

EASTERN-SHORE WIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. IV.—NO. 8.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1831.

WHOLE NO. 164

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
Annun payable half yearly in advance. An
advertisement inserted three times for One
Dollar; and continued weekly for twenty-
five cents per square.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued
out of Talbot county Court, and to me
directed and delivered, by the Clerk thereof,
at the suit of Samuel Grace, against John Dor-
gan, will be exposed to public sale, and sold
to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door
of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on
TUESDAY, the 8th day of November next,
between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4
o'clock, P. M. of the same day, all the right,
title and estate of him the said John Dor-
gan, in and to, part of two tracts of land, called
"Burley's Hay," and "James' Progress," ad-
joining the lands of Jos. Harrison, of Jos. Esq.
containing fifty acres of land, more or less; al-
so one house and lot in the town of St. Mi-
chael's, where the said Dorjan now resides,
numbered 59, meted and bounded as follows:
viz: Beginning for said lot at a post stand-
ing on the south sixty-six degrees, fifteen
minutes west of the said lot, and marked
with six notches, and running from thence
south twenty three degrees, forty five min-
utes, east sixty feet to Chesnut street,
and from thence north sixty six degrees fif-
teen minutes east, to a creek called the
"Church Creek," then by and with the said
creek to lot No. 57, and running from thence
with 57 to the beginning. All taxes
and will be sold, to pay and satisfy the fore-
said writ of fieri facias, and the interest and
costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Oct. 18

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 Joseph Martin, against Nancy
James, will be sold at public sale for cash,
at the front door of the Court House, in the
town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day
of November next, between the hours of 10
o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following
property to wit: all the estate, right, title, in-
terest and claim of her the said Nancy James,
of, in and to, that tract or parcel of land, called
Barnston, Cox's addition, and part of Sam-
uel's Beginning, situated on Island Creek, in
Talbot county containing the quantity of 123
acres of land, more or less, taken to satisfy
the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the in-
terest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

Oct. 25

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas,
issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me
directed and delivered, by the Clerk thereof,
at the suit of the State of Maryland at the in-
stance and for the use of John Stevens,
jr. adm'r. D. B. N. of Peter Stevens, jr. dec'd.
against James Cain, Ex'r. of Levin McGin-
ney, and the other at the suit of the State of
Maryland, use of John Stevens, jr. adm'r. D.
B. N. of Peter Stevens, dec'd. against James
Cain and Thomas Bullen, will be exposed to
Public Sale, and sold to the highest bidder at
the late residence of the said Cain, on Wed-
nesday the 18th of November next, the follow-
ing property: one home, one cart, and one
Gig and Harness, also all that parcel of Land
of which the said James Cain died possessed,
viz. part Marsh Land, near Parson's Landing,
containing 165 acres of land, more or less, al-
so part of Bosman's addition and Sandy Hill,
containing 194 acres of Land more or less,
part of True Trust, containing 24 acres of
land, more or less; the goods and chattels
lands and tenements of the said Cain, seized
and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid
writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest
and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Oct. 25

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued
out of Talbot county Court, and to me
directed and delivered, by the Clerk thereof,
at the suit of Henry Goldsborough, against
Reuben Perry, will be sold for cash at the
Court House door in the town of Easton, on
TUESDAY the 15th of November next, be-
tween the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4
o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following prop-
erty to wit: all his right and title in and to
the farm where he at present resides, for-
merly belonging to Henry Morgan, likewise
2 head of horses, 10 head of horned cattle, 2
carts and one Steer, seized and taken as the
property of the aforesaid Reuben Perry, and
will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid
fi. fa. and the interest and cost due and to be-
come due thereon.

Attendance will be given by
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Oct. 25

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas, issued
out of Talbot county Court, and to me
directed and delivered, at the suit of Charles
W. Pitt, adm'r. of John R. Pitt, use of Wm.
W. Eccleston, against Wm. C. Ridgway and
Samuel Leconte, will be sold at the front door
of the Court House in the town of Easton, on
TUESDAY, the 15th day of November next,
between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4
o'clock, P. M. the following property of Wm.
C. Ridgway, to wit: all the right title, in-
terest and claim of the said Wm. C. Ridgway,
of in and to, one house and lot situated on
Washington street, in the town of Easton—
also, 3 beds and furniture, 12 chairs, one side
board and two tables, taken and will be sold
to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni ex-
ponas and the interest and costs due and to
become due thereon. Attendance by
WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

Oct. 25

From the American Traveller. THE LAST SACHEM OF THE PE- QUOTS.

By an aged oak, when the sun sank low,
A red-skin leaned o'er his mighty bow,
While a fallow deer lay by his side,
Who had felt his shaft, and bounding, died.

He seemed a giant of ancient days,
His home was the wild and his work the chase,
He cursed the whites for the deeds they'd done,
And sought a rest to 'wards the setting sun.

The pilgrim band increased each day,
And they sought the wood by the Indian way;
And when they reached the Pequot's wild,
The blood in his veins with anger boiled.

He left his fire and the pale-faced men,
For the silent wood and the lonely glen,
And he stooped to rest where the Hudson rolled
On its rapid course, like a flood of gold!

And the savage wept for those days of yore
When he fearless roamed by the ocean's shore,
Where the sounding wave and the whistling blast,
Swept over his head and his saddest part.

He knelt his brow and he drew his knife,
He praised the sun as the master of life,
He plunged in his breast the gleaming blade,
And fell a corpse on that silent glade.

The eagle's scream and the owl's cry,
The yell of the red wolf prowling by,
The whistling blast and the ocean's roar,
The Pequot chieftain heard no more.

When time had rolled full many a year,
A glaucous bone, the bones of a deer,
A moss-clad bow a rusty blade,
Were found by the whites on that lonely glade.

They buried his bones by the Hudson's wave,
And they named the spot the Pequot's Grave,
And now the pale-face passes away
From the lonely spot at the close of day.

For the hunter oft, at evening hour,
When the dim deer sleeps in his leafy bow,
Sees a Pequot chief with a look of woe
And a half-drawn blade, lean o'er his bow.

J. R. D.

EARLY RISING AND PRYER.

BY HENRY WADSWORTH, 1805.

When first thy eyes unroll, give thy soul leave
To do the like our bodies but forebear
The spirit's duty, true hearts spread and heave
Haste forth thy God, and sing him praise.

When first thy thoughts arise, to aught thou keep
Him company all day; and in him sleep.

Yet never sleep the sun up; prayer should
Dawn with the day, there are awful hours
Twixt heaven and us, the morn is not good
After sun-rising, for day sullies flowers:

Rise to prevent the sun: sleep doth stink glut,
Heaven's gate open when the world is shut.

Walk with thy fellow creatures, note the hush
And whispering amongst them, Not a sprig
Of leaf but has his morning hymn, each bush
And oak doth know I AM,—canst thou not sing?

O leave thy cares and follies! go this way
And thou art sure to prosper all the day.

See God before the world, let him not go
Until thou hast a blessing, then resign
The whole unto Him, and remember who
Prevail'd by wrestling ere the sun did shine:

Four oil upon the stones, weep for thy sin;
Then journey on and have an eye to heaven.

When the world's up, and every swarm abroad,
Keep well thy temper, mix not with each clay,
Despatch necessities, life hath a load
Which must be carried on; and safely may,
Yet keep these cares without thee, let the heart
Be God's alone, and choose the better part.

HUNTING THE COUGAR, OR AMER- ICAN LION.

By John James Audubon, F. R. S. S. L. & E.
M. W. S. G.

There is an extensive swamp in the section
of the state of Mississippi, which lies partly in
the Choctaw territory. It commences at the
border of the Mississippi, at no great distance
from a Choctaw village, situated near the
mouth of a creek, known by the name of Van-
comah, and partly inundated by the swelling
of several large bayous, the principal of which,
crossing the swamp in its whole extent, dis-
charges its waters not far from the mouth of
the Yazoo River. This famous bayou is called
False River. The swamp of which I am
speaking follows the windings of the Yazoo,
until the latter branches off to the north-east,
and at this point forms the stream named Cold
Water River, below which the Yazoo re-
ceives the draining of another bayou, inclining
towards the north-west, and intersecting that
known by the name of False River, at a short
distance from the place where the latter re-
ceives the waters of the Mississippi. This re-
markable account of the situation of the swamp is
given with the view of pointing it out to all
students of nature who may chance to go that
way, and whom I would earnestly urge to
visit its interior, as it abounds in rare and in-
teresting productions, birds, quadrupeds, and
reptiles, as well as molluscous animals, many
of which, I am persuaded, have never been
described.

In the course of my rambles I chanced to
meet with a squatter's cabin on the banks of the
Cold Water River. In the owner of this hut,
like most of those adventurous settlers in the
uncultivated tracts of our frontier districts, I
found a person well versed in the chase, and
acquainted with the habits of some of the lar-
gest species of quadrupeds and birds. As he
who is desirous of instruction ought not to dis-
dain listening to any one who has knowledge
to communicate, however humble may be his
lot, or however limited his talents. I entered
the squatter's cabin, and immediately opened
a conversation with him respecting the situa-
tion of the swamp, and its natural productions.

He told me he thought it the very place
ought to visit, spoke of the game which it con-
tained, and pointed to some bear and some
skins, adding, that the individuals to which
they belonged formed but a small portion of
the number of these animals which he had
shot within it. My heart swelled with delight,
and on asking if he would accompany me
through the great morass, and allow me to
become an inmate of his humble but hospi-
table mansion, I was gratified to find that he
cordially assented to all my proposals. He
immediately untied up my drawing materials,
laid up my gun, and sat down to partake
of the homely but wholesome fare of the
intended for the squatter, his wife, and his
sons.

The quietness of the evening seemed in per-
fect accordance with the gentle demeanour of
his family.—The wife and children, I men-
tioned once thought, seemed to look upon me
as a strange sort of a person, going about
I told them I was in search of birds and plants,
and were I here to relate the many questions
which they put to me in return for those which
I addressed to them, the catalogue would oc-
cupy several pages. The husband, a native
of Connecticut, had heard of the existence of
such men as myself, both in our country and
abroad, and seemed greatly pleased to have
me under his roof. Supper over, I asked my
kind host what had induced him to remove
this wild and solitary spot? "The people are
growing too numerous now to thrive in New
England," was his answer. I thought of the
state of some parts in Europe, and calculating
the denseness of their population compared
with that of New England, exclaimed to my-
self, "How much more difficult must it be for
men to thrive in these populous countries!"
The conversation then changed, and the
squatter, his sons, and myself spoke of hunt-
ing and fishing, until at length I fired, we laid
ourselves down on pallets of bear skins, and
reposed in peace on the floor of the only apart-
ment of which the hut consisted.

Day dawned, and the squatter's call to his
boys, which, being almost in a wild state, were
suffered to seek the greater portion of their
food in the woods, awakened me. Being re-
dressed, I was not long in joining him.—
The dogs and their young came grunting at
the well known call of their owner, who threw
them a few ears of corn, and counted them
but told me that for some weeks their number
had been greatly diminished by the ravages
committed upon them by a large Panther, by
which name the cougar is designated in Amer-
ica, and that the ravenous animal did not con-
tent himself with the flesh of his pigs, but now
and then carried off one of his calves, notwith-
standing the many attempts he made to shoot
it. The painter, as he sometimes called it,
and on several occasions robbed him of a deer,
and to these exploits the squatter added
several remarkable facts of anxiety which he
had performed, to give me an idea of the for-
midable character of the beast. Delighted by
this description, I offered to assist him in de-
stroying the enemy, at which he was highly
pleased, but deemed me that unless some
other person accompanied me with their dogs,
and his own, the attempt would prove fruit-
less. Soon after mounting a horse, he went
off to his neighbors, several of whom lived at
a distance of some miles, and appointed a
day of meeting.

The hunters accordingly made their ap-
pearance one fine morning at the door of the
cabin, just as the sun was emerging from be-
neath the horizon. They were five in num-
ber, and fully equipped for the chase being
mounted on horses, which in some parts of
Europe might appear sorry nags, but which
in strength, speed, and bottom, are better
fitted for pursuing a cougar or a bear through
woods and morasses than any in that country.
A pack of large ugly curs were already en-
gaged in making acquaintance with those of
the squatter. He and myself mounted his two
best horses, whilst his sons were bestirring
others of inferior quality.

Few words were uttered by the party till
we had reached the edge of the swamp, where it
was agreed that all should disperse and seek
for the fresh track of the painter, it being pre-
viously settled that the discoverer should blow
his horn, and remain on the spot until the rest
should join him. In less than an hour the
sound of the horn was clearly heard, and
sticking close to the squatter, off we went
through the thick woods, guided only by the
now and then repeated call of the distant hun-
ters. We soon reached the spot, and in a
short time the rest of the party came up. The
best dogs were sent forward to track the cou-
gar, and in a few moments the whole pack
were observed diligently trailing, and bearing
in their course for the interior of the swamp.

The rifles were immediately put in trim, and
the party followed the dogs at separate dis-
tances, but in sight of each other, determined
to shoot at no other game than the panther.
The dogs soon began to bark and audibly
quicken their pace. My companions
concluded that the best was on the ground,
and putting our horses to a gentle gallop,
we followed the curs, guided by their voices.
The noise of the dogs increased when all of a
sudden their mode of barking became altered,
and the squatter urging me to push on, told
me that the beast was treed, by which he
meant that it had got upon some low branch
of a large tree to rest for a few moments, and
that should we not succeed in shooting him
when thus situated, we might expect a long
chase of it. As we approached the spot we all
by degrees united into a body, but on seeing
the dogs at the foot of a large tree separated
again and galloped off to surround it.

Each hunter now moved with caution, hold-
ing his gun ready, and allowing the bridle to
dangle on the neck of his horse, as it advanced
slowly towards the dogs. A shot from
one of the party was heard, on which the
cougar was seen to leap to the ground, and
bound off with such velocity as to show that he
was very unwilling to stand our fire longer.
The dogs set off in pursuit with great eager-
ness, and a deafening cry. The hunter who
had fired came up and said that his ball had
hit the monster, and had probably broken one
of his fore-legs near the shoulder, the only
place at which he could aim.

A slight trail of blood was discovered on
the ground, but the cur proceeded at such a
rate that we merely noticed this, and put spurs
to our horses, which galloped on towards the
centre of the swamp. One bayou was cross-
ed, then another still larger and more muddy;
but the dogs were brushing forward, and as
the horses began to pant at a furious rate, we
judged it expedient to leave them and advance
on foot. These determined hunters knew that
the cougar being wounded, would shortly as-
cend another tree, where in all probability he
would remain for a considerable time, and that
it would be easy to follow the track. We dis-

mounted, took off the saddles, set the bells at-
tached to the horses' necks at liberty to jingle,
hopped the animals, and left them to shift
for themselves.

Now, kind reader, follow the group march-
ing, thro' the swamp, crossing muddy pools,
and making the best of their way over fallen
trees, and amongst the tangled rushes that now
and then covered acres of ground. If you are
a hunter yourself, all this will appear nothing
to you; but if crowded assemblies of "beauty
and fashion," or the quiet enjoyment of your
"pleasure grounds," alone delight you, I must
need my pen before I attempt to give you an
idea of the pleasure felt on such an expedition.

After marching for a couple of hours, we again
heard the dogs. Each of us pressing for-
ward, elated at the thought of terminating the
career of the cougar. Some of the dogs were
heard whining, although the greater number
barked vehemently. We felt assured that the
cougar was treed, and that he would rest for
some time to recover from his fatigue. As
we came up to the dogs, we discovered the
frenzied animal lying across a large branch,
close to the trunk of a cotton-wood tree, his
broad breast lying towards us; his eyes were
at one time bent on us, and again on the dogs
beneath and around him; one of his forelegs
hung closely by his side, and he lay crouched
with his ears lowered close to his head, as if
he thought that he might remain undiscovered.

Three balls were fired at him, at a given sig-
nal, on which he sprang a few feet from the
branch, and tumbled headlong to the ground.
Attacked on all sides by the enraged curs, the
injured cougar fought with desperate valour;
but the squatter advancing in front of the
party, and almost in the midst of the dogs,
shot him immediately behind and beneath the
left shoulder. The cougar writhed for a mo-
ment in agony, and in another lay dead.

The sun was now sinking in the west. Two
of the hunters separated from the rest, to pro-
cure venison, whilst the squatter's sons were
ordered to make the best of their way home,
to be ready to feed the dogs in the morning.
The rest of the party agreed to camp on the
spot. The cougar was despoiled of its skin,
and its carcass left to the hungry dogs.—
Whilst engaged in preparing our camp, we
heard the report of a gun, and soon after one
of our hunters returned with a small deer.
A fire was lighted, and each hunter displayed
his share of bread, along with a flask of whis-
key. The deer was skinned in a trice, and slices
placed on sticks before the fire. These ma-
nufactures afforded us an excellent meal, and as
the night grew darker, stories and songs were
told, until my companions, fatigued, laid
themselves down close under the smoke of
the fire and soon fell asleep.

I walked for some minutes round the camp,
to contemplate the beauties of that nature,
from which I have certainly derived my great-
est pleasures. I thought of the occurrences of
the day, and glancing my eye around, remark-
ed the singular effect produced by the phos-
phorescent qualities of the large decayed trunks
which lay in all directions around me. How
agitated mind of a person bewildered in a
swamp like this, to imagine in each of these
luminous masses, some wondrous and fearful
being, the very sight of which might make
the hair stand erect on his head. The thought
of being myself placed in such a predicament,
brought over my mind, and I hastened to join
my companions, beside whom I laid me down
and slept, assured that no enemy could approach
us without first rousing the dogs, which were
growing in fierce dispute over the remains of
the cougar.

At day break we left our camp; the squatter
bearing on his shoulder the skin of the late
destroyer of his stock, and retracing our steps
until we found our horses, which had not strayed
far from the place where we had left them. These
we soon saddled, and jogging along in a
direct course, guided by the sun, congratulat-
ing each other on the destruction of so for-
midable a neighbour as the panther had been,
we soon arrived at my host's cabin. The five
neighbourly partook of such refreshment as
the house could afford, and dispersing, returned
to their homes, me to follow my favourite
pursuits.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

DANIEL W. PARR, of New York, to be Con-
sul of the United States at Tabasco, in the U.
Mexican States.

JOHN MAXWELL BAKER, of Pennsylvania, to be
Consul of the United States for the Port of
Rio Janeiro, in Brazil, in place of W. H. D.
C. Wright, removed at the request of the Bra-
zilian government.

JOHN K. CAMPBELL, of Florida, to be At-
torney of the United States for the District of
West Florida, vice Benjamin D. Wright, re-
moved.

ALEXANDER THOMSON, of New York, to be
Consul of the United States at Glasgow, in
Scotland, vice David Walker, deceased.

Missionaries to the Pacific.—Twenty Mis-
sionaries, under the patronage of the American
Board of Missions are expected to embark at
this port about the 15th Nov. for the Mar-
quesas and Sandwich Islands.—They are,
eight preachers with their wives, a physician
and his wife, and two printers. We learn that
they are to take passage in the ship *Averil*,
Captain Swain.—*New Bedford Mer.*

The ex-Dey of Algiers (as he styles himself
on his visiting cards) dined on the 29th Aug.
with the prime minister of France, and was
attended in the richest oriental style. He
wore a pair of deep green spectacles. On the
morning of that day, he sent a written request;
—which was granted,—to be allowed to place
his own cook in the kitchen of his host, who
should prepare his share of the dinner. The
cook appeared with two live fowls which,
having despatched *secundum artem*, he boiled
and served up with rice. His Highness, the ex-
Dey,—ate nothing else.—The cabinet proper
of Louis Philip were present, and greatly ed-
ified by the good humor with which he seemed
to bear his political dissolution.

Remarkable Preservation.—A correspondent
in Gratton informs us of a most remarkable
and Providential instance of preservation of
life in that town, on Saturday last. Roland
Happold of Shrewsbury, a workman on the
stage of the new meeting house, now erect-
ing in Gratton, in attempting to get from a
staging seventy feet from the ground to one
over his head, lost his balance and fell. He
first struck upon the roof of the meeting house,
thirty feet from the place where he had been
standing, from thence to the eaves of the house
was fourteen feet, from which he was precipi-

itated to the ground, a further distance of
thirty seven feet. Wonderful as it may seem,
he escaped without any serious injury, except
a dislocation of the right shoulder. On Mon-
day he was able to walk his room free from
pain, and was intending on that day, to ride
home to his father's in Shrewsbury. *Worcester
Spy.*

DIVERSITY OF TASTES.

"Jack Sprat would eat all fat,
His wife would eat all lean,
So, both of roasts, they cleared the coast,
And licked the platter clean."

Tales of my Landlady. A
delightful specimen of conjugal felicity! We
saw them now, in our "mind's eye," the felici-
tous pair, seated beside the smoking board,
no over-reaching, no eager haste manifested
to get the first cut;—Jack contentedly and
peaceably takes his knife and separates the fat
from the lean; the former he quietly deposits
in his own trencher, the latter in his spouse's.

No grudging or envious glances are sent ac-
ross the table, but each one feeds keenly and
unmolested. We hear now, in our mind's
eye, the accents of content and satisfaction.
"This fat has a sweet relish," says Jack;—"this
lean has a delicious flavour," responds his help-
mate. The platter is immediately cleared; no
fat is left to talowise and waste, no lean to
dry and mould. The harmonious repast
over, each one wipes the mouth and stretches
back in the fullness of satisfaction.

