer
Viri Romae
Huet's Syntax
Muir's Syntax

Testament
Greek Exercises
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Horace Delphini
Virgil
Sallust
Caesar
Graecia Minora
Graecia Majora
Smart's Cicero
Clarke's Homer
Viri Romae
Huet's Syntax
Muir's Syntax

Testament
Greek Exercises
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Horace Delphini
Virgil
Sallust
Caesar
Graecia Minora
Graecia Majora
Smart's Cicero
Clarke's Homer
Viri Romae
Huet's Syntax
Muir's Syntax

Testament
Greek Exercises
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Horace Delphini
Virgil
Sallust
Caesar
Graecia Minora
Graecia Majora
Smart's Cicero
Clarke's Homer
Viri Romae
Huet's Syntax
Muir's Syntax

Testament
Greek Exercises
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Horace Delphini
Virgil
Sallust
Caesar
Graecia Minora
Graecia Majora
Smart's Cicero
Clarke's Homer
Viri Romae
Huet's Syntax
Muir's Syntax

Testament
Greek Exercises
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Horace Delphini
Virgil
Sallust
Caesar
Graecia Minora
Graecia Majora
Smart's Cicero
Clarke's Homer
Viri Romae
Huet's Syntax
Muir's Syntax

Testament
Greek Exercises
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Horace Delphini
Virgil
Sallust
Caesar
Graecia Minora
Graecia Majora
Smart's Cicero
Clarke's Homer
Viri Romae
Huet's Syntax
Muir's Syntax

Testament
Greek Exercises
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Horace Delphini
Virgil
Sallust
Caesar
Graecia Minora
Graecia Majora
Smart's Cicero
Clarke's Homer
Viri Romae
Huet's Syntax
Muir's Syntax

Testament
Greek Exercises
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Horace Delphini
Virgil
Sallust
Caesar
Graecia Minora
Graecia Majora
Smart's Cicero
Clarke's Homer
Viri Romae
Huet's Syntax
Muir's Syntax

Testament
Greek Exercises
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Horace Delphini
Virgil
Sallust
Caesar
Graecia Minora
Graecia Majora
Smart's Cicero
Clarke's Homer
Viri Romae
Huet's Syntax
Muir's Syntax

Testament
Greek Exercises
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Horace Delphini
Virgil
Sallust
Caesar
Graecia Minora
Graecia Majora
Smart's Cicero
Clarke's Homer
Viri Romae
Huet's Syntax
Muir's Syntax

Testament
Greek Exercises
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Horace Delphini
Virgil
Sallust
Caesar
Graecia Minora
Graecia Majora
Smart's Cicero
Clarke's Homer
Viri Romae
Huet's Syntax
Muir's Syntax

Testament
Greek Exercises
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Horace Delphini
Virgil
Sallust
Caesar
Graecia Minora
Graecia Majora
Smart's Cic