A blessing on diversity of tastes! Were
our desires, inclinations and tastes all for one
thing, what striving and contention would there
be on the one hand; what neglect and waste
on the other. One would have a newspaper
filled with foreign news, another with domes-
tic; one would have all commercial, another
all literary articles; Miss likes love stories
and poetry; pa', price currents and ship
news. The printer, sagacious being, serves
up a variety of each, and thus satisfies all pa-
tates.

A blessing on diversity of tastes! If all were
for the same things, there would not be enough
in the world. One greedily swallows one doc-
trine, another, another. Understandings, like
palates, are differently set and constituted.
We mankind all inclined to be one way of
thinking, there would be no controversy to elicit
truth; men would by common consent, run
into the grossest errors. A blessing then on
diversity of tastes! Diversity is the very es-
sence of the world; and where mankind are so
made to differ, it is difficult to determine a
among themselves, who is in the right, and
who is in the wrong.—*Salem Observer.*

From the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer, Octo- ber 30.

THE LATE MURDER IN PRINCE GEORGE.

On Monday last, five of the Slaves of the
late Mr. Henry Lewis, were arraigned before
the County Court of Prince-George for the
murder of their master, rather due investigation
conducted to death. It appeared on their trial,
that the deceased were the intimate
wretches to adorn themselves with their illot-
ton plunder, that they scrupled not even the
next day after the cruel deed, to wear openly
articles marked with the initials of their victim's
name. These circumstances first awakened
suspicion, and furnished a clue, which, being
warily and circumspetly followed, led step by
step to the development of the horrid myster-
y, and finally to the confession from the lips
of the culprits, of all the dreadful particulars.
The time appointed for the execution of
these Slaves, we are informed, is Wednesday
the 16th proximo. Their awful deaths we
hope, will have a salutary effect on persons of
their class and condition, teaching them "that
murder, though it hath no tongue; yet can
speak with most miraculous organ;" and that
the penalty will as surely follow the detection
of crime, as the "day succeeds the night."

Singular Occurrence.—We have lately
an account of a transaction which happened a
few days since, which is without a precedent.
Mrs. Priscilla Hooper, the wife of Woodley
Hooper, of Caswell county, N. C. in a fit
of mental derangement, cut out part of her
tongue with a razor. She assigned as a reason
for this unnatural act, that her tongue had
been a great deal of trouble to her, and she
was determined that it should trouble her no
longer. She is in a fair way of recovery.
(Hillsboro' Recorder.)

Cotton Swimming Jacket and Life Preserver.

We have lately been presented with a very
simple and efficacious Life Preserver, now in
use at Yarmouth, and which, from being very
cheap and easily used, is worthy of notice, es-
pecially at the bathing season, when so many
deaths happen from drowning. The Life Pres-
erver is neither more nor less than a double
shirt without sleeves, made of strong close cot-
ton and fitted with a wooden pipe or bit of
reed, by which to inflate the cavity contained
between the double folds. The shirt reaches
down to the lower ribs where it is drawn tight
round the body, and is put over the ordinary
dress in case of shipwreck or sudden danger.
In bathing it is put next the skin. The tex-
ture of the cotton is not sufficiently close to
prevent the air from blowing into it, or pass-
ing through when dry; but the moment it is
immersed in water, the threads swell so much
as to render it impervious to both air and wa-
ter. It may, therefore, either be immersed in
water before being used, or be put on dry, and
inflated on going into the water. Without
seeing it, one could scarcely believe the com-
pleteness of the security afforded by simple
cotton cloth. We have tried it in a warm
bath for forty minutes under very heavy pres-
sure, and at the end of that time it was as light
and buoyant as at the beginning. At Yar-
mouth, jackets of this kind are frequently us-
ed in going out to wrecks or in bad weather;
and to incipient swimmers, they must be very
valuable, as they may be worn without any
inconvenience and inflated only when danger
threatens, or when fatigue comes on.—*Scots
man.*

MORE OF THE SHIP KENSINGTON.

Having published the paragraph, to which the subjoin-
ed refers, we also give it a place:

We are desired to say, that part of our pa-
graph last week, relative to the two Ameri-
can officers challenging as officer of the Cal-
adonia, in which we say the challengers had
an interview with Capt. Curzon, and wished to
withdraw their letter, is incorrect; they have
had no audience with Capt. Curzon, nor have
they ever intimated a wish to recall the letter
in question. Sir E. Codrington, and Capt.
Ramsey, the commander of the American cor-
vette, have had some correspondence on the
subject, but the result we do not know.—*Hamp-
shire (Eng.) Telegraph.*

The Cholera.—The consulting Physicians of the city of Boston, having been called on by the Quarantine Committee of the Board of Al- dermen, to give an opinion on the question, "whether in the existing state of the Cholera Morbus in the North of Europe, vessels arriv- ing from that quarter can receive all the ben- efits which may result from the disinfecting process without removing and landing their cargoes?" beg leave to state as their opinion on this point—that no advantages can result from the removal of the cargoes of such ves- sels; and that all the benefits to be obtained from the disinfecting process may be procured by carrying it on in the said vessels; and fur- ther, that such vessels from the North of Eu- rope, as have not had either sickness or death, do not, in their opinion, require a longer de- tention at quarantine than what is sufficient to enable the health Physician to satisfy himself of the condition of the crew as to the points stated above.—*Boston Sentinel.*

Serious Accident.—On Saturday evening, a- bout seven o'clock, a most dangerous explosion took place at Messrs. Morris & Cummings', Bulwer Foundry, in Anthony at, between Elm and Centre streets, N. Y. The workmen were employed in pouring the molten iron into a large casting frame, to form an annealing ket- tle for Messrs. Phelps and Peck, of about 6 feet in depth, and about 24 across—about 3000 lbs. had been run in, when the vent by some means became choked; the rarification of the air below the earth (as the casting frame was buried about six feet,) of course produced an immediate and tremendous explosion—the building was shaken almost to

and 4,000 votes, the received six hundred little more than two in Montgomery County, the highest votes, the highest votes.

Act regulating Passenger Ships and Vessels.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if the master or any other person on board of any ship or vessel, owned in the whole or in part by a citizen or citizens of the United States, or the territories thereof, or by a subject or subjects, citizen or citizens, of any foreign country, shall, after the first day of January next, take on board of such ship or vessel, or any foreign port of call, or shall bring, or convey into the United States, or the Territories thereof, from any foreign port or place, or shall carry, convey, or transport from the United States, or the territories thereof, to any foreign port or place, a greater number of passengers than two for every five tons of such ship or vessel, according to custom-house measurement, every such master, or other person so offending, and the owner or owners of such ship or vessel, shall severally forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, for each and every passenger so taken on board of such ship or vessel over and above the aforesaid number of two to every five tons of such ship or vessel; to be recovered by suit, in any Circuit or District Court of the United States, where the said vessel may arrive, or where the owner or owners aforesaid may reside: *Provided, nevertheless,* That nothing in this act shall be taken to apply to the complement of men usually and ordinarily employed in navigating such ship or vessel.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the number of passengers so taken on board of any ship or vessel as aforesaid, or conveyed or brought into the United States, or transported therefrom as aforesaid, shall exceed the said proportion of two to every five tons of such ship or vessel, in the whole, every such ship or vessel shall be deemed and taken to be forfeited to the United States, and shall be proceeded and distributed in the same manner in which the forfeitures and penalties are recovered and distributed under the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every ship or vessel bound on a voyage from the United States to any port on the Continent of Europe, at the time of leaving the last port whence such ship or vessel shall sail, shall have on board, well secured under deck, at least sixty gallons of water, one hundred pounds of salted provisions, one gallon of vinegar, and one hundred pounds of wholesome ship bread, for each and every passenger on board such ship or vessel, over and above such provisions, stores, and live stock, as may be put on board by such master or passenger for their use, or that of the crew of such ship or vessel; and in like proportion for a shorter or longer voyage; and if the passengers on board of such ship or vessel in which the proportion of provisions herein directed shall not have been provided, shall at any time be put on short allowance, in water, food, vinegar, or bread, during any voyage aforesaid, the master and owner of such ship or vessel shall severally pay to each and every passenger who shall have been put on short allowance as aforesaid, the sum of three dollars for each and every day they may have been on such short allowance; to be recovered in the same manner as seamen's wages are, or may be, recovered.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the captain or master of any ship or vessel arriving in the United States, or any of the territories thereof, from any foreign place whatever, at the same time that he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and, if there be no cargo, then at the time of making report or entry of the ship or vessel, pursuant to the existing laws of the United States, shall also deliver and report to the collector of the district in which such ship or vessel shall arrive, a list or manifest of all the passengers taken on board the said ship or vessel at any foreign port or place; in which list or manifest it shall be the duty of the said master to designate, particularly, the age, sex, and occupation of the said passengers, respectively, the country to which they severally belong, and that of which it is their intention to become inhabitants; and shall further set forth whether any, and what number, have died on the voyage; which report and manifest shall be sworn to by the said master, in the same manner as is directed by the existing laws of the United States, in relation to the manifest of the cargo, and that the refusal or neglect of the master aforesaid, to comply with the provisions of this section shall incur the same penalties, disabilities, and forfeitures, as are at present provided for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo aforesaid.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That each and every Collector of the Customs, to whom such manifest or list of passengers as aforesaid shall be delivered, shall quarter-yearly, return copies thereof to the Secretary of State of the United States, by whom statements of the same shall be laid before Congress at each and every session.

(Approved, March 2, 1819.)

JOHN WILLIS, Collector.

MARYLAND: Caroline county Orphans' Court.

October Term, A. D. 1831.
ON application of William Turner, adm'r. of Thomas Thawley, late of Caroline county, deceased: It is ordered, that he give notice by public sale, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In Testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this thirteenth day of October, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

Test, JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the Personal estate of Thomas Thawley, late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the twenty ninth day of April next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this thirteenth day of October, Anno Domini, Eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

WILLIAM TURNER, adm'r. of Thomas Thawley, dec'd.

oct 18 Sw

For Sale.

A Sulky and Harness map to special order by Edward S. Hopkins in the summer of 1829, of select Materials; has been very little used and kept in the best state of preservation. For Terms apply to the Subscriber.

N. HAMMOND.

Sheriff's notice.

The subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of officers' fees now due for the present year, within the time prescribed by law, respectfully requests all persons indebted for the same to call on his office in Easton, where he may be found at almost any hour, and one hundred pounds of wholesome ship bread, for each and every passenger on board such ship or vessel, over and above such provisions, stores, and live stock, as may be put on board by such master or passenger for their use, or that of the crew of such ship or vessel; and in like proportion for a shorter or longer voyage; and if the passengers on board of such ship or vessel in which the proportion of provisions herein directed shall not have been provided, shall at any time be put on short allowance, in water, food, vinegar, or bread, during any voyage aforesaid, the master and owner of such ship or vessel shall severally pay to each and every passenger who shall have been put on short allowance as aforesaid, the sum of three dollars for each and every day they may have been on such short allowance; to be recovered in the same manner as seamen's wages are, or may be, recovered.

JOHN H. FAULKNER, Shff.

NOTICE.

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

SARAH

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

WM. O'NEALE, Jr. Shff. of Montgomery County, Md.

Oct. 18

NOTICE.

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

ISAAC CARINGTON,

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

WM. O'NEALE, Jr. Shff. of Montgomery County, Md.

Oct. 18

House & Lot For Sale

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the 8th November next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. & 4 o'clock P. M. The House and lot where Thomas Kersey used to live, situated near the western precincts of the town, on a credit of one, two and three years; it will be required of the purchaser that he shall pass his Bond, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, in three equal annual instalments, and the interest on the whole or such part of the purchase money as shall be unpaid, at the end of each year, from the day of sale.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash. Branch Bank, Easton Sept. 6

STRAY HORSE.

A sorrel Horse, supposed to be about 12 years old, was found in the subscriber's field about three miles from Ware Mills, on Sunday morning, 28th ult. He has no particular mark, trots and gallops. The owner can have the horse, by calling on the Subscriber and paying the cost of this advertisement.

JAMES G. ELLIOTT.

sep 6 Wye Mll

Notice

It is hereby given to all persons against whom the late N. Hammond, Esq. obtained Judgments in Talbot county court, yet remaining unsatisfied, that, unless the same be satisfied, or at all events, unless the interest and all arrears of interest due thereon be paid, before the next ensuing November Term of said county court, Executions will then be issued on said Judgments without reserve or further indulgence.

N. HAMMOND, Esq. of N. Hammond, dec'd.

oct 11 Sw

SECOND NOTICE.

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

JOHN G. STEVENS.

Sept. 20

EASTON PACKET.

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

The Schooner ARIEL,

which he intends running as a regular packet from this place to Baltimore. The ARIEL will leave Easton Point every Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, A. M. returning will leave Baltimore on every Saturday morning at the same hour. The Ariel is now in complete order for the reception of freight and passengers, and can go to and from Baltimore as quick as any boat that sails our bay; as I have been employed for the last six years in the packing business from this place, I flatter myself that it will be in my power to give general satisfaction to all freighters that may entrust their freights to me. The schooner Ariel will be commanded by Capt. Thomas P. Towne, who is well known for his industry and sobriety, and with whom I have no doubt the public will be pleased. All orders given to the subscriber, or left at Doctor Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store in Easton, will be faithfully attended to, by

The public's obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

march 8

The Steamboat

MARYLAND.

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

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

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.

march 22

UNION TAYERN

EASTON, MARYLAND.

1831.

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

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

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

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

The public's obedient and humble servant,

WILLIAM C. RIDGWAY.

W. C. R.'S STAGES will run to the wharf

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

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

march 29 W. C. R.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that application will be made for removal of the following Certificates of Stock in the Union Bank of Maryland, which have been lost or mislaid, viz: One full share N. 10,652—now in the name of Lydia Calhoun. 12 Half shares N. 23,31 to 23,35 in the name of 23,356 to 23,38 Sidney Calhoun. 13,753 to 13,754 Sidney Calhoun. 24,549 and 1257 Calhoun.

The Frederick Town Herald, Hagers Town and Easton Whig will copy the above once a week four times, and forward certificates to the Editors of the American.

Oct. 4 law 4t

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowledging the many preferences in the purchase of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the Eastern Shore to still continue their preference to him for

FOR ONE HUNDRED NEGROES,

from the age of twelve to twenty five years, he will give higher prices than any real purchaser that is now in the market, or may hereafter come. Any person having negroes, of the above ages, will do well in giving the preference to

SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

who may be found at the Easton Hotel.

nov. 16

INTELLIGENCE & AGENCY OFFICE.

No 48 Baltimore street, Baltimore. THE SUBSCRIBER can at all times obtain the highest prices for SLAVES without being sent out of the State—Also, those for a term of years, such as house servants of good character, can find ready sale. Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to—charges moderate.

JOHN BUSK.

may 10

MORNING COURIER & NEW YORK ENQUIRER.

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS. Daily Paper \$10 per annum. Payable in Semi-weekly Paper \$4 per annum. Advance. N. B. All Post-Masters who have no objection to act as our Agents, are requested to receive subscriptions and to remit the money at the risk of the Publishers, at the time of ordering the paper.—It is expected that they will retain in their hands 10 per cent. of the amount received, as a remuneration for their trouble.

sept 20

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Montgomery county, on the 25th day of September, 1831, as a runaway, a black man,

ANTHONY MORRY.

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

WM. O'NEALE, Jr. Shff. of Montgomery county, Md.

oct. 18—Oct. 25 4w \$1.25

Notice.

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

JOSEPH JACKSON;

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

WM. O'NEALE, Jr. Shff. of Montgomery County, Md.

oct. 18—oct. 25 4w \$1.25

Female Academy.

MISS M. G. NICOLS will again resume the duties of her profession on Monday the 19th inst. Grateful for the liberal patronage she has received in the year past, she solicits a continuance of the favors of her friends and the public generally—assisted by her brother Mr. T. C. Nicols, she flatters herself that she will be enabled to give general satisfaction.

Boarding and tuition \$100 per annum. Spelling reading and writing 3.00 per gr. The above with arithmetic. English Grammar, Geography, &c. 4.00

A part of each day will be allotted to needle work, for which no extra charge will be made.

sep 13 Sw

Davis's Ploughs

At Reduced Prices. JUST Received a large supply of Davis's Ploughs & Castings, at the following reduced prices.

7 inch \$5
6 inch 4.50

LAMBERT REARDON.

Easton Oct. 11

To Rent for the ensuing Year,

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

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

Apply to

THOS. S. COOK, Stimes

Easton, Oct. 4

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber having just returned from Baltimore,

with a handsome supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

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

He has also a quantity of men's and boys'

CAPS,

of different descriptions, together with a variety of PATTERNS OF DOMESTIC CARPETING, AND A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF TRUNKS.

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

JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton Oct. 4

Lewis F. Scott's!!

Intelligence, Agency and Collectors OFFICE NO. 2, WEST FAYETTE STREET

BASEMENT STORY OF BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL

the old and well known stand.

THE Subscriber can at all times obtain the highest price for slaves for a term of years or for life, without being sent out of the State.

Clerks, Book keepers, Bar keepers, Waiters, Outlets, Teachers, Agents, Cooks, Chambermaids, Wet and Dry Nurses, &c. wanted daily at this office. Strangers visiting this City would do well to call at this office.

Information given, received, forwarded far or near, money borrowed and loaned on real estate, land, houses, lots, farms, for sale at this office.

Information given at this office on any business, not stated above collected at this office. Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Charges moderate.

LEWIS F. SCOTT.

sept 6

IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

October 14th, 1831. Ordered that the re-Margaret his wife, for the use of Archibald Keene, Trustees for the sale of certain lands and premises in the county of Talbot, be and she is to be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, 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. the following property, to wit, all that part of a lot of land, distinguished in the Plat of St. Michaels, number 55 now in the tenure of Mrs. Caulk, beginning for said lot, at the south west corner of lot No. 57, on Water Street, and running from thence by, and with Water Street, sixty feet to Chesnut Street thence with Chesnut street, to a part of the first mentioned lot, which was purchased by said Dorgan from Jonathan Spencer, from thence to lot No. 57, and with lot 57, to the beginning as aforesaid, containing 1 acre of land, more or less; also, part of a lot of land No. 59, beginning for said lot at a post standing on the south, six degrees, fifteen minutes west of the said lot, and marked with 6 notches and running from thence south twenty three degrees forty five minutes, said sixty feet to Chesnut street, and from thence North sixty six degrees, fifteen minutes east, to a creek called the Church Creek, then by and with the said creek, to lot No. 57, and running from thence with 57, to the beginning as aforesaid, being the lot on which said Dorgan now resides; also, all that tract or parcel of land, of said Dorgan, adjoining the lands of Joseph Harrison, of Joseph Harrison and George Edgner, Hester Pratt Toward Fountain, and George Edgner, and George Edgner Fountain, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the third Monday of November next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the first day of December next. The report states the amount of sales to be three hundred and sixty dollars.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN, AR. SPENCE, WILLIAM TINGLE.

True Copy. Test, J. Lockerman, Clk.

oct 18 Sw

Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery.

May Term, 1831. Alexander C. Bul- Ordered that the re-lett and Eliza Har- port of William Hay-son. Executors of ward, Jr. Trustees for Hall Harrison, dec'd, the sale of certain property, in the above cause mentioned be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the third Monday of November next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers, published at Easton, in Talbot county, aforesaid, before the said third Monday of November next. The report states the amount of sales to be two thousand and fifty dollars.

P. B. HOPPER.

True Copy. Test, J. Lockerman, Clk.

oct. 25 Sw

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE

WHIG OFFICE,

SUCH AS HAND BILLS, POSTING BILLS, CIRCULAR LETTERS, PAMPHLETS, VISITING AND OTHER CARDS, MAGISTRATES, and all other BLANKS, ELECTION TICKETS, &c. &c.

New Fall & Winter

GOODS.

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

Coarse and fine Cloths, Cassimeres, AND CASSINETTS, BLANKETS, Flannels & Baizes, &c. together with a general assortment of British & French fancy & staple dry

GOODS.

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

all of which they offer on favorable terms to their customers and the public generally. Wool, Feathers, Meal, Linsey and Kersey &c. taken in exchange.

Oct. 11

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Caroline county, to wit:

PURSUANT to the act of assembly entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors" passed at November Session, Eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, I do hereby refer the within application of Samuel Pritchett, to the benefit of said act and supplements thereto, together with the schedule, petition and other papers, to the Judges of Caroline county Court, and I do hereby appoint, and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of March next, for the final hearing of said application of the said Samuel Pritchett, and for his appearance before the Judges of Caroline county Court, at the Court House in the town of Denton, on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors or any of them, and that he give notice by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Whig at Easton, once a week for the space of three successive weeks, at least three months before the first Tuesday after the second Monday of next March—Given under my hand this 13th day of August, Anno Domini, Eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

ABRAHAM JUMP, True copy.

Jo. Richardson, Clk.

oct 25 Sw

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of Edward N. Hamilton against Isaac B. Parrott, will be sold on the premises of said Parrott, on THURSDAY the 17th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day for cash, the following property to wit: all the right, title, interest and claim, of the aforesaid Isaac B. Parrott, of and to that tract or parcel of land, where he at present resides, be the quantity what it may; also, one sorrel horse, one old brown dog, one bay mare, one bay horse colt, 3 years old, one sorrel mare colt, 3 years old, one bay horse colt, one year old, 2 yoke of oxen, 12 head of cattle, 15 head of sheep, 12 head of hogs, 2 old cars, one drag harrow, one cloddriller, one gig and harness, one Bureau, one Mantle clock, one corner cupboard and contents, 2 beds, bedsteads and furniture, one negro girl called Ann, for a term of years, also the crops of wheat and corn now growing on the land, where the aforesaid Isaac B. Parrott now resides, all seized and taken as the property of said Parrott, and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid fieri facias and the interest due cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Oct. 25 4t

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 the President, Directors and Co. of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against John Dorgan, will be exposed to Public Sale, and sold to the highest bidder, for cash, 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. the following property, to wit, all that part of a lot of land, distinguished in the Plat of St. Michaels, number 55 now in the tenure of Mrs. Caulk, beginning for said lot, at the south west corner of lot No. 57, on Water Street, and running from thence by, and with Water Street, sixty feet to Chesnut Street thence with Chesnut street, to a part of the first mentioned lot, which was purchased by said Dorgan from Jonathan Spencer, from thence to lot No. 57, and with lot 57, to the beginning as aforesaid, containing 1 acre of land, more or less; also, part of a lot of land No. 59, beginning for said lot at a post standing on the south, six degrees, fifteen minutes west of the said lot, and marked with 6 notches and running from thence south twenty three degrees forty five minutes, said sixty feet to Chesnut street, and from thence North sixty six degrees, fifteen minutes east, to a creek called the Church Creek, then by and with the said creek, to lot No. 57, and running from thence with 57, to the beginning as aforesaid, being the lot on which said Dorgan now resides; also, all that tract or parcel of land, of said Dorgan, adjoining the lands of Joseph Harrison, of Joseph Harrison and George Edgner, Hester Pratt Toward Fountain, and George Edgner, and George Edgner Fountain, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the third Monday of November next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers, published at Easton, in Talbot county, aforesaid, before the said third Monday of November next. The report states the amount of sales to be three hundred and sixty dollars.

Attendance given by J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Oct. 25 4w

TO Rent for the

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

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

Apply to

Easton, Oct. 4

FEMALE

MISS M. G. NICOLS will again resume the duties of her profession on Monday the 19th inst. Grateful for the liberal patronage she has received in the year past, she solicits a continuance of the favors of her friends and the public generally—assisted by her brother Mr. T. C. Nicols, she flatters herself that she will be enabled to give general satisfaction.

Boarding and tuition \$100 per annum. Spelling reading and writing 3.00 per gr. The above with arithmetic. English Grammar, Geography, &c. 4.00

A part of each day will be allotted to needle work, for which no extra charge will be made.

sep 13 Sw

TO Rent for the

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

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

name to Maj. Eaton, and that I had no official intercourse with him afterwards; but for a very different reason from what he alleges; a reason which every individual who has even a moderate share of self-respect, must deem amply sufficient, as a brief statement of the facts will prove. The application was made, not at an early period in the states, (which was necessary to make the impression he intended) when it was known he was to be appointed Secretary of War, but after he was appointed, and took possession of his office, and, if it be material, long after the day or two before I left the city; I informed him that I called at the request of my friend, simply to state my impression of his qualifications and not to urge his claim. After I had stated my impression in my friend's favor, he told me he was well satisfied with his qualifications, but that he had offered the place to another gentleman, whom he named, but informing me, at the same time, if he should decline, my friend would receive the appointment. I remarked, that the person to whom he had offered the place was perfectly qualified, and that I could not say a word to weaken his claim. Besides his qualifications, his relation with me was at least as intimate and friendly, as his with the man named, and as between them, it could not possibly be a source of offense, that the former was selected, which all who know me, will admit, when I say the gentleman selected was Col. Gadsden. The next day I received a letter from Gov. Hamilton, then a member of Congress, to whom Major Eaton alludes as my friend, stating that he had made application to Maj. Eaton in favor of the person for whom I had applied, with the favorable result of his application. On the strength of this, as well as his promise to me, I wrote to my friend enclosing Gov. Hamilton's letter, and informed him he might expect the appointment with confidence, as I felt almost certain that Col. Gadsden would decline the office. He did decline; but, contrary to promise, another person was appointed, without giving me any explanation, then or since. It was this person, who, remaining still unexplained, which interposed a barrier on my part to further official intercourse between us; and, not as Major Eaton represents, which of itself would never have the least effect with me. If there should be any doubt as to the promise, or the time of the application, the letter of Governor Hamilton to me, and mine to my friend, both of which I suppose to be in existence, will establish the correctness of my statement.

But it seems that I am to be held responsible for the supposed feuds of the late Cabinet and its dissolution, because, as Major Eaton states, an ardent friend of the Vice President said in 1829, that Major Eaton is not the friend of Mr. Calhoun. It would be most mortifying to me, if Major Eaton had given the words of this supposed friend, with the time, place and circumstances, not only to enable him to give his statement of the occurrence, but to afford me an opportunity of judging how far I ought to be responsible. It would have been both to him and me an act of simple justice, which, as far as I am concerned, would have been particularly desirable, as I must object to the competency of Major Eaton and his associates, to determine who are not my friends. They appear particularly liable to error on this point. But a short time since it was gravely charged, in an official publication, that the friends had a meeting to expel him from the cabinet, when it turned out, on further disclosure, that they were all gentlemen from the Western States, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Louisiana, and devoted friends to Gen. Jackson, actuated solely by a regard for the success and honor of his administration; a step of the existence of which I was ignorant, till after the meeting, and of the particulars, till disclosed by the recent publications. If to this I add Major Eaton's own liability to fall into error in determining who are, or are not, my political friends, as disclosed in his late address, it will not, I am sure, be thought unreasonable, that I should object to his competency in that particular. When it is necessary to hold me responsible for scenes, the odium of which he shows unbecomingly anxious to shift to the shoulders of others, he errs, on that point in relation to two of his associates in the administration. If, in his anxiety to implicate me, he mistakes the political relations between Mr. Branch and Mr. Berrien, and myself, gentlemen of whose sentiments one would suppose he could not be ignorant, may reasonably suppose, that he is equally mistaken in the case under consideration.

The inference he would draw from General Green's course, in relation to myself, can scarcely deserve more than a passing notice. General Green's course has been of his own choosing, without an attempt on my part to influence him. Such an attempt would indeed have been perfectly idle. If he should be supposed to be governed by base and selfish views, how could I influence him? I had nothing to give, where he had much to lose. On the contrary, supposition, that he was governed by a sense of truth and justice, and I attempt to influence him was unnecessary. My course, I trust, afforded ample motives of that description. If, however, it could have been shown to me, on the supposition of his baseness, to have attempted to obtain his support, as it clearly would have been, on the opposite, to have obtained it at all. As I have been compelled to speak of Gen. Green, it is due, in justice to him to say, that I believe Gen. Jackson had no friend more zealous and honest in his course. Whatever may be his present feelings, I know from his own declarations, that he was early and decidedly enlisted in favor of his reelection. His own interest evidently lay in that direction; as I believe his views of public policy did. If he has since changed his opinion, many causes may be found, in what has since transpired, without attributing to any imaginary influence over him, on my part, when it must be apparent to all, with the whole power and patronage of the government against me, I had nothing through which to exercise it.

Having corrected the errors of Major Eaton's statements and inferences, wherever he has descended into particulars, it only remains to repel his general charges and insinuations, which I do by a direct and positive contradiction. It is not true, that I attempted to exercise any control in the formation of the late cabinet, or to influence its patronage, or that I made any attempt to embarrass the Administration in the Senate, or elsewhere, or in any way responsible for the dissolution of the late cabinet; unless, indeed, the refusal of Mrs. Calhoun to visit Mrs. Eaton on grounds exclusively connected with the dignity and purity of her sex, or the vindication of my character against an unfounded attack, should be considered sufficient to render me responsible. These are my only offences. In truth, the reverse of all these general charges and insinuations is true. Gen. Jackson never consulted me on the formation of his cabinet. He was, then, as it now appears, alienated from me, by means which have been explained on a former occasion. As he did not

consult me, I had too much self-respect and regard for the dignity of the office I held, to intrude my advice, while the disinterestedness of my particular friends freed me from all solicitude on the score of patronage. As a body, they neither sought, nor desired office. The most prominent of them, those who have taken the most decided and effective part in favor of General Jackson's election, had openly avowed their determination not to take office. In supporting him, they were actuated by far different, and much more elevated motives, than the low and sordid ambition that looks to power and patronage.

Their object was to maintain principles which they believed to be essential to the liberty and happiness of the country, to restore the administration of the General Government to the true principles of the Constitution, and to arrest the course of the events which were rapidly bringing the great interest of the country into the most dangerous conflict; and so much higher did they hold these considerations, that the elevation of any man to power, that as well known, pending the election, while zealously supporting Gen. Jackson, they refused to advance his interest by the least statement of their zeal in the maintenance of their principal. Nor is the charge of embarrassing the administration less remote from truth. I was most anxious for the success of Gen. Jackson's administration; and though I saw much I could not approve, I yet continued to give him my support, whenever I possibly could, consistently with duty. That such was my course, I appeal with confidence to all who were intimate with me, to the members of the body over which I presided, and especially to the two Senators from Tennessee, both devoted friends of General Jackson, both men of great sagacity, and both having ample opportunities of forming a correct opinion of my course. In fact every consideration, public and private, of honor, duty and interest, led me to desire the success of General Jackson's administration. I had contributed all in my power to the success of his election, and felt, to the full, the obligation which it imposed.

It is with pain that I have forced myself to touch on the prominent subject of this communication. The question involved in Mrs. Eaton's relation to the society of Washington belonged, I conceived, exclusively to her sex, and could not be involved in political consideration, or drawn into public discussion, without painful consequences. I acted on these views in my correspondence with Gen. Jackson. I could not be ignorant of the use made of it by those, who, by their artful machinations, have placed Gen. Jackson and myself in our present relation; but the desire to do nothing on my part that could tend to draw the question from the tribunal to which it properly and exclusively belonged, restrained me from making the least allusion to it in the correspondence, though calculated to throw light on the controversy between us and to strengthen me in the conflict.

Riotous Proceedings in Hudson.—We learn that a most unbecomable excitement, leading to acts of violence and the disturbance of public worship, has existed in Hudson, in this state, for some days past. The facts, as far as we have learned them, are these:—The Rev. John N. Maffitt of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been preaching for a few weeks in that city; an awakening has followed his labors, and the number of hopeful conversions, week by week, has been estimated at about thirty. Matters proceeded on quietly until Wednesday evening of last week, when a large mob surrounded the Church, with intentions evidently hostile to the Rev. Mr. Maffitt. His friends, we understand, saved him from violence with much personal hazard. The next day the city was in much commotion, and the authorities expressed their fears that they should not be able to protect the Rev. gentleman from harm. He, however, persevered and preached in the evening; but the house was surrounded by thousands, the meeting interrupted and he was attended to his house by a strong guard of gentlemen who volunteered to protect him from the exasperated and passion-tossed multitude.

We learn, however, that the tumult has subsided. It is a fact highly honorable to that city, that the Mayor, the Recorder, and other distinguished individuals, exerted themselves to the extent of their power in restoring order.—*Baileys Weekly Messenger.*

Anti-masonry.—Like Jonah's gourd, has in this state sprung up in a night; and it will, like Jonah's gourd, wither in a day. It has no substantial foundation; the worm at its root, is already severing the last fibre which sustains life, while for the little moment, its verdure appears to flourish above ground. Let no honest men be deceived. Gladly would the leaders of this party, even now, cast off the disguise of the imposture, and identify themselves with any other party. After all there can be, here-forth, but two parties in our sister states New Hampshire and Maine. The Aristocracy will be at perpetual war with the Democracy—the few will be continually striving to cheat the many. This is the secret of the imposture of Anti-masonry, and all other impostures practised on the people.—*Vermont Patriot.*

The following are given in the *Woodstock (Vt.) Sentinel*, as abstract specimens of style of National Republican resolutions:—The death of ideas which seem to afflict many these meetings, it might be well for our adversaries to adopt a formula for general use, in order that the whole party might be relieved from the tedious necessity of searching for some novelty of panegyric of Mr. Clay—or some new obnoxious charge and abusive epithet to be applied to the President. These might serve as examples:—

Resolved, That Henry Clay is the glory and grandeur of creation, the tip-top stem of the knobs of the mountains,—that he already occupies the pinnacle of fame,—that he is rapidly ascending the steep of Mount Etna, and that when he reaches the top, he will step across the crater and dissolve the world in ruins.

Resolved, That Andrew Jackson is a Jack-ass—a Nere—a Catigula—a Robespierre—a dotard—a murderer—and a cannibal, having Eaton three secretaries and a printer at a single meal.

In looking over the New Orleans ship news, in the latest papers, we see that the amount of specie imported on the last three days was about \$300,000. It was brought in sloops and schooners which ply constantly to various ports in Mexico, where specie is the principal article of export.—*Jour. Com.*

An explosion of a Powder Magazine took place in the suburbs of the city of Savannah, on the 25th ult., by which seven lives were lost.

Foreign News

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship *Britannia*, at New York, sailed from Liverpool on the 17th September. Our correspondents of the *Courier*, *Commerce*, *Advertiser*, and *American*, have transmitted us extra-serials, from which we make the following extracts:—

London, Sept. 15.—It is generally looked on in the city that the Lord Chancellor's speech last night is very pacific, and in corroboration of which, the private information from a high quarter at Paris, which has seldom failed giving us the best and most intelligent states that the next deliberations of the Great Powers will be for the disbanding of their armies, and each power is to disband a certain number of men every month. In regard to Poland, negotiations are in advanced state, and expected to end favorably. We also understand, that the Duke of Orleans, after having received despatches from his father, the King of the French, has proposed to King Leopold his sister in marriage.

The following extract from the speech of the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords on the 14th Sept. is strongly indicative of the pacific intentions of the present British Ministry.

But far worse was the complaint, that had made these speeches of the Noble Marquis (Marquis of Londonderry). He and some of those who acted with him were constantly doing things of irritation towards France, and doing all they could to plunge us into war; it seemed their whole object and their ruling desire. Was a member to be selected for attack—a point of onset to be chosen? Expedient disposition to France was the chosen theme of abuse. Was a charge to be pointed, and rendered more fatal than all the rest? The position to conciliate our great and powerful neighbor was always the burden of the accusation. Now in the country it might signify less, where the disposition of the Parliament and people, and the weight of the Noble Lord's authority were better known. But the prophet having more honour of his own country, his language was in France believed to be of far more serious import. Men saw a noble person of high rank and connexion, frequently addressing the House, and always to the same point of invective, irritation, and hostility.

The Noble Lord, too, was a leader of the Opposition party in that House, and it was thought he spoke the sentiments of his followers. He, the Lord Chancellor, as such as any man, abhorred all ideas of base flattery or submission to France, or to any foreign power. But he saw no sign of peace and friendship prevail, and he deemed it his most sacred duty to meet it in the conflict of mutual good will. France and England, friends, can preserve the peace of the world. (Hear.) Let France be irritated into warlike courses, and the whole human race is cursed with war. That it would be popular in the House and in the country to break the peace, seemed the notion of some Noble Lords, but it was none of his. On the contrary, he believed the Minister who rushed headlessly into war would suddenly forfeit his popularity, as he would deserve to lose his head. (Hear, hear.) He could assure their Lordships, that the speeches in that House alarmed all friends of France, and they were the best friends of peace. He could read private letters, as well as public ones, to prove the effect daily produced by those inflammatory discussions, and those exhortations to our neighbors and their friends.

He was anxious to lift up his voice in solemn protest against such perilous topics. He utterly denied that those who bore their headless part in them, spoke the sentiments of any portion of the British people. He should not regret the trouble he had now taken and given to their Lordships if it gave him the occasion he cheerfully seized, to utter his declaration in the face of Parliament and the country. He desired it might go on his authority and on his responsibility, to France, he knew it would carry comfort to all true friends of France and England, and peace for they were the same party and the same persons.—(Hear, hear.) It was with unbroken comfort and unexpressed delight that he pronounced the proposition, and alike interesting to the country he belonged to, and the crown he served, and served all the more faithfully for proclaiming this truth.—That the Minister who plunged the country into war would be overwhelmed with the loud, universal, unsparring execration of the whole English, Scotch and Irish people. But that execration, he added for himself, would not be more loud, nor more universal, nor more unsparring, than such madness and such wickedness well deserved from the whole of that united people.—(Cheers.)

London, Oct. 15th, last past 7 o'clock.—A conference of the representatives of the five great powers, was held at the Foreign Office to day, at two o'clock.

The Paris papers of Tuesday, fully confirm the announcement that the whole of the French troops remaining in Belgium are to return to France by the end of the present month.—That the Minister who plunged the country into war would be overwhelmed with the loud, universal, unsparring execration of the whole English, Scotch and Irish people. But that execration, he added for himself, would not be more loud, nor more universal, nor more unsparring, than such madness and such wickedness well deserved from the whole of that united people.—(Cheers.)

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The Dutch papers announce, officially that an armistice had been agreed upon with the Belgians, which was to commence on the 29th of August, and end the 10th of October.

France takes such a lively interest. But, if we hope no positive news, we have at least the consolation of observing, that all the reports which are in circulation, are favorable to the Polish cause, from which we may draw the inference that something satisfactory has really taken place, particularly as the Prussian State Gazette tells us nothing more about the magnificent operations of Marshal Paskevitch, although it told us a fortnight ago that he was at the gates of Warsaw.

The *Courier* says:—“Our camp in the environs of Warsaw, is composed of 80,000 men, who may certainly be regarded as the best and the bravest troops in Europe. Such is the patriotic ardor with which they are animated, that they wait with almost anxiety for the signal to march against the enemy, in concert with the levy en masse, of which about 50,000 men, well armed, are camped under the walls of the capital. In this number are comprised the following corps:—

1. The corps of Kaminski, 7000 strong in the environs of Krasnik.

2. The corps of Bozieski, about 10,000 men, is at Ostrowiec, in that palatine of Cracow, there are two camps formed of the levy en masse, one at Zaski, the other at Pilla, where there are about 10,000 men.

The reserves, with the Cossacks of Volhynia, amount to more than 15,000 regular troops; Poland, therefore, in the midst of her distresses, has now at her command 170,000 men, who will march towards the enemy with the conviction that the safety of the ruin of the country depends upon a decisive victory, and who solely confiding in the assistance of the Most High, who always assists the just cause, remain calm and confident in the result.

Leipzig, September 7.—Berlin, Magdeburg, and Pilsnitz are invaded by the cholera. This scourge is only ten leagues from us. Every moment it may break out here.

The affairs of Poland are enveloped in the greatest mystery. However it appears certain that in consequence of a reverse the Russians are retreating precipitately, happily for Poland, but unfortunately for European tranquility, for the contest will thus be indefinitely prolonged, if the Powers do not interfere efficaciously to prevent it.

BRUSSELS, September 13.

A letter from Vienna, dated the 1st inst., says:—It is reported to-day on Change that the Russians, having attacked a battery erected in front of Warsaw, were repulsed with great loss. From this commencement it is concluded that the place will be obstinately defended, and that the prompt retreat of the Polish army on the capital was for the purpose of concentrating its force, while the Russians are obliged to divide theirs to defend themselves on both banks. It besides appears that the town does not want supplies and that the siege may last long.

From the *Gazette de France*, dated Tuesday, Sept. 13.

“Paris, Sept. 12.—We have just received, by express, a letter from London, which informs us that according to a protocol signed by the five members of the Conference, and accepted by the French Government, France is excluded from all deliberations relative to the demolition of the fortresses.

It is affirmed that the 12,000 French troops that have remained in Belgium, will return to France at the end of the month of September. Arrived Sept. 10.—The appearance of our river is most alarming; the ruins of our dykes, are floating on the surface. Such large masses give way, that fears are entertained for the sluice near the Tete de Flanders. The waters spread the ravages further, and even the causeway of Ghent may be rendered impassable by deep gulches. The dykes of Lille are also said to be swept away to the extent of 1,000 metres. The damage is immense, and the expense that will be required to repair these diversities is incalculable.

LONDON, September 14.

The report on the Reform Bill came on for consideration last night, when some immaterial alterations were proposed by Lord John Russell, and some immaterial business was done. Considerable crowds were assembled this morning in the courts of the Palais Royal, where his Majesty arrived about half past 11, accompanied by the Duke of Nemours; he was received with loud acclamations and cries of “Vive le Roi!”

The effect of the vote of the Chamber of Deputies on the motion of M. Boissier d'Anglas will be to re-instate General Grouchy in the grade of Marshal of France, on the subject of which an active correspondence took place some time ago between this officer and the Minister of War.

From the *N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*, Oct. 31

STILL LATER.

FALL OF WARSAW.

By the British ship *Arkwright*, which arrived last evening, from Dundee, on the 24th Sept. we have been able to obtain from a passenger the only late paper on board—the Dundee Courier of the 20th—which contains the disastrous intelligence we give below of the capture of Warsaw by the Russians. The Captain of the *Arkwright* states, that when he left Dundee he had in his possession three London papers containing a confirmation of this event, but he gave them away at the Orkney Island, where he touched with his vessel.

From the Dundee Courier of the 20th Sept.

FALL OF WARSAW.

This capital has at length fallen. After two days of sanguinary fighting the town surrendered by capitulation and the Russians entered Praga.

The following communication is from the Office of the London Times on the 17th.

“Official intelligence was received at Berlin on the 11th inst. of the capitulation of the city of Warsaw, on the 26th at six o'clock, P. M. after two days of bloody fighting in the neighborhood, during which the Russians carried by assault all the entrenchments which had been raised to protect the city.

The Polish Army, followed by the Diet and the members of the Government, retired through Praga on the night of the 26th, and early on the 28th the Russian Army entered, maintaining perfect order—persons and property were respected.

“The Poles were retiring upon Modlin and Plock, where it was supposed they would make an effort to maintain themselves.”

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the *Colossus*, Captain Corwin, at this port from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 22d September, we have our files of English papers to the latest dates. The contents are confirmatory of the intelligence brought in the *Arkwright* at New York, and bring the London dates up to the 21st ultimo. We annex with heartfelt regret, the sad particulars:—

Philad. Gaz.

From the London Morning Herald, Sept. 19.

We have just received the Paris Journals of Saturday and Sunday. Their very aspect, for two of them are in mourning, and their contents are little else than melancholy communications of the disastrous news from Poland, which had already reached us through other channels, and the accuracy of which there seems now no reason whatever to doubt. The details differ in some degree from those already known, but the discrepancy is not so material, we are afraid, as to shake the truth of the former statement. The principal difference is in the day on which the Polish capital

is said to have surrendered, which these papers make the 8th, whereas the preceding accounts fixed it upon the 7th. They also add that of the whole Polish force, 36,000 retreated in the direction of Modlin, followed by the Russian guards, and 24,000 surrendered at discretion. The Grand Duke Michael, at the head of the guards, had already entered Warsaw, and the Russians had behaved themselves with considerable humanity. The French accounts rest upon the authority of a telegraph to notice, which had been received from Strasbourg, conveying the substance of a despatch from General Count Platen, the French Minister at Berlin, and which had reached the Government on Thursday, though it was not for well understood reasons, made known to the public till Friday. The announcement then appears to have been the signal of a general commotion—mobs collected in the streets of Paris, the Ministers everywhere denounced as the betrayers of Poland, and a stormy discussion took place in the Chamber of Deputies, which was threatened to be resumed on Monday. The Ministers gave but cold and laconic answers to the attacks made upon them, and so strongly is the war party seconded by popular feeling without, that it was feared by the friends of peace that the resignation of the Ministers must be the consequence. The Government had been already defeated in the Chamber, upon the motion for bestowing honours upon the officers appointed by Bonaparte during the hundred days. The following are extracts:—

The following details have been published in the Paris Journals.—Marshal Paskevitch had given to Warsaw 15 days to surrender. The total term was to expire on the 9th inst. Five days before the expiration of the term, Paskevitch repeated his summons. No answer having been completed, fresh propositions were made, which the Polish capital refused to accept. On the morning of the 7th the combat commenced with the utmost obstinacy. The Poles were successively dislodged from their intrenchments, the ditches which were filled up by the assault with dead bodies. On the morning of the 9th the Polish army offered to accept the conditions proffered the day before; but the Russian General no longer thought proper to grant them, and the battle recommenced. The Polish troops then quitted Warsaw and retired in the mass upon the Plock road, in the direction of Modlin, being pursued and harassed by the Russians.

As soon as they had quitted the city the inhabitants opened the gates and went on to meet the Russians. The Grand Duke Michael entered at the head of the Imperial Guards into Warsaw, where no disorders took place.

The news of the fall of Warsaw produced a deep and painful impression yesterday upon the public mind at Paris, and was the subject of general conversation in the clubs and other places of public resort. In the evening several groups were formed in the garden of the Palais Royal, consisting principally of young men, who poured out towards the Boulevards singing the *Marseillaise*, and the *Parishane* and shouting *Guerre aux Russes! Vive la Pologne!* About nine o'clock the hotel of the Minister for Foreign Affairs was attacked by a large party, who threw stones at the windows, and tore down a part of the palisades next the Boulevard. Some detachments of troops having come up, this crowd was dispersed, and the hotel protected from further damage. A strong party of the military was stationed in the vicinity of the Russian Ambassador's residence, to be ready to act in case of emergency, but although the concourse of the people in that direction was great, there was no attempt to commit outrages. At several points of the capital, lamps were broken. An attempt was made to force the shop of an annuitant on the Boulevard Poissoniere, but a young man, wearing the Cross of July, having placed himself in the doorway, managed to keep the mob in check till the armed force came up. The National Guards were called out, and, in conjunction with the troops of the line, appeared at every point where public order was threatened. By 11 o'clock all the groups had dispersed, and perfect tranquillity was restored. Considerable crowds were assembled this morning in the courts of the Palais Royal, where his Majesty arrived about half past 11, accompanied by the Duke of Nemours; he was received with loud acclamations and cries of “Vive le Roi!”

The effect of the vote of the Chamber of Deputies on the motion of M. Boissier d'Anglas will be to re-instate General Grouchy in the grade of Marshal of France, on the subject of which an active correspondence took place some time ago between this officer and the Minister of War.

From the *N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*, Oct. 31

STILL LATER.

FALL OF WARSAW.

By the British ship *Arkwright*, which arrived last evening, from Dundee, on the 24th Sept. we have been able to obtain from a passenger the only late paper on board—the Dundee Courier of the 20th—which contains the disastrous intelligence we give below of the capture of Warsaw by the Russians. The Captain of the *Arkwright* states, that when he left Dundee he had in his possession three London papers containing a confirmation of this event, but he gave them away at the Orkney Island, where he touched with his vessel.

From the Dundee Courier of the 20th Sept.

FALL OF WARSAW.

This capital has at length fallen. After two days of sanguinary fighting the town surrendered by capitulation and the Russians entered Praga.

The following communication is from the Office of the London Times on the 17th.

“Official intelligence was received at Berlin on the 11th inst. of the capitulation of the city of Warsaw, on the 26th at six o'clock, P. M. after two days of bloody fighting in the neighborhood, during which the Russians carried by assault all the entrenchments which had been raised to protect the city.

The Polish Army, followed by the Diet and the members of the Government, retired through Praga on the night of the 26th, and early on the 28th the Russian Army entered, maintaining perfect order—persons and property were respected.

“The Poles were retiring upon Modlin and Plock, where it was supposed they would make an effort to maintain themselves.”

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the *Colossus*, Captain Corwin, at this port from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 22d September, we have our files of English papers to the latest dates. The contents are confirmatory of the intelligence brought in the *Arkwright* at New York, and bring the London dates up to the 21st ultimo. We annex with heartfelt regret, the sad particulars:—

Philad. Gaz.

From the London Morning Herald, Sept. 19.

We have just received the Paris Journals of Saturday and Sunday. Their very aspect, for two of them are in mourning, and their contents are little else than melancholy communications of the disastrous news from Poland, which had already reached us through other channels, and the accuracy of which there seems now no reason whatever to doubt. The details differ in some degree from those already known, but the discrepancy is not so material, we are afraid, as to shake the truth of the former statement. The principal difference is in the day on which the Polish capital

is said to have surrendered, which these papers make the 8th, whereas the preceding accounts fixed it upon the 7th. They also add that of the whole Polish force, 36,000 retreated in the direction of Modlin, followed by the Russian guards, and 24,000 surrendered at discretion. The Grand Duke Michael, at the head of the guards, had already entered Warsaw, and the Russians had behaved themselves with considerable humanity. The French accounts rest upon the authority of a telegraph to notice, which had been received from Strasbourg, conveying the substance of a despatch from General Count Platen, the French Minister at Berlin, and which had reached the Government on Thursday, though it was not for well understood reasons, made known to the public till Friday. The announcement then appears to have been the signal of a general commotion—mobs collected in the streets of Paris, the Ministers everywhere denounced as the betrayers of Poland, and a stormy discussion took place in the Chamber of Deputies, which was threatened to be resumed on Monday. The Ministers gave but cold and laconic answers to the attacks made upon them, and so strongly is the war party seconded by popular feeling without, that it was feared by the friends of peace that the resignation of the Ministers must be the consequence. The Government had been already defeated in the Chamber, upon the motion for bestowing honours upon the officers appointed by Bonaparte during the hundred days. The following are extracts:—

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In order to defend at Modlin the last vestige of national independence, and have left their wives and their little ones to the tender mercies of savage Cossacks, and the fatherly humanity and sympathy of the Russian Despot. They were not merely justified, but commendable for making this sacrifice. They abandoned all for their country, and liberty is now seeking an asylum in the entrenched camp of the Polish army under the walls of Modlin.—Do not imagine that she will demand a shelter in England, or ask for protection in France.—Let us hear no more of the wretched trash of England being “the classic land of liberty,” and let us reserve all our praises for the Poles; all our regrets for France and England, and all our courage and resolution for the hours of danger and of woe which approach us.

Do not suppose that we shall longer follow your discussion on your Reform Bill, or take an interest in your local discussions; do not suppose that we expect even the immense topic of an Hereditary or non-Hereditary Peerage in France to interest the real friends of freedom in Europe or the world. No, no; we have now a subject more pressing than these, interests more important than these, for in the fate of Poland is involved the fate of liberty, of the existence of free institutions, and of Constitutional Governments, as well as the principle of popular sovereignty. We are not to abandon Poland because Warsaw has fallen, and though the White Eagle may fall, while we are permitted to see the blood of thousands of citizens, yet it shall reappear as the standard of universal freedom, and the banner of Warsaw shall be avenged by the independence of more countries than Poland. Warsaw has fallen! Oh how the Metemorphosis of Europe have rejoiced how the hells have rung with rapture, and how the goblets have sparkled with wine! “To the triumph of Despotism!” drink the Nero of Warsaw, who has shed the blood of the brave, the virtuous and the free. “To the long life of the Emperor Nicholas!” drink the Courts at Berlin, at Vienna, and at the Hague; and the humane, pious, and intellectual Monarchs of Spain, Portugal, Rome and Naples will embrace the priests, say extra Masses, and offer up 75 Deans for the successes of the Russian arms.

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Act regulating Passenger Ships and Vessels.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if the master or any other person on board of any ship or vessel, owned in the whole or in part by a citizen or citizens of the United States, or the territories thereof, or by a subject or subjects, citizen or citizens, of any foreign country, shall, after the first day of January next, take on board of such ship or vessel, to any foreign port or place, or shall bring or convey into the United States or the Territories thereof, from any foreign port or place, or shall carry, convey, or transport from the United States or the Territories thereof, to any foreign port or place, a greater number of passengers than two for every five tons of such ship or vessel, according to custom-house measurement, every such master, or other person so offending, and the owner or owners of such ship or vessel, shall severally forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, for each and every passenger so taken on board of such ship or vessel, over and above the aforesaid number of two for every five tons of such ship or vessel; to be recovered by suit, in any Circuit or District Court of the United States, where the said vessel may arrive, or where the owner or owners aforesaid may reside: *Provided, nevertheless*, That nothing in this act shall be taken to apply to the complement of men usually and ordinarily employed in navigating such ship or vessel.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the number of passengers so taken on board of any ship or vessel as aforesaid, or conveyed or brought into the United States, or transported therefrom as aforesaid, shall exceed the said proportion of two to every five tons of such ship or vessel, by the number of twenty passengers, in the whole, every such ship or vessel shall be deemed and taken to be forfeited to the United States, and shall be prosecuted and distributed in the same manner in which the forfeitures and penalties are recovered and distributed under the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every ship or vessel bound on a voyage from the United States to any port on the Continent of Europe, at the time of leaving the last port whence such ship or vessel shall sail, shall have on board, well secured under lock, at least sixty gallons of water, one hundred pounds of salt provisions, one gallon of vinegar, and one hundred pounds of whole-some ship bread, for each and every passenger on board such ship or vessel, over and above such provision, stores, and live stock, as may be put on board by such master or passenger for their use, or that of the crew of such ship or vessel; and in like proportion for a shorter or longer voyage; and if the passengers on board of such ship or vessel in which the proportion of provisions herein directed shall not have been provided, shall at any time be put on shore, during any voyage aforesaid, the master and owner of such ship or vessel shall severally pay to each and every passenger who shall have been put on shore allowance as aforesaid, the sum of three dollars for each and every day they may have been on such short allowance; to be recovered in the same manner as steamer's wages, or may be recovered.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the captain or master of any ship or vessel arriving in the United States, or any of the territories thereof, from any foreign place whither, at the same time that he enters a manifest of the cargo, and, if there be no cargo, then at the time of making report or entry of the ship or vessel, pursuant to the existing laws of the United States, shall also deliver and report to the collector of the district in which such ship or vessel shall arrive, a list or manifest of all the passengers taken on board the said ship or vessel at any foreign port or place; in which list or manifest it shall be the duty of the said master to designate, particularly, the age, sex, and occupation, of the said passengers, respectively, the country to which they severally belong, and that of which it is their intention to become inhabitants; and shall further set forth, whether any, and what number, have died on the voyage; which report and manifest shall be sworn to by the said master, in the same manner as is directed by the existing laws of the United States, in relation to the manifest of the cargo, and that the refusal or neglect of the master aforesaid, to comply with the provisions of this section shall incur the same penalties, disabilities, and forfeitures, as are at present provided for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo aforesaid.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That each and every Collector of the Customs, to whom such manifest or list of passengers as aforesaid shall be delivered, shall quarterly return copies thereof to the Secretary of State of the United States, by whom statements of the same shall be laid before Congress at each and every session.

[Approved, March 2, 1819.]
Collectors Office, District and Port of Oxford, Sept. 13th, 1831. It appears from recent information from the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, that the above Act has been misapprehended in some Ports, and that every person of whatever age will be deemed a passenger, and I hereby inform all masters and owners of vessels that the penalties of the law will hereafter be enforced in all cases where sufficient time has been afforded for this misapprehension to be corrected.

JOHN WILLIS, Collector.
Sept 27
STRAY HORSE.
A sorrel Horse, supposed to be about 12 years old, was found in the subscriber's field about three miles from Wye Mills, on Sunday morning, 28th ult. He has no particular mark, trot and gallops. The owner can have the horse, by calling on the Subscriber and paying the cost of this advertisement.

JAMES G. ELLIOTT, Wye Mill
sep 6

House & Lot For Sale.
WILL be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the 8th November next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. & 4 o'clock P. M. The House and lot where Thomas Kearney used to live, situate near the western precinct of the town, on a credit of one, two and three years; it will be required of the purchaser that he shall pay his Bond, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, in three equal annual instalments, and the interest on the whole or such part of the purchase money as shall be unpaid, at the end of each year, from the day of sale.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash,
Branch Bank, Easton Sept. 6

NOTICE.

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

ISAAC CARINGTON,
and says he was born free, and served a term of years at the baking business, with a Mr. Winston, of Richmond, Va. The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come prepared to release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
WM. ONEALE, Jr. Sh'ff.
of Montgomery County, Md.
Oct. 18

NOTICE.

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

SARAH
and says she belongs to Mr. Jno W. Baker, of Georgetown, D. C. The owner of the above described girl is requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.
WM. ONEALE, Jr. Sh'ff.
of Montgomery County, Md.
Oct. 18

For Sale.

A Sullyand Harness map to special order by Edward S. Hopkins in the summer of 1829, of select Materials; has been very little used and kept in the best state of preservation. For Terms apply to the Subcriber.
N. HAMMOND.

Sheriff's notice.

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

MARYLAND:

Caroline county Orphans' Court.
October Term, A. D. 1831.
ON application of William Turner, adm'r. of Thomas Thawley, late of Caroline county, deceased: It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In Testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this thirteenth day of October, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and thirty-one.
Test, JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county.

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

That the Subscriber of Caroline county, both obtained from the Orphan's Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the Personal estate of Thomas Thawley, late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the twentieth day of April next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this thirteenth day of October, Anno Domini, Eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

WILLIAM TURNER, adm'r.
of Thomas Thawley, dec'd.
Oct 18 Sw

SECOND NOTICE.

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

JOHN G. STEVENS.
Sept 20

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowledging the many preferences in the purchase of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the Eastern Shore to still continue their preference to him for

FOR ONE HUNDRED NEGROES,

from the age of twelve to twenty five years, he will give higher prices than any real purchaser that is now in the market, or may hereafter come. Any person having negroes, of the above ages, will do well in giving the preference.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS,
who may be found at the Easton Hotel.
Nov. 16.

JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION KEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE

WHIC OFFICE.
SUCH AS
HAND BILLS,
POSTING BILLS,
CIRCULAR LETTERS,
PAMPHLETS,
VISITING AND OTHER CARDS,
MONTAGUES, and all other BLANKS,
ELECTION TICKETS, &c. &c.

EASTON PACKET.

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

The Schooner **ARIEL**, which he intends running as a regular packet from this place to Baltimore. The **ARIEL** will leave Easton, on every Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, A. M. returning at the same hour, on every Saturday morning at the same hour. The Ariel is now in complete order for the reception of freights and passengers, and can go to and from Baltimore as quick as any boat that sails our bay; as I have been employed for the last six years in the packing business from this place, I flatter myself that it will be in my power to give general satisfaction to all freighters that may entrust their freights to me. The schooner Ariel will be commanded by Capt. Thomas P. Town send, who is well known for his industry and sobriety, and with whom I have no doubt the public will be pleased. All orders given to the subscriber, or left at Doctor Thomas Dawson's Drug Store in Easton, will be faithfully attended to, by

The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENNY.
march 8

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY **NEGROES,** from ten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centerville, will meet immediate attention.
THOS. W. OVERLEY.
Nov 16

UNION TAVERN

EASTON, MARYLAND.
1831

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from Cambridge, Dorchester county, where he has been engaged for nearly twelve years in keeping a public house, and has the gratifying assurance of his friends and customers in that place, as well as those travelling through, who favoured him with a call that he enjoys great general satisfaction. He has taken that large and commodious house in Easton, Talbot county, so well known as the **Union Tavern**, on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few steps of the Court House, and immediately adjoining the office of the Hon. John Leeds Kerr, and nearly opposite to that of the Hon. William Hayward, Junr.

He is still further gratified in assuming the public that he has many advantages that he never before had, viz: A much more splendid house, and a market equal to any for a like population, in the world, and with his knowledge of his business, and a disposition to please, he flatters himself he shall receive a liberal share of the patronage of the public. Private parties can always be accommodated, and every exertion will be made to make all comfortable that give him a call.

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

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

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

may 28 W. C. R.

INTELLIGENCE & AGENCY OFFICE.

No 48 Baltimore street, Baltimore. THE SUBSCRIBER can at all times obtain the highest prices for SLAVES without being sent out of the State—Also, those for a term of years, such as house servants of good character, can find ready sale. Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to—charges moderate.

JOHN BUSK.
may 10

Notice.

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

JOSEPH JACKSON, he is about 50 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; has lost the use of his left knee, occasioned by the white swelling. His clothing were a coat and trousers—hat and shoes. He says he was liberated by Samuel Owens of Baltimore. The owner of the above described man is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
WM. ONEALE, Jr. Sh'ff.
of Montgomery County, Md.
Oct. 18—Oct. 25 4w \$1.25

NOTICE.

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

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

WM. ONEALE, Jr. Sh'ff.
of Montgomery county, Md.
Oct. 18—Oct. 25 4w \$1.25

MORNING COURIER & NEW YORK ENQUIRER.

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

All Bigots, Fanatics, Sunday Mail Opposers, and Church and State men, are opposed on principle, and their hypocrisy and machinations fearlessly exposed. In consequence of the other Daily Papers in New York, determining not to board vessels and receive their news on Sunday, the Courier & Enquirer have lately invested nearly \$4,000 in a separate "News Establishment," the support of which will add about \$5,000 to their annual expenses. Vessels from Europe will be boarded at sea, long before they reach the harbor, and their news disseminated through the country with more than ordinary despatch. In incurring this heavy increase of expenditure, the Proprietors look for remuneration to all who feel an interest in the affairs of the Old World, and if they have properly estimated the popular feeling in relation to this matter, they will be efficiently sustained in the course they have adopted.

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

Daily papers sent out of the city, are not printed until 3 o'clock P. M. when all the news received by the morning mails, or by Foreign arrivals, are inserted in a Second Edition—so that the Daily Subscribers in the country, literally receive a Morning and Evening Paper combined; and this being the only paper collecting news on Sunday, it follows of course that the news by all foreign arrivals on that day, will be found in the columns of the Courier and Enquirer only.

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

TERMS.
Daily Paper \$10 per annum. Payable in Semi-weekly Paper 4 per annum. Advance. N. B. All Post-Masters who have no objection to act as our Agents, are requested to receive subscriptions and to remit the money at the risk of the Publishers, at the time of ordering the paper.—It is expected that they will retain in their hands 10 per cent. of the amount received, as a remuneration for their trouble.
sept 20

Notice

Is hereby given to all persons against whom the late N. Hammond, Esq. obtained Judgments in Talbot county court, yet remaining unsatisfied, that, unless the same be satisfied, or at all events, unless the interest and all arrears of interest due thereon be paid, before the next ensuing November Term of said county court, Executions will then be issued on said Judgments without reserve or further indulgence.

N. HAMMOND, Ex'r. of N. Hammond, dec'd.
Oct 11 Sw

BOOTS & SHOES.

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

He has also a quantity of men's and boys' **CAPS,** of different descriptions, together with a variety of **PATTERNS OF DOMESTIC CARPETING,** AND A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF **TRUNKS.**

All of which will be sold at reduced prices. The Public's Obedt Servant
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton Oct. 4

Lewis F. Scott's!!

Intelligence, Agency and Collectors OFFICE NO. 2, WEST FAYETTE STREET **BASEMENT STORY OF BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL**

the old and well known stand. THE Subscriber can at all times obtain the highest price for slaves for a term of years or for life, without being sent out of the State.

Clerks, Book keepers, Bar keepers, Waiters, Cellars, Teachers, Agents, Cooks, Groomsmen, Wet and Dry Nurses, &c. wanted daily at this office. Strangers visiting this City would do well to call at this office.

Information given, received, forwarded far or near, money borrowed and loaned on real estate, land, houses, lots, farms, for sale at this office.

Information given at this office on any business; outstanding debts collected at this office. Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Charges moderate.

LEWIS F. SCOTT.
sept 6

Davis's Ploughs

At Reduced Prices.

JUST Received a large supply of Davis's Ploughs & Castings, at the following reduced prices.

7 inch \$5
6 inch 4.50
LAMBERT REARDON.
Easton Oct. 11

IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

October 14th, 1831.

Edmond Owens and Margaret his wife, for part of Robert T. the use of Archibald Keene, Trustees for the use of certain lands

vs. John Rathell and cause of Edmond Owens his wife, Solo ens and Margaret his wife, for the use of Archibald Keene, Trustees for the use of certain lands. Fountain, heirs at his wife, Solomon R. law of Marcy Fountain, and Ann his wife, dec'd and Sarah's wife, Mary Fountain, widow of and Alexander Fountain, Marcy Fountain, heirs at law of James Richardson, Marcy Fountain, and adm'r. of Marcy James Richardson ad Fountain, Jesse T. administrator of Marcy Fountain, Hester Pratt Tur-Fountain, Jesse Turner, and George Ed. Turner, Hester Pratt Tur-Fountain, and George Ed. Turner, Marcy Fountain, heirs at his wife, Solomon R. law of Marcy Fountain, and Ann his wife, dec'd and Sarah's wife, Mary Fountain, widow of and Alexander Fountain, Marcy Fountain, heirs at law of James Richardson, Marcy Fountain, and adm'r. of Marcy James Richardson ad Fountain, Jesse T. administrator of Marcy Fountain, Hester Pratt Tur-Fountain, Jesse Turner, and George Ed. 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EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. IV.—NO. 10.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1831.

WHOLE NO. 166

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

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out
of Talbot County court, and to me directed
and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the
suit of John Valiant, against Henry Delchay,
will be sold at public sale, at the front Door
of the court house, in the town of Easton, on
TUESDAY the 15th of November 1831 be-
tween the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4
P. M. the following property to wit: one house
and lot, where Solomon Macanahan lives, and
one horse and gig, one horse cart, one Bu-
reau, one Desk, one Sideboard, 12 Windsor
chairs, 3 Bedsteads, 3 Beds and furniture,
two tables, seized and taken to satisfy the
aforesaid fi. fa. interest and cost due and to be-
come due thereon.

Attendance given by
J. M. FAULKNER, Sd.

MORNING COURIER & NEW YORK ENQUIRER.

THE Morning Courier and New York En-
quirer, by JAMES WATSON WARD &
Co., is the city of New York daily and semi-
weekly, on fine paper of the largest size. In
its Politics it is purely Democratic, adhering
to the principles and usages of the Republican
Party, and advocating the re-election of Gen-
eral Jackson to the Presidency. Its columns
are alike devoted to Foreign and Domestic In-
telligence, Morals, Literature and the Fine
Arts. In morals, however, it does not act up-
on the creed of Fanatics or Bigots, but on the
contrary, inculcates those principles of moral-
ity and religion only, which are founded up-
on peace and good will to all mankind—the
fruit of which is tolerance and brotherly affec-
tion instead of "persecution for opinion's sake."
All Bigots, Fanatics, Sunday-Mail Opposers,
and Church and State-men, are opposed on
principle, and their hypocrisy and machina-
tions fearlessly exposed.

In consequence of the other Daily Papers
in New York, determining not to board ves-
sels and receive their news on Sunday, the
Courier & Enquirer have lately invested near-
ly \$4,000 in a separate "News Establishment,"
the support of which will add about \$5,000
to their annual expenses. Vessels from Eu-
rope will be boarded at sea, long before they
reach the harbor, and their news disseminated
through the country with more ordinary
despatch. In incurring this heavy increase of
expense, the Proprietors look for remunera-
tion to all who feel an interest in the affairs
of the Old World, and if they have properly es-
timated the popular feeling in relation to this
matter, they will be amply sustained in the

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

Daily papers sent out of the city, are not
printed until 9 o'clock, P. M., when all the
news received by the morning mails, or by
Foreign arrivals, are inserted in a Second E-
dition—so that the Daily Subscribers in the
country, literally receive a Morning and Even-
ing Paper combined; and this being the only
paper collecting news on Sunday, it follows of
course that the news by all foreign arrivals on
that day, will be found in the columns of the
Courier and Enquirer only.

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

TERMS.
Daily Paper \$10 per annum. Payable in
Semi-weekly Paper 4 per annum. Advance.
N. B. All Post-Masters who have no ob-
jection to act as our Agents, are requested to
receive subscriptions and to remit the money
at the risk of the Publishers, at the time of
ordering the paper. It is expected that they
will retain in their hands 10 per cent of the
amount received, as a remuneration for their
trouble.

sept 20

The Steamboat MARYLAND.

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

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.

nov 22

JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY AND EXPED-
ITOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE
WHIG OFFICE:
SUCH AS
HAND BILLS,
POSTING BILLS,
CIRCULAR LETTERS,
PAMPHLETS,
VISITING AND OTHER CARDS,
MAGNETS, and all other BLANKS,
ELECTION TICKETS, &c. &c.

FOR THE WHIG.

LINES.

On the death of Miss Margaret Baynard.

"Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death
of his Saints."

Awake my muse, and hail th' auspicious day,
When pious Margaret left this house of clay,
From earth's dark scenes, to heaven's unmeasured
height,

She soared and sings in her triumphal flight.
And has she fled beyond the stormy blast?
Is life's dull cares with her so quickly past?

She's gone! she's gone! her weeping sisters cry,
She's gone! she's gone! the church in tears reply:
Hail, happy saint! escaped the ills of life,
The toilsome conflict, and the mortal strife;

Thou'st gained at last, the high and holy shore,
Where storms shall blow, and pains afflict no more.
Short was thy race, but swiftly thou didst run,
To grasp the prize, and wear the starry crown;

No earthly motive could detain thy flight,
When thrones and crowns were dazzling in thy sight.
We mourn thy loss, but not like him of old,
Whose anguish heard, no rising hope consoled:

No, we shall see thee in that glorious morn,
When all the ransomed, homeward shall return;
When parents, brothers, sisters, all shall swell
Their shouts of triumph, over death and hell.

Long as our memory holds its rightful seat,
Her heavenly virtues, we'll in songs repeat;
And from the graces of her deathless mind,
A lasting solace in our grief we'll find.

In early life, obedient to the word,
With anxious care she sought a risen Lord;
When faith still cried, "I will not let thee go."
Down from the skies, Jehovah looked well-pleased.

And as the breaking moon o'er stormy seas,
His voice was heard, "Thy sins are all forgiven."
She wept, and loved, and felt the joys of heaven.
Bright was the day, supremely blest on high.

The gladdening news ran swiftly through the sky;
A thousand angels sung the triumphal song,
Another soul's redeemed and brought to God!
Faithful she stood amidst the evil day,

And like her Lord, ceased not to watch and pray,
She scorned earth's gilded pomp, nor feared its frown,
Ambitious only to secure a crown;
A crown! not such as decks the monarch's brow,

For this she sought, her heart was empty show;
A crown of glory, whose excessive bright,
Outshines the star that drives the gloom of night.
And has victorious faith obtained the prize?

Tell me ye angels of the upper skies,
Yes, they reply, your Margaret reigns above,
High on the throne of everlasting love.
Hail, happy saint! thy heart shall ache no more,

By fall disease, upon this mortal shore;
Thy throbbing breast, shall feel no more the pain,
Of wearied life, and all its sickly train;
Then farewell Margaret, till the trump of doom,
Shall roll its thunders through the noiseless tomb;

Rest, rest in peace, beneath the earth's green verge;
And when the archangel's eloquence on high,
Shall shake the globe, and rock the solid sky,
Then thy blest frame, shall leave the mouldering dust,
And sweetly join the millions of the just. H.

Reference is here had, to the accomplished Quin-
cilian, who in pathetically lamenting the death
of his wife and sons, tells us, that he had lost all
taste for study, and that every good parent would
condemn him if he employed his tongue for any other
purpose than to accuse the Gods, and testify against
a Providence. How striking the contrast, between
the darkness of Heathenism, and the refulgent blaze
of the Christian gospel, by which, "life and immor-
tality are brought to light."

From the Daily Albany Argus.

THE DYING BOY.

It must be sweet, in childhood, to give back
The spirit to its Maker, ere the heart
Has grown familiar with the paths of sin,
And down—to garner up its bitter fruits—
I knew a boy, whose infant feet had trod
Upon the blossoms of some seven springs,
And when the eighth came round, and called him
out

To revel in its light, he turned away,
And sought his chamber, to lie down and die.
'Twas night—he summoned his accustomed friends
And, on this wise, bestowed his last request.

Mother—I'm dying now!
There's a deep suffocation in my breast;
As if some heavy hand my bosom pressed:
And on my brow

I feel the cold sweat stand;
My lips grow dry, and tremulous, and my
breath
Comes feebly up. Oh, tell me! is this death?

Mother, your hand—
Here—lay it on my wrist,
And place the other thus beneath my head;
And say, sweet mother, say, when I am dead
Shall I be missed?

Never beside your knee,
Shall I kneel down again at night to pray;
Nor with the morning wake, and sing the lay
You taught me.

Oh! at the time of prayer?
When you look round; and see a vacant seat?
You will not wait for my coming feet—
You'll miss me there.

Father—I'm going home!
To the good house you spoke of; that blest land
Where it is one bright summer always; and
Storms do not come—

I must be happy then;
From pain and death you say I shall be free?
That sickness never enters there, and we
Shall meet again?

Brother—the little spot
I used to call my garden, where long hours
We've stayed to watch the budding things and

Boaters.

Forget it not!

Plant there some box or pine
Something that lives in winter, and will be
A verdant offering to my memory,
And call it mine.

Sister my young rose-tree—
That all the spring has been my pleasant care,
Just putting forth its leaves so green and fair,
I give to thee.

And when its roses bloom—
I shall be gone away, my short life done,
But will you not bestow a single one
Upon my tomb?

Now, mother, sing the tune
You sang last night, I am weary, and must sleep
Who was it called my name? Nay do not
weep,

You'll all come soon!

Morning spread over earth her rosy wings—
And the meek sufferer, cold, and ivory-pale,
Lay on his couch asleep. The gentle air
Came through the open window, freighted with
The savory odours of the early spring—
He breathed it not, the laugh of passers by,
Jarred like a discord in some mournful tune,
But worried not his slumbers. He was dead.

VIATOR.

THE MAIN TRUCK, OR A LEAP FOR LIFE.

By WILLIAM LEGGETT.

"Stand still! How fearful
And dizzy 'tis to cast one's eyes so low!"

"The murmuring surge,
That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,
Cannot be heard so high—I'll look no more;
Lest my brain turn, and the dizziness of sight
Tumble down headlong!"—Shakespeare.

Even on board our vessel, a degree of still-
ness, unusual for a man-of-war, prevailed
among the crew. It was the hour of the eve-
ning meal; and the low hum, that came from
the gun deck had an indistinct and hazy
sound, which, like the tiny song of bees of
warm summer noon, rather heightened than
diminished the charm of the surrounding quiet.
The spar deck was almost deserted. The
quarter-master of the watch, with his spy-glass
in his hand, and dressed in a frock and trow-
sers of snowy whiteness, stood aft upon the
turret, erect and motionless as a statue, keep-
ing the usual look out. A group of some half
dozen sailors had gathered together on the fore-
castle, where they were supinely lying under
the shade of the bulwarks; and here and there,
upon the gun-slides along the gangway, sat
three or four others—one, with his clothes bag
beside him, overhauling his simple wardrobe;
another, working a card of the day's news;

perhaps, in darning the name in rude letters
upon the handle of a jack-knife, or in knot-
ting a lanyard with which to suspend it round
his neck.

On the top of the boom cover, and in the
glare of the level sun, lay black Jake, the
jig maker of the ship, and a striking specimen
of African peculiarities, in whose single per-
son they were all strongly developed. His
broad nose was dilated to unusual width, and his
ebony cheeks fairly glistened with delight, as
he looked up at the gambols of a large
monkey, which, clinging to the main stay, just
above Jake's head, was chattering and grin-
ning back at the negro, as if there existed
some means of mutual intelligence between
them. It was my watch on deck, and I had
been standing several minutes leaning on the
main-firerail, amusing myself by observing
the antics of the black and his congenial play-
mate; but at length, tiring of the rude mirth,
had turned towards the taffrail, to gaze on the
more agreeable features of that scene which I
have feebly attempted to describe. Just at
that moment a shout and a merry laugh burst
upon my ear, and looking quickly round, I
ascertained the cause of the unusual sound on
the rigging; I saw little Bob Stay (as we call
our commodore's son) standing half way up
the main hatch ladder, clapping his hands,
and looking aloft at some object, that seemed
to inspire him with a deal of glee. A single
glance to the main yard explained the occasion
of his merriment. He had been coming up
from the gun-deck, when Jacko, perceiving
him on the ladder, dropped suddenly down
from the main-stay, and running along the
boom-cover, leaped upon Bob's shoulder, seized
his cap from his head, and immediately
darted up the main-top-sail-sheet, and thence
to the hump of the main-yard, where he now
sat, picking threads from the tassel of his prize,
and occasionally scratching his side, and chat-
tering, as if with exultation for the success of
his mischief. But Bob was a sprightly, active
little fellow; and though he could not climb
quite as nimbly as a monkey, yet he had no
mind to lose his cap without an effort to
regain it. Perhaps he was the more strongly
incited to make chase after Jacko, from not-
icing me to smile at his plight, or by the loud
laugh of Jake, who seemed inexpressibly de-
lighted at the occurrence, and endeavored to
evince, by tumbling about the boom-cloth,
shaking his huge misshapen head, and sundry
other grotesque actions, the pleasure for which
he had no words.

"Ha you d—n rascal, Jacko, had you no
more respect for de young officer's den to steal
his cab! We bring you to de gangway, you
black nigger, and gib you a dozen an de bare
back for a tie!"

The monkey looked down from his perch as
if he understood the threat of the negro, and
chattered a sort of defiance in answer.

"Ha, ha! Massa Stay, he say you must fetch
him, for you fog him, and it's no so easy for
a midshipman in boots to fetch a monkey
barefoot!"

A red spot mounted to the cheek of little
Bob, as he cast one glance of offended pride
at Jake; and then sprang across the deck to
the Jacob's ladder. In an instant he was half
way up the rigging, running over the railings
as lightly as if they were an easy flight of
stairs, whilst the shrouds scarcely quivered be-
neath his elastic motion. In a second more
his hand was on the futtock.

"Massa Stay!" cried Jake, who sometimes
from being a favorite ventured to take liberties
with the young officers,—"Massa Stay you
best crawl through de lubber's hold—it take

a sailor to climb the futtock ahroud."

But he had scarcely time to utter his pre-
tended caution, before Bob was in the top.
The monkey in the meanwhile had awaited
his approach, until he got nearly up the
rigging, when it suddenly put the cap on its
own head, and running along the yard to the
opposite side of the top sprang up a rope, and
thence to the top-mast across trees, where it again
quietly seated itself, and resumed its work of
picking the tassel to pieces. For several
minutes I sat watching my little mascot, and
followed Jacko from one piece of rigging to
another, the monkey, all the while seeming to
exert only so much agility as was necessary
to elude the pursuer, and pausing whenever
the latter appeared to be growing weary of
the chase. At last, by this kind of manoeuv-
ring, the mischievous animal succeeded in an-
ticipating Bob as he reached the royal-mast-head, when
springing suddenly on the royal stay, it ran
nimbly down to the fore-top gallant-mast head
thence down the rigging to the fore-top, when
leaping on the fore-top, it ran out to the yard-
arm, and hung the cap on the end of the stand-
ing sail boom; where, taking its seat, it raised
a loud and exulting chattering. Bob by this
time was completely tried out, and, perhaps,
unwilling to return to the deck to be laughed
at for fruitless chase, he sat down in the royal
cross-trees, while those who had been attracted
by the sport, returned to their usual occupa-
tions or amusements. The monkey, no longer
the object of pursuit or attention, remained
on the yard arm; but soon taking up the
cap, returned in towards the slings, and drop-
ped it down upon deck.

Some little occurred at this moment to en-
gage me, as which was performed I walked
aft, and leaning my elbow on the taffrail, was
quickly lost in the recollection of scenes very
different from the small pantomime I had just
been witnessing. Soothed by the low hum of
the crew, and by the quiet loveliness of every
thing around, my thoughts had travelled far
away from the realities of my situation, when I
was suddenly startled by a cry from black
Jake, which brought me on the instant back
to consciousness.

"My God! Massa Scupper," cried he, "Mas-
sa Stay is on the main-truck!"

A cold shudder ran through my veins as
the word reached my ear. I cast my eyes up
—it was too true! The adventurous boy, al-
ter resting on the royal cross trees, had been
seized with a wish to go still higher, and im-
pelled by one of those impulses by which men
are sometimes instigated to place themselves
in situations of imminent peril, without a pos-
sibility of good resulting from the exposure,
he had climbed the skysail-pole, and at the
moment of my looking up, was actually stand-
ing on the main truck, a small circular plat-
form on the very summit of the loftiest
mast, and at a height so great from the deck
that my brain turned dizzy as I looked up at
him. The reverse of Virgil's line was true in
this instance. It was comparatively easy to
ascend—but to descend, my head swam round,
and my stomach felt sick at thought of the
perilous descent in that one word. There was
nothing about him or around him but the empty
air, and beneath him, nothing but a point
on the end of a foil, and the taper skysail-
pole itself scarcely larger than the blade—
Dreadful temerity! If he should attempt to
stoop, what could he take hold of to steady
his descent? His feet quivered on the small
and fearful platform that he stood upon, and
beneath that, a long, smooth, naked spar,
which seemed to bear with his weight, was all
that upheld him from destruction. An at-
tempt to get down from that had eminence,
would be almost certain death; he would in-
evitably lose his equilibrium, and be precipi-
tated to the deck a crushed and shapeless mass.
Such was the nature of the thoughts that
crowded through my mind as I first raised my
eyes, and saw the terrible truth of Jacko's ex-
clamation. What was to be done in the pres-
ent and horrible emergency? To hail him, and
inform him of his danger, would be but to en-
courage his ruin. Indeed, I fancied that the rash
boy already perceived the imminence of his
peril; and I half thought that I could see his
limbs begin to quiver, and his cheek turn dead-
ly pale. Every moment I expected to see the
dreadful catastrophe. I could not bear to look
at him, and yet could not withdraw my gaze.
A film came over my eyes, and a faintness o-
ver my heart. The atmosphere seemed to
grow thick, and to tremble and waver like the
heated air around a furnace; the mast appear-
ed to totter, and the ship to pass from under
my feet. I myself had the sensations of one
about to fall from a great height, and making
a strong effort to recover myself, like that of
a dreamer, who fancies he is shoved from a
precipice, I staggered up against the bul-
warks.

When my eyes were once turned from the
dreadful object to which they had been riveted,
my sense and consciousness came back. I
looked around me—the deck was already
crowded with people. The intelligence of poor
Bob's temerity had spread through the ship
like wild-fire, and such news always will—and
the officers and crew were all crowding to the
deck to behold the appalling—the heart-rend-
ing spectacle. Every one as he looked up,
turned pale, and his eyes became fastened in
silence on the truck—like that of a spectator
of an execution on the gallows—with a steady
glance, and blinking and intense, yet abhorrent
gaze, as if momentarily expecting a fatal termi-
nation of the awful suspense. No one made a
suggestion—no one spoke. Every feeling,
every faculty seemed to be absorbed and swal-
lowed up in one deep, intense emotion
of agony. Once the first lieutenant seized
the trumpet, as if to hail poor Bob, but he
had scarce raised it to his lips, when his arm
drooped again, and sunk listlessly down be-
side him as if from a sad consciousness of the
utter utility of what he had been going to
say. Every soul in the ship was new on the
spared, and every eye was turned to the
main truck.

At the moment there was a stir among the
crew about the gangway, and directly after
another face was added to those on the quar-
ter-deck—it was that of the Commodore,
Bob's father. He had come alongside in a
short boat, without having been noticed by a
single eye, so intense and universal was the
interest that had fastened every gaze upon the
spot where poor Bob stood trembling on the
awful verge of fate." The Commodore asked
not a question, uttered not a syllable. He
was a dark-faced austere man, and it was
thought by some of the midshipmen that he
entertained but little affection for his son.

However that might have been, it was certain
that he treated him with precisely the same
strict discipline that he did the other young

officers, or if there was any difference at all,
it was not in favour of Bob. Some, who pre-
tended to have studied his character closely,
affirmed that he loved his boy too well to spoil
him, and that, intending him for the arduous
profession in which he had himself risen to
fame and eminence, he thought it would be of
service to him to experience some of its priva-
tions and hardships at the outset.

The arrival of the Commodore changed the
direction of several eyes, which now turned
on him to trace what emotions the danger of
his son would occasion. But their scrutiny
was foiled. By no outward sign did he show
what was passing within. His eye still re-
tained its severe expression, his brow the slight
frown which it usually wore, and his lip its
haughty curl. Immediately on reaching the
deck, he had with him a marine to hand him a
muskot, and with this stepping aft, and get-
ting on the look-out block, he raised it to his
shoulder, and took a deliberate aim at his son,
at the same time hailing him, without a tramp-
et, in his voice of thunder.

"Robert!" cried he, "jump overboard! or
I'll fire at you!"

The boy seemed to hesitate, and it was
plain that he was tottering, for his arms were
thrown out like those of one scarcely able to
retain his balance. The Commodore raised his
voice again, and in a quicker and more
energetic tone, cried

"Jump!" "is your only chance for life."

The words were scarcely out of his mouth,
before the body was seen to leave the truck
and spring out into the air. A sound, between
a shriek and groan, burst from many lips—
The father spoke not—sighed not—indeed he
did not seem to breathe. For a moment of
intense agony a pin might have been heard to
drop on deck. With a rush like that of a
cannon ball, the body descended to the water,
and before the waves closed over it, twenty
stout fellows, among them several officers, had
dived from the bulwarks. Another short pe-
riod of bitter suspense ensued. It rose—he
was alive! his arms were seen to move—he
struck out towards the ship and despite the
discipline of a man-of-war, three loud huzzas,
an outburst of unfeigned and unrestrained
joy from the hearts of our crew of five hun-
dred men, pealed through the air, and made
the welkin ring. Till this moment the old
Commodore had stood unmoved. The eyes,
that glistening with pleasure, now sought his
face, saw that it was ashy pale. He attempt-
ed to descend the horse block, but his knees
bent under him; he seemed to gasp for
breath, and put up his hand as if to tear open
his vest, but before he accomplished his object,
he staggered forward, and would have fallen
on deck, had he not been caught by old black
Jake. He was borne into his cabin, where
the surgeon attended him, whose utmost skill
was required to restore his mind to its usual
equilibrium, and self-command in which he at
last happily succeeded. As soon as he recov-
ered from the dreadful shock, he sent for Bob,
and had a long confidential conference with
him; and it was noticed when the little fellow
left the cabin that he was in tears. The next
day we sent down our taut and dandy poles,
and replaced them with the stump to gallant
masts; and on the third, we weighed anchor.

From the Boston Courier.

COMFORT.

It is said that no other language furnishes a
word capable of expressing what an English-
man means by "Comfort." Peculiar bless-
ings are coupled with equally singular disad-
vantages, and it may be doubted, as a counter-
poise, whether any other country is so well pro-
vided with the means of becoming uncomfortable.
We shall not undertake to decide whether
our language or that of our climate; or to
weigh the barometrical table against Dr. Web-
ster's quarto dictionary, for it might lead to
discussion, which would create in words,
and words are wind—of which commodity we
may be thankful that we have enough, and al-
so that we have no more, unless Elus will
try another pipe in his bag. It more becom-
es us men to look after the best manner of
"becoming what is in that word comfort," as
Falstaff would say. These are various. It is
comfortable to sit all day by a Lehigh grate,
but then the gas is thought deleterious, and a
question arises whether it is judicious to toast
the heels at the sacrifice of more delicate or-
gans. It is comfortable to lounge all the even-
ing before a Franklin stove, or a fire place of
ancient dimensions, but then wood (would it
were net) is eight dollars per cord, an uncom-
fortable price, to say nothing of the dealer's
commission of two feet. It is comfortable to
have a furnace in your cellar, and every room
and passage filled with hot air; but then one
is obliged to learn the stops and pipes with as
much care as he does those of an organ, and
if he is on the house-top he must go down to
keep the steam up; besides these intense heats
sometimes excite unpleasant associations,
and it is far more comfortable to kick off
pettishness, or poke away laziness, without
travelling out of the room. It is comfort-
able also to exercise in the morning or eve-
ning; but then, while the body only "gangs
the gut" of a walker, the nose is apt to run,
and thus even the harmony of the republican
party is rivaled by the uncomfortable differ-
ences between these extremes. It would also
be comfortable to walk on horseback as the po-
lite Gauls say, were it not that the power is
applied directly to the body, and the body on-
ly derives the benefit, which leaves room for
considerable coolness between "the belly and
the members." In short, there are innumera-
ble methods of being comfortable, but, to the
uninitiated, they are as bound up in disad-
vantages that few know what it is, or whether
they have obtained the desideratum, and mak-
ing have actually gone out of this breathing
world under the mistaken supposition that
they had enjoyed it all their lives, when, in
reality, they were expired through ignorance,
actually died by mistake, and before their
time, for want of a little comfort. Now, com-
fort does not consist in walking, or riding, or
running, sitting, standing, or lying, in eating
or drinking; nor in any exercise, mental or
manual; nor in heats, external or internal;
fire bitumens, or anthracite or liquid. All
these are nothing, when taken by themselves;
a man may have each of these, and all of them,
and yet be as uncomfortable as virginity of
fifty winters' growth. They cannot make
men comfortable, for they, alone, are not the
true elixir; "it is not of ourselves that we are
thus or thus," or any other way; there is still
something wanting; "there's a divinity that
shapes our ends," with which we are never
in sympathy, and with which we are every
thing, for we are comfortable. Endured
by his sheering influences, Alexander the Great

would never have died a drunkard, the heart
of Brutus would have relented, the face of
Cassius shortened, and perhaps even the body
of Caesar resisted the blow "the envious Cas-
ca made." Had he possessed this simple rem-
edy, Timon, although deserted by all his
friends, would not have departed from Athens
in nakedness; Falstaff would not have been
so gross, nor Hamlet so crazy, nor Othello so
jealous. To descend to later times, where this
blessing is now bestowed—and all may have
it—men die cramps and agues, and all the
ills denounced by Caliban.

"All the infections that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, flats,"

and even a gust fresh from the banks of New-
foundland. Supported by this, although with-
out a xapience in his pocket, a man can never
want a garment for his back; nay, men can
smile though banks never discount, men can
grow portly, and obesity stop at a proper ad-
dormance since, health abides with all, even in
their own despite; men devout, and fast as
dyspepsia; dilute, and fear no dropsy; live to
laugh at the doctor, and finally go off, like the
guest of Hostess Quickly, playing with flow-
ers, smiling upon their fingers' ends, and bab-
bling of green fields. Is not this the "friend
in need?" Pythias was not such to Damon.

And when to this catalogue of virtues, we
add that it is as smooth as the tongues of flat-
terers, as soft as lovers' whispers, as tender
as the palm of beauty, can any "man or wo-
man born" deny his obligations to, if he has
it, or resist the desire to obtain, if he has it not,
—A FALSTAFF SHIRT?

This is the true secret; this is what all men
hunt after; this is the only lawful, legitimate,
true synonyme for comfort. Men may exist
without it for a time, but like cowards, they
die many times; they never live to the end of
their days; but with it, they live while they
live, and last as long as a tanner afterwards.
Enjoyed in its perfection, the

—soul hath her content so absolute,

That not another comfort like to this
Succeeds in unknown fate.

Had Shakespeare lived to our day, in our lati-
tude, and to take part in this discussion, he
would have said—

"Thrice is he armed that hath his flannels
on;

And he, but naked, though wrapt

down with penitence, to heaven and
every slight offence—there may be a
flaming the wretched multitude, even a
crimson. Let me seek them out—let
them and you.

earth, though they resist the pressure well at first, yield to it by degrees, and finally fail, whenever the earth is of a soft nature. The formulas for calculating the necessary thickness of such walls, and

"9d. Prohibiting all persons, under penalties, from employing slaves to labor on the contract himself, as to each and every day of the work, in detail; and also stipulating to receive the proceeds himself.

Mr. Wirt was born in Maryland, entered the 59th year of his age in the month of this month—46.

in many of the towns of Monroe
even majorities have taken the pla-
masonic. A complete reaction has
in the Western District. As far as
the members elected for the next
will stand thus:

My Jack-
e of anti-
ken place
heard from
legislature
Sog of Asoph, and other ports bay
danelles, but it lays the found
more native intercourse with all the
ations on the eastern and south
the Mediterranean which acknow
to the Sultan"

Order requiring it
themselves in resis-
tance as the Presi-
dent to protect our terri-
tories from cap-

Eastern Shore Whig

AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 22, 1831.

Tariff Convention Address.—Having intended to lay before our readers, this document, we denied ourselves the opportunity of publishing the reported proceedings of the Convention, as they came to hand. The Address is now before us—but of such unwieldy dimensions, that we are deterred from attempting its publication entire, and we have some doubt of our ability to give such a condensed view of it, as would place our readers in possession of the interesting arguments by which it is sustained. We have given to this paper a close reading, and are compelled to say, that, as a whole, it is a masterly production. Having published the Free Trade Address entire, we were anxious to give the views of the Tariff party, thus deliberately expressed, on a subject which must shortly constitute the division line of parties in this country.

We may probably, next week, attempt a synopsis of the Address, or, at least, of that part of it, which treats of the expediency of the protecting system, omitting the arguments on the constitutionality of these laws. By this course we hope to put our readers in possession of the main principles of the Free Trade and American System parties.

The County Court of Talbot county, commenced its full session yesterday, at 10 o'clock. Judge Horner presiding. Judge Earle, (Sb. Justice,) is in attendance on the Court of Appeals of the Western shore, and Judge Purnell, we understand, has resigned his seat on the associate bench.

In noting this last circumstance, it may not be improper to express a hope that the Executive, in filling the place of Judge Purnell, will regard the claims of Talbot. We would not point out the individual of our choice; for the bar of Talbot, is too rich in talent; for us to pretend to a discrimination; but we must hope, that the known interests of our citizens will be attended to. The most trifling matter, requiring, in legal form, the signature of so high a functionary, subjects our citizens to a journey of some twenty or thirty miles, whilst by a due distribution of the judicial honors amongst the counties of the District, a great convenience, at least, might be afforded to suitors.

Northeastern Boundary.—The Executive Council of the State of Maine, at a session held on the 7th instant, took into consideration the aggressions recently committed by the authorities of the colonial government of New Brunswick, on certain citizens of the United States, in the disputed territory on our northeastern frontier.

As soon as the facts in the case were made known to the government of Maine, a letter was addressed to Mr. Livingston, Secretary of State, at Washington, urging that measures be adopted by the U. S. government, to procure redress, and insure protection.

To this Mr. Livingston replied, stating "the extreme desire of the Executive of the United States to conform with scrupulous good faith to the arrangement made with the Minister of Great Britain for preserving the state of things as it then existed on both sides, until a final disposition could be made of the question, and it was distinctly understood that no exertion of the State authority in the parts of the disputed territory which were actually held by the British should interfere with this arrangement." It further appears by the documents communicated, that although the proceedings of the inhabitants of Madawaska were supposed to be a violation of that agreement, yet prompt measures were adopted by the President through the interposition of the Representative of the British Government at Washington, to procure the release of the persons who had taken part in these transactions.

In previous and accompanying communications, the President, through Mr. Livingston, urges the propriety of forbearance, on the part of the government of Maine, to assert authority in the disputed territory, relying upon the wisdom of Congress, which shortly assembles, to direct such ultimate measures, as will bring the controversy to a close, consistent with the interest and dignity of the nation, and of the States interested; at the same time he informs the governor that he had received the strongest assurance from the representative of the British government at Washington, that no intervention will be countenanced on the part of its provincial functionaries.

After a full examination, by the Council, of this unpleasant matter, they conclude their report as follows:—

"Believing that Congress, which is soon to meet, will adopt the necessary measures to bring this controversy to a close, consistently with justice, the peace of the nation, and the constitutional rights of the State, which we believe will never be voluntarily surrendered, and from a desire to conform to the wishes of the General Government, we do not deem it expedient at this time to recommend measures which might lead to collision with the British authorities."

But from the exposed situation of our frontier settlements, and the dangers to which they are subjected by encroachments from the neighboring Province, we recommend that the Governor be advised to issue a General Order requiring the Militia of the State to hold themselves in readiness to meet such requisitions as the President may deem necessary, to protect our territory from invasion and depredations from the British.

On the 5th the Adjutant General of the militia of Maine issued his orders in obedience to the foregoing recommendation.

Foreign News.

The Washington Globe states that despatches and papers have been received at the Department of State, from St. Petersburg, containing later information directly from Russia, than any which had arrived by the latest dates either in London or Paris.

The Journal of St. Petersburg, of September 21st, announces the fall of Warsaw, in the following lines from the Commander-in-Chief.

"Sire.—Warsaw is at your feet. According to the dispositions which I have made, the Polish army is retreating upon Plock."

PASKEWITCH.—Next follows the journal of the military operations, and the report of the Commander, with the letters between them and the heads of the Polish Government.

REPORT OF COUNT PASKEWITCH.

"The preparations for attack being all made, I wished to make another attempt to effect a reconciliation, before coming to the last extremity, and sent General Danneberg with the last proclamation of His Imperial Majesty, to demand the submission of the rebels."

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CASUALTY.—We have been informed from a respectable source, that a serious occurrence took place at the house of Judge Thackeray, of Gloucester town, New Jersey, on Monday, the 5th ult. The pump having failed by reason of the great breaking, two plants of the platform of the well were removed in order to draw water for the purpose of washing. A short time after the well had been thus uncovered, and inadvertently left open, the youngest child of Mr. Thackeray, a son, between two and three years of age was playing in the yard with a neighbor's child, considerably older, he walked backwardly directly into the well. Mrs. Thackeray happened at that moment to pass the window, saw him fall, and immediately threw herself into the well and had the good fortune to save her darling boy just as he was sinking, and was more than a foot under water, by reaching his clothes. She sustained herself and child, by holding to the brick wall of the well, which had twelve feet of water in it, until Mr. Thackeray, who was at a considerable distance from the house hearing the agonizing shriek of the almost frantic mother, and knowing that something very alarming must have taken place, ran home with the utmost speed and after lowering down a bucket, immediately descended by placing his feet and hands against the opposite side of the well, and with the assistance of the washerwoman and a lad of fourteen or fifteen years of age, all were in a very few minutes safe upon terra firma, with very little perceptible injury, except that of Mrs. Thackeray's arm was somewhat bruised by her exertions in the well.

Camden Mail.

The inventory.—It is regimental training with this corps to-day. Scarcely ever was our city put to more universal motion, and never were we so universally and heartily amused, as on the display exceeds all the masquerades of these countries. The whole body must amount to four or five hundred men. They are headed by "Napoleon the reformer," in a splendid dress, and armed with an enormous white metal sword. As the main body, an assembly of Turks, Greeks, Indians and inhabitants of all other countries together would not compose a more various or fantastic group. It is impossible to enter upon any thing like detailed description in this edition.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

Queen Ann's County Court adjourned on Wednesday last, after a very laborious session of nine days. The Grand Jury was discharged on Tuesday, having been employed eight days.

The case of Thomas I. Bond for the murder of negro Daniel Plater, (removed from Talbot county) came up for trial on Tuesday last. The prosecution for the State was very well conducted by William A. Spencer, Esq. and the defence of the prisoner by Gen. El F. Chambers.

All the witnesses that appeared were for the State, and the testimony was soon closed. The jury after an absence of half an hour returned a verdict—**GUILTY OF MURDER IN 2d DEGREE.**

He was sentenced on Thursday, to 12 years confinement in the penitentiary of this State.

It is understood that the prisoner's counsel moved for a new trial, which was refused by the Court.

On Thursday last came on the case of State vs. Negro Albert property of Mr. G. charged for assault and battery with intent to kill. This case grew out of a riot amongst the Negroes in the precincts of Centerville about the 1st of April last; which Centerville Rigby and posse attempted to quell; at which time some of the posse were dangerously beaten.

The jury after short deliberation returned a verdict of **GUILTY**, and as prisoner is a slave the sentence will be transportation.—**Id.**

In the New Jersey legislature, now in session, Mr. Marshall offered the following resolution: **Resolved**, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the act of incorporation granted by the legislature of New Jersey to the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, and to report whether such charter fully authorized said company to issue and circulate bank notes in the State of New Jersey, or otherwise; agreed to.

The committee reported as follows. The committee appointed relative to the New Hope Bridge charter, reported that the company have no banking privileges given in their charter; and a resolution instructing the attorney general to issue a writ against them laid on the table.

Steamboat explosion.—The Cincinnati Commercial Advertiser contains the following paragraph, under date of 11th instant:—

On Tuesday last, two gentlemen of Louisville with their friends, crossed over in the Steam Ferry Boat to the Indiana shore, to settle a difference between them by duel. The boat was crowded with passengers, who went on to witness the scene. After the duel, in which one of the parties was slightly wounded in the head, all hands embarked on board the boat, to return to Louisville, when both boilers burst, and four persons were instantly killed, viz: Mr. Lague of Louisville, Mr. Crew of Jeff. Co.ville Springs, engineer; for a time person shot dead and several others wounded, one of whom is not expected to recover. From the number of hats and shoes found, it is feared there were more deaths than are here reported.

The Lexington (Ky.) Observer of the 11th instant states that on the 10th instant, the Hon. Henry Clay was elected to the United States Senate, by a majority of nine votes over Col. R. M. Johnson. The election was made by a joint vote of both branches of the legislature, and stood thus:—

In the Senate.

For Henry Clay,	19
R. M. Johnson,	19
Warren Pope,	1
Total,	39

In the House of Delegates.

Henry Clay,	55
R. M. Johnson,	45
Total,	100

Miss Fitch's Charge.—We continue below our extracts from papers received yesterday by the New-Yorker:—

London, Sept. 29.—King's Letters.—Mr. Vill, the Secretary of Legation to the American Minister, was presented by his Excellency the American Minister.

Office of the Beacon, 7 NORTOLAND, Nov. 13.

Arrival of the Constellation.—The U. S. Frigate Constellation, Captain Wadsworth, arrived in Hampton Roads on Saturday evening last from Port Mahon, which place she left 5th Oct. and passed Gibraltar on the 1st, without having any communication with the shore.

We have been politely furnished with the following list of the Officers on board the Constellation.

Alexander S. Wadsworth, Esq. Commander, Alexander Esbridge, Lieutenant, (sick), G. I. Pondregrast, 1st Lt. J. Buchanan, 2d Lt. Wm. Benson, 3rd Lt. Law. Pringston, 4th Lt. Lt. Marines—Horatio N. Crabb, Surgeon—Wm. Swift, Purser—C. O. Hanby, Chaplain—James Everett, Acting Sailing Master—John A. Davis, Assistant Surgeon—A. G. Gambrill, Do. J. V. Smith, Passed Midshipman—H. M. Houston, Midshipman—Jas. F. Duane, Jno. A. Dahlgren, Thos. P. Green, Henry Walker, Thos. P. Rootes, Luther Stoddard, Joseph Eckford, Geo. McGreevy, J. E. Brown, Octavius Fairbank, Franklin Clinton, George L. Eldon, Geo. M. Fowler, David D. Porter, William L. Maury, Robert B. Pagan, Stephen Decatur, Francis B. Barry, Passenger—Lieuts. Victor M. Randolph, George F. Pearson, and Albert E. Downes, Acting Sailing Master—Walker E. Cutts, Midshipman—Daniel C. Adams, and James K. Bowler.

The Constellation left at Mahon the following United States vessels: the Brandwine, Com. Biddle, Concord, Master Comd' Perry, Boston, Master Comd' Storey, Ontario, Master Comd' Gordon.

Deaths on board the Constellation, during her cruise:—

List of Officers attached to the U. S. ship Constellation, Oct. 1st, 1831.—Matthew Perry, Commander, Lieutenants—Wm. C. Nicholson, Jas. T. Gerry, John Marshall, George W. Adams, Jas. M. Ward, Purser—Wm. McMurtrie, Acting Sailing Master—Richard L. Page, Acting Surgeon—Samuel W. Ruff, Lieut. of Marines—Francis N. Armistead, Assistant Surgeon—William R. Rier, Midshipman—James Alder, Jr. James Anderson, Oliver H. Perry, Dominick Lynch, Jr., Thos. W. Magruder, William S. Williamson, Augustin W. Prevost, Charles E. L. Griffin, Edward C. Ward, Ninian Lane, John J. Almy, John Rogers.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.—We witnessed the arrival at the basin at Point Pleasant, on the 6th inst. of the first boat from the Lehigh. It contained about twenty tons of coal, and was left with Joseph Hough, Esq. at that place. In the evening the water had passed Lumberville—we have since learned that it did not reach New Hope, the embankment not being sufficiently strong.—*Doylstown Democrat.*

The Sheriff's street fire.—Two entire gilt chairs and one gilt communion cup were stolen from St. Mary's Church by the incendiaries who set fire to it on Wednesday morning. Pawnbrokers in this city and elsewhere, should keep a look out for such articles.

Baltimore Prices Current.

Friday Evening Nov. 18.

(Corrected from the Baltimore American of Saturday; in whose statement of prices the following mistakes have been placed.)

GRAIN.

Wheat, white, per bushel	110c180
do. best red,	105c108
do. old to good (Md.)	60c105
Com.	
Old, white and yellow	52c55
Nm do	43c46
OATS.	
CLOVER SEED	24c36
Timothy do	2 25

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. King, Mr. John Bayard, of Delaware, to Miss Susan Hays, daughter of the late Thomas Hays, formerly of this country.

DEED.

In this county on Monday last, Mrs. Mary, relict of the late General Perry Benson.

On Thursday the 10th inst. at his late residence, in Caroline county, after a lingering illness, Captain William Richardson, in the 57th year of his age.

For Sale.

On a credit of six months, at the Farm call on Oakland, near Easton, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of the present month (November), at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon.

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP.

HOGS, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a quantity of fine Cows and Corn Bladders. The purchaser will be required to give notes with approved security before the removal of the property.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Nov. 22, 1831.

Notice.

I, S. I. have a number of different ages and sizes to hire, for the next year. All persons desirous of hiring them and particularly those who hold any of them for the present year, will please to call on me immediately, as they may be immediately disposed of without notice. Persons indebted to me for hire, will oblige by prompt payment.

J. L. K.

H. E. REYNOLDS, Portrait and Miniature PAINTER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and vicinity that he has taken ROOMS in the rear of Dr. Dawson's Drug Store, for a short time only. Those who may wish to avail themselves of the present opportunity will please to call.

Orphans' Court Sale.

By virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be offered at public sale on FRIDAY the 3d day of December next, if fair, at the next fair day, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. at the late residence of Wm. B. Mullikin, deceased, on Washington Street, a few doors north of the Union Tavern,

Sundry articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

The personal property of the deceased. The Terms prescribed by the Court are:—A Credit of six months on all sums over five Dollars; on all sums of five and under that amount the cash will be required.

TO BE LET.

For the ensuing Year, THAT commodious Dwelling, House and Garden, situated in Easton, and on Dover Street, and now occupied by Mr. Edward S. Hopkins. The Subscriber would sell this property on accommodating terms, or exchange it for lands.

Also, to be let several small and convenient tenements in Easton. Also, to be hired negroes of all ages, for the next year. Apply to Mr. Edward S. Hopkins, or the subscriber.

TO RENT.

For the ensuing Year, AND possession given on the first day of January next, with the privilege of immediately rescinding when the farm in Edmondson's Neck called Oakland, now occupied by the subscriber. By an immediate application the tenant would obtain every facility of putting in wheat and all reasonable accommodation and assistance.

WAS COMMITTED, to the Jail

of Baltimore County, on the fourth day of November, 1831, by William A. Schaffer Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto woman, who calls herself ELLEN STEWART, but was committed by the name of Ellen Priestman, alias Stewart, say she came out of the family of Delany's, Cypress Marsh State of Delaware, about 30 miles below Dover, and was raised by her grand mother in the City of Philadelphia—said mulatto woman is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has a black mole on the right side of her chin, and also one on the left arm.

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

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

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden,

Baltimore County Jail.

nov. 17-23 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail

of Baltimore County on the first day of November 1831, by John Trice, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for Baltimore County, as a runaway, a Colored Woman, who calls herself MARY ANNE PAYNE, and she is free and that Charles Scott, Esq. and Mr. Nelson Steel, Silvermith, living in Alexandria, D. C. both know her to be free, and her papers are recorded in Alexandria, which also says Mr. Edmund B. Lee is acquainted with. Said colored woman is 5 feet 3 inches high, 34 years of age, has a scar on the back of her right hand. Had on when committed a black frick; her head tied with a domestic handkerchief, old shoes and stockings.

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

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden,

Baltimore County Jail.

nov 16-23 3w

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!!

THE Subscribers have just received by the ships Belvidere, Herald, Hyperion and other late arrivals, their Fall Stock, comprising a well selected and very general assortment of

Staple, Fancy, and Desirable British Dry Goods.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Fine, Superfine, and Extra Cloths and Cassimeres, all colors and qualities. Mixt and Drab Devonshire Kerseys, Drab, Olive and Brown Flannings, Do. do. Pelerettes, (a new and elegant article for over coats) one, Point, Dufl, Fancy and Mackinaw Blankets.

Vestings, Bombazettes, Bombazines, Circassians, Merino Circassians, Rattinet, Tartan Plaids, Brown and Blue Cambrils, Tartan Cambrils, Cotton and Worsted Shawls, of every description, ambric and Chino Prints all prices and qualities.

ambric—Mull—Jacknet—Book—Swiss—and Fanny Mullins, &c. &c. A handsome assortment of French, India and Italian Silk and Fanny Goods. White, brown and cold Domestic Mullins, Ticks, Flaid, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on the most pleasing and liberal terms.

WM. BROMWELL, and CO.

No. 165, Market street, Baltimore.

P. S. Our Stock of Negro Clothing is very large—consisting of Cambrils, Burlaps, Ticklburgs, Kerseys, of all kinds, Napier, Flannels, Mixt and Drab Cloths, heavy Woolen Stockings, stout Cotton Overalls and Mullins, &c. well worthy the attention of Farmers as well as Merchants.

New Fall Goods.

WM. H. and P. GROOME,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and offer for sale on the lowest terms, at their Store, opposite the Bank, an unusually large assortment of British, French, India & Domestic DRY GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Superfine Cloths & Cassimeres of the most fashionable colors, COMMON DRESS, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, Blankets; Merinos; Circassians; Bombazines; Merino Shawls, &c.

COTTON YARNS, No. 4 to 24,

together with a general assortment of Hardware & Cutlery, China, Glass, Queensware, Stone Ware, POWDER & SHOT

also, a full supply of Groceries & Liquors

Among which are some superior OLD WHISKY & FINE TEAS Which have been selected with great care. Featherbeds, Linsey, &c. taken in exchange. Oct. 18

NEW GOODS.

LAMBERT REARDON

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting in part of, Superfine and common Blue, Black, Brown, Olive and mixed Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets, Devonshire Kerseys, Flanneling and Balise, Painted floor Cloths, and Carpeting, Rose, Point, Dufl and Mackinaw Blankets, Flairs,

Silk Bombazines, Circassians, Merino Circassians, Bombazines and Cambrils, Silk Velvets, Florentine and Molekin Vesting, Italian Lustrings, Gros de Nap, Satin and Florentine, Opera Cloth and Leather Caps.

A general Assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS:

Hardware and Cutlery, Glass, and QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES AND LIQUORS

And a large assortment of all kinds of LEATHER.

All of which he offers at very reduced prices, for cash, or in exchange for Feathers, Kersey Meal or Hides.

Easton, Nov. 1 1831

New Boot and Shoe Store.

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

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

OAPS, &c. &c.

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

Chimney-Sweep.

GENTLEMEN in the neighborhood of Easton, can be supplied at all times with a first rate

CHIMNEY-SWEEP,

kept by the subscriber for their special benefit. A line left at the bar of Mr. Law's hotel, will be punctually attended to.

C. BROWN.

N. B. Persons in the town of Easton, indebted to the subscriber for Sweeping, are requested to make immediate payment. The accounts must be closed without delay.

Corn and 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 25th inst.—proposals to be left at the Poor House.

By order of the board of Trustees

W. A. F. C. KEMP, Overseer.

nov 15 2w

TO RENT.

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

Apply to

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Nov. 8

CLARK'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, Sept. 28, 1831.
REPORT of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 9, for 1831.
No. 14085 (old No.) the capital prize of \$6000
4585 do 1000
3505 do 1000
6473 do 1000
6161 do 1000
2399 do 1000
15509 "6483" do 1000
18696 "779" do 1000
8853 "18334" "14402" do 50
19593 "184" do 50
With 10 prizes of \$20, 20 of 10, 100 of \$5, 150 of \$3 and 10,000 of \$2, each.
No. 4685 an odd number, having drawn the capital prize, agreeably to the scheme, therefore all the odd numbers, being those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9, are each entitled to \$2, in addition to whatever prize they may have drawn besides.
All marked thus * sold at Clark's.
One quarter of the \$6000 on hand at Clark's.

MARYLAND STATE Lottery
No. 9, for 1831. - Will be drawn in Baltimore on WEDNESDAY, 30th Nov. on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, by which the purchaser of two or more chances, must draw, gross, at least one half of the sum invested.
Highest Prize, \$6000.
SCHEME:
1 prize of \$6000 in \$6000
1 " " 2000 " 2000
1 " " 1000 " 1000
1 " " 500 " 500
1 " " 250 " 250
1 " " 100 " 100
1 " " 50 " 50
1 " " 20 " 20
1 " " 10 " 10
1 " " 5 " 5
1 " " 2 " 2
10,000
Half Tickets one dollar. - Quarters 50 cts.
To be had at
CLARK'S
Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles-sts.
Where the highest Prizes in the State Lotteries have been often sold, than at any other office.
*Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to
JOHN CLARK,
Lottery Vender, Baltimore.
Nov. 1

Department of State,
Patent Office, Oct. 24, 1831.
APPLICANTS for Patents are hereby notified, that in future, no Patents for any Machine, or improvement therein, will be issued, until a good model thereof be furnished to this Office.
By order of the Secretary of State:
JOHN D. CRAIG, Superintendent.
Fifth Census.
Department of State,
Washington, 25th Oct. 1831.
The Accounts of the Marshal of the United States, in relation to the Fifth Census, being in a course of final settlement, all persons who have been employed by the Marshal in that service, are requested to give information to this Department of the amount received by them and that which remains due from the several Marshals, by whom they were respectively employed.
NOTICE.
HAVING sold out my entire stock of Goods to Mr. Samuel Mackey, and declined the Mercantile Business, those who are indebted to me on books are requested to call at an early period and settle their accounts, as I am determined to bring my business to a close. I hope no further notice will be wanting.
JOHN W. JENKINS.
Oct. 25.

Lewis F. Scott's!!
Intelligence, Agency and Collectors
OFFICE NO. 2, WEST PAYETTE STREET
BASEMENT STORY OF
BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL
the old and well known stand.
THE Subscriber can at all times obtain the highest price for slaves for a term of years or for life, without being sent out of the State.
Clerks, Book keepers, Bar keepers, Waiters, Ostlers, Teachers, Agents, Cooks, Chambermaids, Wet and Dry Nurses, &c. wanted daily at this office. Strangers visiting this City would do well to call at this office.
Information given, received, forwarded far or near, money borrowed and loaned on real estate, land, houses, lots, farms, for sale at this office.
Information given at this office on any business, outstanding debts collected at this office. Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Charges moderate.
LEWIS F. SCOTT.
sept 6

New Fall & Winter GOODS.
KENNARD AND LOVEDAY has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store House opposite the Eastern Hotel, a full and extensive assortment of GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching season, viz:
Coarse and fine Cloths, Cassimeres, AND CASINETTES, BLANKETS, Flannels & Baizes, &c.
together with a general assortment of British & French fancy & staple dry
GOODS.
Hardware and Cutlery
GRASSIES, LIQUORS,
China, Glass & Queen's Ware, Wood, Stone, Earthen & Tin Ware &c. &c.
all of which they offer on favorable terms to their customers and the public generally, taken in exchange.
Oct. 11

Wanted Immediately,
FROM 3 to 4 thousand feet of 5-8 Walnut plank, for which the highest cash price will be given.
JOHN MECONEKIN.
Easton, Nov. 1

To Rent for the ensuing Year,
That neat and comfortable dwelling house now occupied by the Subscriber, situated on the corner of West and Court Streets; attached to the dwelling is an excellent stable, carriage House and Granary.
ALSO the dwelling house now occupied by Mr. Lucas, adjoining the brick house formerly occupied by James Cookayne. The House is in good order and has a large garden &c. attached to it. To a good tenant the above property will be rented on very accommodating terms.
Apply to
THOS. S. COOK,
Stamps
Easton, Oct. 4

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber having just returned from Baltimore, with a handsome supply of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
of all descriptions, most respectfully invites his friends, and the public generally, to give him a call, and assures them that he will sell on the most pleasing terms for "CASH."
He has also a quantity of men's and boys' **CAPS,**
of different descriptions, together with a variety of **PATTERNS OF DOMESTIC CARPETING,**
AND A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF **TRUNKS.**
All of which will be sold at reduced prices.
The Public's Obedt. Servant
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton Oct. 4

SECOND NOTICE.
I am again under the necessity of calling the attention of those who stand indebted to me, and regret they paid no respect to my first notice. I therefore have lengthened out the credit to the first day of October next and inform all those who are found delinquent on that day that their accounts will be placed in an officer's hands for collection without respect to persons.
JOHN G. STEVENS.
Sept. 28

Sheriff's notice.
The subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of officers' fees now due for the present year, within the time prescribed by the law, he respectfully requests all persons indebted for the same to call on him at his office in Easton, where he may be found at almost any time, ready for the reception of the same. It is also hoped that those who cannot make a convenient call on him, will very soon be prepared to receive a call from his deputies in the respective districts of this county. The Law Clerk, Clerks and Registers &c. do generally expect punctual payment, which makes a speedy collection necessary.
JOSHUA M. FAULKNER SHIF.
Sept. 28

An Overseer Wanted.
THE subscriber wishes to procure, for the next year, an overseer, who possesses all the requisite qualifications for the management of a very large Farm. To such a person liberal wages will be given.
He also offers for rent, with or without a suitable number of labourers, his plantation at Shoal Creek; and the place commonly called Little Horn's Point.
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal Creek, Nov. 1

A RUNAWAY.
WAS committed to my custody as a runaway, on the 27th day of October last, a Black BOY calling himself Joshua Harris, about 15 years of age, five feet high. Says he belongs to Joshua Rollings of Anne Arundel county. Had on when committed, a pair of corded pantaloons, blue round about, low lined shirt, and wool hat, and has a scar in his forehead he says was occasioned by the kick from a horse. Unless said negro is released, he will be disposed of according to law, for prison fees.
JOSHUA GUYTON,
Sheriff of Harford County.
Nov. 9

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of vendition exponas, is sold out of Talbot county Court and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of Joseph Martin, against Nancy Jones, will be sold at public sale, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit, all the estate, right, title, interest and claim, of her said Nancy Jones, of, in and to, that tract or parcel of land, called Barnston, "Cox's addition," and part "Samuel's Beginning," situated on Island Creek, in Talbot county containing the quantity of 128 acres of land, more or less, taken to satisfy the aforesaid vendition exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.
Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.
Oct. 25

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery county, on the 23rd day of September, 1831, as a runaway, a black man,
ANTHONY MORRY.
He is about 30 years of age, five feet 10 inches high—has some few black marks on his face—His clothing were cloth roundabout and corded pantaloons—hat and shoes. He says he was born free and served a term of years with a Mr. Winston, of Richmond, Va. The owner of the above described man is requested to come forward prepared to release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
WM. O'NEALE, jr. Shff.
of Montgomery county, Md.
Oct. 18—Oct. 25 4w \$125

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
October 12, 1831.

THE House of Representatives by a resolution of the 4th of May, 1830, directed the Secretary of the Treasury to collect and communicate to the House such information, and report his views on the same, as to his opinion, may be useful and important to Congress in enacting regulations for the navigation of steam boats or steam vessels, with a view to guard against the dangers arising from the bursting of their boilers.
Such measures were accordingly taken as were thought best calculated to obtain the requisite information. But, although some highly interesting and valuable communications have been received, the Department has not succeeded in collecting the facts sufficient to enable it to fulfil the directions of the House.
In consideration, therefore, of the difficulty of obtaining the requisite information, by any means within the power of the Department, and of the deep interest which the community, and more especially those engaged in steam navigation, have in the subject, it is thought best to make this public application to all who may be able, and are disposed, to promote the benevolent object of the Resolution.
Accidents, like those which it is the desire of the House to prevent, have, unfortunately, been so numerous that many persons will have it in their power to state the causes and circumstances of such casualties; and these, collected from various parts of the Union, cannot fail to be highly useful.
With a view to assist in giving that information a precise and explicit character, the following queries were prepared:
It is intended, however, to confine it to the points presented to them, or to the form of communication which they may seem to indicate. On the contrary, the Department will be happy to receive any information in such manner as the writer may be pleased to employ.
It is desirable that communications on this subject should be transmitted by the first of December, or early as may be thereafter.
LOUIS McLANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

INTERROGATORIES IN RELATION TO THE BURSTING OF STEAM BOILERS.
1. Are you acquainted with the nature and use of Steam Engines? In what employment have you been engaged? Were you present, and in what capacity, at the bursting of any steam boiler, or of a pipe, or of a flue, or have you been made acquainted, by other means, with the facts in any such case? If so, in what case?
2. In that case, was the water in the boiler above gauge mark? If not, at what height, compared with the lower gauge mark?
3. If the boiler contained a flue, what was the difference between the height of its upper side and that of the lower gauge mark?
4. What was the weight per square inch on the safety valve?
5. Had the safety valve ever been found rusted or sticking in the aperture, or was it so at the time?
6. Had that part of the boiler above the water ever been heated to a red heat, or approached thereto?
7. Was there any incrustation or sediment found at the bottom of the boiler? If so, what was its thickness and composition?
8. In what part was the boiler rent, and what was the appearance and extent of the rent?
9. If the bursting happened to the boiler of a steam boat, was the boat under way, or at rest? Was the valve open? If so, how long before the accident? Was it opened by the engineer, or by pressure?
10. Was the piston going at its usual speed, or faster, or slower?
11. Had the firemen found any unusual difficulty in keeping up the motion of the engine previously to the bursting of the boiler; and, if so, how long before?
12. Do the iron boilers used in the western waters generally accumulate a calcareous incrustation at the bottom? If so, have any or what means been used, with success, to prevent it?
13. Is it observed that when there is a sediment or incrustation on the bottom of the boiler, it requires more fire than usual to raise the steam; and how often is the sediment removed, and by what means?
14. Are any means used for preventing incrustation on the bottom of boilers; and, if so, what effect has been observed?
15. Have any means been employed to prove steam boilers before they are set adrift, and what pressure has usually been applied to iron of a given thickness?
Are the proofs made when the iron is cold or hot?
16. Is there any instrument employed to ascertain the temperature of the boiler above the water, or of the steam in the upper part of the boiler? If so, what is it?
17. What means are used to prevent the fire from the fire place and flue from extending to the boiler?
18. Have you ever seen steam boilers heated to a red heat on the upper side? If so, is such a temperature regarded as a cause of exploding the boiler?
19. Have any means been used, in the construction of boilers or fire place, to prevent the heating of the upper part of the boiler? If so, what are they?
20. How many persons were scalded by steam, and at what distance was each from the boiler? At what distance from the boiler was the steam supposed to be hot enough to scald? Was the current of steam from the rent in the boiler instantaneous, or did it continue for some time, and how long? What number of persons were wounded by the parts of the boiler or machinery, which were driven off by the explosion, and what position did each of such persons occupy in the boat?
21. Have you ever observed the piston to move irregularly for a few minutes, or a few strokes, alternately faster or slower than its usual speed, without perceiving any change in the resistance to the pistons, or any other obvious cause for such irregularity; and, if so, how it was accounted for?
22. To what immediate cause have you attributed the bursting of steam boilers, which have come within your knowledge?
23. Are there any other facts within your knowledge, in relation to this subject, which appears to be important in the present inquiry? If so, please to state them.
To be published twice a week in the papers authorized to publish the laws.
Oct 14—Oct 25—14d

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


EASTON PACKET.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the public that he has taken the Eastern and wharf of Messrs. Kerr and Goldsborough, as also that new substantial and fast sailing boat.
The Schooner ABRIEL,
which he intends running as a regular packet from this place to Baltimore Point every Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, A. M. returning will leave Baltimore on every Saturday morning at the same hour. The Ariel is now in complete order for the reception of freights and passengers, and can go to and from Baltimore as quick as any sail boat that sails our bay; and have been employed for the last six years in the packing business from this place. I flatter myself that it will be in my power to give general satisfaction to all freighters that may entrust their freights to me. The schooner Ariel will be commanded by Capt. Thomas P. Townsend, who is well known for his industry and sobriety, and with whom I have no doubt the public will be pleased. All orders given to the subscriber, or left at Doctor Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store in Easton, will be faithfully attended to, by
The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENNY.
march 8

CASH.
THE subscriber wishes to purchase from **FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY NEGROES,**
from ten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centerville, will meet immediate attention.
THOS. W. OVERLEY.
nov 16

UNION TAVERN

EASTON, MARYLAND.
1831

THE Subscriber here leaves to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from Cambridge, Dorchester county, where he has been engaged for nearly twelve years in keeping a public house, and has the gratifying assurance of his friends and customers in that place, as well as these travelling through, who favoured him with a call that he has given general satisfaction.
He has taken this large and commodious house in Easton, Talbot county, so well known as the Golden Tavern, on the corner of Washington and Calvert streets, immediately opposite the Bank, in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few steps of the Court House, and immediately adjoining the office of the Hon. John Leeds Kerr, and nearly opposite to that of the Hon. William Haywood, Junr.
He is still further gratified in assuring the public that he has many advantages that he never before had, viz: A much more splendid house, and a market equal to any for a like population, in the world, and with his knowledge of his business, and a disposition to please, he flatters himself he shall receive a liberal share of the patronage of the public. Private parties can always be accommodated, and every exertion will be made to make all comfortable that give him a call.
The public's obedient and humble servant,
WILLIAM C. RIDGWAY.

W. C. R.'s STAGES will run to the wharf regularly for the accommodation of passengers from and to the Steamboat Maryland. Passengers carried to any part of the adjacent country at a moment's notice.
The Star and Gazette, Easton; Village Herald, Princess Anne; Messenger, Snow Hill; Times, Centerville, American, Baltimore; and Caroline Intelligencer, Denton, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars and forward their bills to the subscriber
march 23

INTELLIGENCE & AGENCY OFFICE.
No 48 Baltimore street, Baltimore.
THE SUBSCRIBER can at all times obtain the highest prices for SLAVES without being sent out of the State—also, those for a term of years, such as house servants of good character, can find ready sale. Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to—charges moderate.
JOHN BUSK.
may 10

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery county, on the 10th day of September, 1831, as a runaway, a negro, girl, about 25 years of age, five feet seven inches high. Her clothing consisted of a striped cotton frock, bonnet, shoes and stockings. She was committed under the name of
SARAH
and says she belongs to Mr. Jno W. Baker, of Georgetown, D. C. The owner of the above described girl is requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.
WM. O'NEALE, jr. Shff.
of Montgomery county, Md.
Oct. 13

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery county, on the 10th day of September, 1831, as a runaway, a black man, about 31 years of age, five feet 7 1/2 inches high; very black. His clothing, when committed, were casinet coat and pantaloons, palm leaf hat—and wears rings in his ears. He was committed under the name of
ISAAC CARINGTON,
and says he was born free, and served a term of years at the baking business, with a Mr. Winston, of Richmond, Va. The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come forward to release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
WM. O'NEALE, jr. Shff.
of Montgomery county, Md.
Oct. 18

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery county, on the 23d day of September, 1831, as a runaway, a dark mulatto man, by the name of
JOSEPH JACKSON;
he is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; has lost the use of his left knee, occasioned by the white swelling. His clothing were casinet coat and corduroy pantaloons—hat and shoes. He says he was liberated by Samuel O'neale of Baltimore county. The owner of the above described man is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
WM. O'NEALE, jr. Shff.
of Montgomery county, Md.
nov 22

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE COUNTY, on the 26th day of September, 1831, by Chas. Kennan, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a black colored boy, who calls himself JOHN COLLIER, says he is free, and that he lived with Mr. Burns, in Bank street, Philadelphia, at which place he was born. Said colored boy is about 18 years old, 4 feet 4 inches high, has a small scar, on the right breast. Had on when committed, a coarse cotton shirt, brown twilled pantaloons and a paulin hat—says he came to Baltimore in the schooner Mary Ann, Capt. Sadler, now in the harbor, and is now in the custody of the above described boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden.
Baltimore County Jail.
Oct. 6—Nov. 8

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE COUNTY, on the 23d day of August, 1831, by Thos. Bailey, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself ELIZA SMITH, says she is free, that she did belong to a Mr. Booth, at Elbert's Mills, in Prince George's County. Said negro woman is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a scar on the right hip—had on when committed, a plaid cotton frock and check apron. The owner of the above described negro woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden.
Baltimore County Jail.
aug 27—Nov. 8

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE COUNTY, on the 5th day of September, 1831, by David B. Ferguson, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored woman who calls herself MARY BROWN, says she belongs to Robert Brown, of Queen Anne's County, Eastern Shore, Md. Said colored woman is about 24 years of age, 4 feet 11 inches high. Had on when committed, a black worsted frock, check apron, and cotton shawl. The owner of the above described colored woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.
DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden.
Baltimore County Jail.
Sept. 9—Nov. 8

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE COUNTY, on the 30th day of August, 1831, by James B. Boswell, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself ANN BROWN—says she is free, came from near West River, Anne Arundel County, Md. Said negro woman is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 3 1/2 inches high; has a scar under the left ear, and the upper part of each arm above the wrist. Had on when committed a domestic plaid frock, silk apron, cotton handkerchief on her head.
The owner of the above described negro woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she shall be discharged according to law.
DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden.
Baltimore County Jail.
aug 27—Nov. 8

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE COUNTY, on the 15th day of September, 1831, by Lewis Baltzell, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored girl, who calls herself CATHERINE GRAY, says she is free. Said colored girl is about 15 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, has a scar on the left ear caused by an ear ring. Had on when committed, a spotted calico frock, no shoes or stockings. The owner of the above described colored girl is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.
DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden.
Baltimore County Jail.
sep.—Nov. 8

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE COUNTY, on the 4th of September, 1831, by Nicholas Norris, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for Baltimore county, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself NATHAN WELSH, says he is free, that he belonged to a Widow Welsh, Baltimore county. Was committed as the property of John Stoner. Said colored man is a about 31 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, very light complexion, stout and well proportioned. Had on when committed, a cotton shirt, cotton cord pantaloons, and blue vest. The owner of the above described colored man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden.
Baltimore County Jail.
sept.—nov 8

The Steamboat MARYLAND.
Will continue the same routes as last year until further notice, viz: leaving Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday mornings at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, by Corsica landing, and return the same day—Passage and fare the same as last year.
All baggage, packages, parcels, &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.
LEWEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.
march 23

Notice.
WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery county, on the 23d day of September, 1831, as a runaway, a dark mulatto man, by the name of
JOSEPH JACKSON;
he is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; has lost the use of his left knee, occasioned by the white swelling. His clothing were casinet coat and corduroy pantaloons—hat and shoes. He says he was liberated by Samuel O'neale of Baltimore county. The owner of the above described man is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
WM. O'NEALE, jr. Shff.
of Montgomery county, Md.
nov 22

Notice.
WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery county, on the 10th day of September, 1831, as a runaway, a black man, about 31 years of age, five feet 7 1/2 inches high; very black. His clothing, when committed, were casinet coat and pantaloons, palm leaf hat—and wears rings in his ears. He was committed under the name of
ISAAC CARINGTON,
and says he was born free, and served a term of years at the baking business, with a Mr. Winston, of Richmond, Va. The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come forward to release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
WM. O'NEALE, jr. Shff.
of Montgomery county, Md.
Oct. 18

MORNING COURIER & NEW YORK ENQUIRER.

THE Morning Courier and New York Enquirer, by James Watson Wares & Co. in the City of New York daily and weekly, on line paper of the largest size. In its Politics it is purely Democratic, adhering to the principles and usages of the Republican Party, and advocating the re-election of General Jackson to the Presidency. Its columns are alike devoted to Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Morals, Literature and the Fine Arts. In morals, however, it does not act upon the creed of Fanatics or Bigots, but on the contrary, inculcates those principles of morality and religion only, which are founded upon peace and good will to all mankind—the fruit of which is toleration and brotherly affection instead of "persecution for opinion's sake." All Bigots, Fanatics, Sunday-Mail Opponents, and Church and State-men, are opposed on principle, and their hypocrisy and machinations fearlessly exposed.
In consequence of the other Daily Papers in New York, determining not to board vessels and receive their news on Sunday, the Courier & Enquirer have lately increased nearly \$4,000 in a separate "News Establishment," the support of which will add about \$5,000 to their annual expenses. Vessels from Europe will be boarded at sea, long before they reach the harbor, and their news disseminated through the country with more than ordinary despatch. In incurring this heavy increase of expenditure, the Proprietors look for remuneration to all who feel an interest in the affairs of the Old World, and if they have properly estimated the popular feeling in relation to this matter, they will be efficiently sustained in the course they have adopted.
It does not become them to speak of the manner in which their Editorial Department is conducted—it may be stated, however, that Assistant Editors and Reporters are employed at liberal salaries; and if the Commercial, Political, Literary, Foreign and Domestic News, were not at least equal to any other Journal, it would scarcely have acquired in the short period of five years, a greater daily circulation than any other paper in America. Yet such is the fact, that at this moment the Courier and Enquirer circulates daily in the City of New York more than one hundred per cent. more papers than any of its contemporaries.
Daily papers sent out of the city, are not printed until 4 o'clock, A. M. when all the news received by the morning mails, or by Foreign arrivals, are inserted in a Section entitled—so that the Daily Subscribers in the country, literally receive a Morning and Evening Paper combined; and this being the only paper collecting news on Sunday, it follows of course that the news by all foreign arrivals on that day, will be found in the columns of the Courier and Enquirer only.
A Price current and Review of the Market will be published weekly, and the Second Edition will always notice any change which may occur in the state of our market. What ever appears in the Daily Paper, will of course, also be published in the Semi-weekly.

TERMS.
Daily Paper \$10 per annum? Payable at 8 months. Paper per annum 1 advance.
N. B. All Post-Masters who have no objection to act as our Agents, are requested to receive subscriptions and to remit the money at the risk of the Publishers, at the time of ordering the paper. It is expected that they will retain in their hands 10 per cent. of the amount received, as a remuneration for their trouble.
sept 20

BICKNELL'S REPORTER.
Counterfeit Detector and
PRICE CURRENT.
THE first year of this publication having been concluded, the "Reporter" will hereafter be published weekly as well as semi-monthly. We feel grateful to the public for the liberal patronage awarded us, (having now a more extensive circulation than any other newspaper in the United States,) and shall leave no measure unrestrained to, in order to render this journal valuable in all respects, not only to merchants banking in situations, traders, and keepers of hotels, but to the community in general. We have engaged the literary assistance of several gentlemen well known as writers, and have correspondents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States. We also receive weekly more than five hundred newspapers from different parts of the Union, so that whatever information may be circulated through the medium of the "Reporter," we can confidently state, may, in all cases be relied upon as correct. Bank notes are being counterfeited in every direction, and on the arrival of every vessel from Europe, or the creation of every national excitement, the state of the market varies. Every person should therefore, be possessed of some certain guide by which all such information might be received by the earliest mails, and at such a rate as not to render its possession an exorbitant tax. Such a journal is exactly what we endeavour to render the "Reporter," in an effort to accomplish which, neither pains nor expense will at any time be spared on the part of the publisher. Every number will contain a carefully corrected Bank Note List, List of Broken Banks, Prices, Currents, Prices of Gold, Prices of Bank and Insurance Stock and a description of all counterfeit and altered Notes in circulation throughout the United States, and all such information as is likely to throw light upon the subjects embraced in the design of this journal. The latest foreign news together with much original and well selected matter, will also be found in the columns of the "Reporter."
The terms of the weekly publication are \$3 per annum—the semi-monthly \$2—single copies 12 cts. Address.
ROBERT T. BICKNELL,
Exchange Broker,
No. 119, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Nov. 15

JOB PRINTING.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE
WHIG OFFICE:
SUCH AS
HAND BILLS,
POSTING BILLS,
CIRCULAR LETTERS,
PAMPHLETS,
VISITING AND OTHER CARDS,
MASTHEADS, and all other BLANKS,
ELECTION TICKETS, &c. &c.
By order of
W. W.
nov 15

EASTON PACKET.

VOL. IV.

PRINTED AND EVERY TUESDAY

EDWARD

PUBLISHER OF THE

Are Two Dollars

Annun payable half

VERTISERS in a

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SIX CENTS per squ

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of November, 1831

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EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. IV.—NO. 12.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1831.

WHOLE NO. 168

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.

WAS COMMITTED, to the Jail
of Baltimore County, on the fourth day
of November, 1831, by William A. Schaffer
Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the
City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a mulatto
man, who calls herself ELLEN STEWART,
but was committed by the name of Ellen
Priestman, alias Stewart, she came out
of the family of Delany's, Cypress Marsh
State of Delaware, about 20 miles below Do-
ver, and was raised by her grand mother in
the City of Philadelphia—said mulatto woman
is about 19 years of age, 4 feet 10 inches high,
has a black mole on the right side of her chin,
and also one on the left arm.
Had on when committed, a red plaid hand
kerchief on her head, yellow frock, shoes but
no stockings.
The owner of the above described colored
woman is requested to come forward, prove
property, pay charges and take her away,
otherwise she will be discharged according to
law.

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore County Jail.
Nov. 23—25
N. B. She is also charged with stealing
some wearing apparel, the property of Han-
nah Wilson.

For Sale,
ON a credit of six months, at the Farm call-
ed Oakland, near Easton, on WEDNES-
DAY, the 30th, day of the present month (No-
vember), at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon,

Horses, Cattle, Sheep,
HOGS, Farming Utensils, Household and
Kitchen Furniture, a quantity of fine Corn
and Corn Blades. The purchaser will be re-
quired to give notes with approved security
before the removal of the property.
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, Nov. 23, 1831.

P. S. I have negroes of different ages and
sexes to hire, for the next year. All persons
desirous of hiring them and particularly those
who hold any of them for the present year,
will please to call on me immediately, as they
must be immediately disposed of without re-
serve. Persons indebted to me for hire, will
settle by prompt payment.
J. L. K.

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

TO RENT,
For the ensuing Year,
AND possession given on the first day of
January next, with the privilege of im-
mediately ceasing, the farm in Edmond-
son's Neck called Oakland, now occupied by
the subscriber. By an immediate application
the tenant would obtain every facility of put-
ting in wheat and all reasonable accommoda-
tion and assistance.
WM. PERRY KERR.
Nov. 22

TO RENT.
For the ensuing year:
THE HOUSE AND GARDEN
of the late Captain Samuel Thomas,
at Easton Point. The house is com-
fortably arranged for a small family, and the
garden handsomely improved. The rent will
be moderate to a good punctual tenant.
Apply to
SAMUEL H. BENNY.
Nov. 8

Notice.
TO Rent for the ensuing year, the House,
Garden and Stable, on the Easton Point
road, near the intersection of the back street,
lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Graham. The
terms, to a good tenant, will be moderate.
Apply to Mrs. Susan Lockerman, or to the
subscriber.
DANIEL CHEZUM.
Nov. 22

Chimney-Sweep.
GENTLEMEN in the neighborhood of
Easton, can be supplied at all times with
a first rate
CHIMNEY-SWEEP,
kept by the subscriber for their special benefit.
A line left at the bar of Mr. Lowe's hotel, will
be punctually attended to.
C. BROWN.
N. B. Persons in the town of Easton, in-
debted to the subscriber for Sweeping, are re-
quested to make immediate payment. The
accounts must be closed without delay.
C. B.

Corn and Pork Wanted.
THE Trustees of the Poor for Talbot coun-
ty wish to purchase a quantity of Corn
and Pork, sealed proposals to furnish, stating
the price, quantity and quality, will be re-
ceived until the 25th inst.—proposals to be left
at the Poor House.
By order of the board of Trustees
W. A. F. C. KEMP, Overseer.
Nov 15

MARRIAGE OF THE DEAF AND DUMB

No word! no sound! and yet a solemn rite
Proceedeth 'mid the festive lighted hall,
Hearts are in treaty—and the soul doth take
That oath, which unsolved must stand, till death
With icy seal, doth close the scroll of life.

No word! no sound! and still you holy man,
With strong and graceful gesture, hush imposed
The irrevocable vow; and, with meek prayer,
Hath sent it to be registered in Heaven.
Melinks this silence heavily doth brood
Upon the spirit. Say, thou flower-crowned bride,
What means the sigh that from thy ruby lip
Doth escape, as if to seek some element
That angels breathe?

Mute!—mute!—'tis passing strange!
Like necromancy all. And yet 'tis well:
For the deep truth with which a maiden casts
Her all of earth—perchance her all of heaven,
Into a mortal hand—the confidence
With which she turns in every thought to him,
Her more than brother, and her next to God,
Hath never yet been meted out in words,
Or weighed with language.

So, ye voiceless pair
Pass on in hope. For ye may build as firm
Your silent altar in each other's hearts,
And catch the sunshine through the clouds of time,
As cheerily as though the pomp of speech
Did herald forth the deed. And when ye dwell
Where flowers fade not, and death no treasured tie
Hath power to sever more—ye seed not mourn
The ear's request; and the tongueless tongue;
For there the eternal dialect of love
Is the free breath of every happy soul.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.
TO MY CHILD.
I love to gaze upon thy cheek
Of rosy hue, my child;
I love to mark thy quick blue eye,
So sparkling and so mild—
To 'twine those sunny locks of thine,
And kiss thy forehead fair,
And see thy little hands held up
In sweet and guileless prayer.

Yes! bright and beautiful thou art,
And playful as the fawn,
That bounds, with footsteps light as air,
Across the dewy lawn;
And when the day is over,
And thy pleasant gambols done,
Thou'lt calmly sink to rest, nor think
Of ills beyond that sun.

Thou dream'st not of a mother's care,
Her anxious hopes, my boy;
Thy skies are ever clear, thy thoughts
Are full of mirth and joy;
And nestled in a parent's arms,
Or seated on her knee,
Listening to oft-told childish tales,
What's all the world to thee?

Moments of thoughtless innocence,
Why do ye fly so fast,
Leaving the weary heart to feel
Life's sweetest hours are past!
And flinging o'er the fairy land
That bloom'd, when ye were near
With light and loveliness, the mist
Of trouble, doubt, and fear—
Aye! rove, in all thine artlessness
Along the verdant mead,
And gather wild flowers, springing thick
Beneath thine infant tread;
And take thy fill of blameless glee,
For soon 'twill pass away;
I, too, will leave my cares awhile,
To watch thy merry play.

A SCOUNDREL.—A respectable gentleman
called upon us yesterday and stated the fol-
lowing facts. On the evening previous, a
man dressed in a Spanish cloak, called at the
residence of a married lady, during the absence
of her husband, a relative of our informant,
and stated that the mother-in-law of the latter
was at the point of death, and urgently
solicited the presence of her friend, the lady
called upon. The lady not knowing the stranger,
and not liking his appearance, although
he refused to go until the arrival of her hus-
band, who was expected every moment.
The gentleman still persisted in offering his
protection, but the lady as firmly refused.
The stranger then, after considerable hesita-
tion departed, and a short time after the hus-
band arrived, and immediately hastened to
the residence of the person represented as
sick. Here it was discovered that the entire
story was a fiction, and that the man was
the object of seducing the female from her resi-
dence, for what purpose it is impossible to say.
We have, at the request of the gentleman re-
ferred to, made this statement, in order that
others may not be ensnared by the wiles of vi-
lany.—*Bicknell.*

SCOTCH REFORM.
In a recent speech of the Lord Advocate
Jeffery which is said to have been distinguished
by "depth of thought, by neatness and
power of logical reasoning, and by variety
and curiosity of political knowledge in relation
to Scotland," that accomplished person-
age averred that the Scotch system was not
a representation of the influence of the crown
or of the aristocracy, or of the peerage, or
of the landed interests. It was the representa-
tion of a small and insignificant oligarchy;
who needed to have—as, indeed, two-thirds
of them absolutely had not—the slightest con-
nection with the soil of Scotland, any more
than with that of Morocco. Assertions which
are amply borne out by the following state-
ment given in London a paper—
The nominal votes for the 33 Scotch con-
stituencies little exceed, at this moment, 3,000,
but as 500 or 600 of the voters are counted for
different parties, the whole number of electors,
through the purchase of votes, have much in-
creased within the last 20 years, does not
embrace more than 2,500 persons,—far below
the constituency of even one moderate sized

English county! Then again, the 66 boroughs
average about 20 electors each, not even rank-
ing with Corfe Castle, and making the whole
constituency, for a population of upwards of
2,000,000 of souls, full short of 4,000 persons!
But this is not all. The county voters
have, in two instances out of three, not an ac-
cure of property within the counties on which
they inflict representatives.—Thus Argyle-
shire having, in 1831, a population of 67,000,
had 118 electors; of which 113, 84 had not a
rod of land in Argyleshire and the remainder
for that great county was chosen by 31 resi-
dent Argyleshiremen. Is not this virtual rep-
resentation with a vengeance? Might not any
84 Irishmen, or Welch or Cornishmen, have
bought at public auction, where they are fre-
quently disposed of, the bits of parchment
which convey the power of voting for Argyle?

No facts can well be imagined more striking
than those here stated, and to adopt the strong
language of the London Times, "more dam-
ningly demonstrative of the condition of ab-
ject slavery in which the Scottish people have
been kept for the last 120 years, in so far at least,
as their own falsely called representatives are
tempered off with it, as now standing the partial
allotment it may have received from the
influence of the least monstrous Parliamentary
constitution of England." To what an im-
pudent extent the mockery of the people's rights
has been carried in some cases, the following
narrative, given by the Lord Advocate, of an
election for the county of Baile, offers a lu-
dicrous instance:—"At an election for that
county, within the memory of man, when the
day of election came, only one person qualified
to vote attended, and that was the Sheriff.
He read the writ to the meeting as Sheriff.
Then he constituted the meeting. Then, hav-
ing constituted the meeting, he called over the
names on the roll. Then he answered to the
roll the names himself. Then he put the vote
for a proser to the meeting. Then he elected
himself proser. Then, last of all, he put
the representation to the vote, and, being
himself the whole meeting, made a unanimous
return."

ARREST OF MRS. CHAPMAN.—We learn
from the Erie Observer, that Mrs. Chapman,
who married the Spaniard Mina, in about ten
days after the death of Mr. Chapman, was
arrested in Greenfield, Pa. on the 11th inst.,
and is now in Erie jail. The sudden death of
Mr. Chapman excited suspicion that all was
not right, when Mrs. Mina left Bristol, and
was traced as far as Albany, where she then
eluded her pursuers. She confirms substan-
tially the account given of her manner of life
in Philadelphia, and her marriage with Mina.
Mina is now in the Doylestown jail awaiting
his trial.—*Bicknell.*

A NEW STATE.
We find the following in the Richmond Whig:
"A voluminous writer in the Lexington
(Va.) Intelligencer, urges a division of the
Commonwealth—running the line along the
top of the Blue Ridge. The Staunton Spec-
tor pronounces his reasons substantial, and
acknowledges they are such as have been
preparing it some time for the measure.
Whenever that measure is submitted to the
people, a thing will happen not very common,
both sides will vote for it."
Massachusetts voted for a political division
when Maine became a State, but there was
no geographical connexion between the two
territories.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A counterfeit five
dollar note, on the Branch of the United
States Bank at Savannah, was handed to us
for inspection on Saturday last. The follow-
ing is a correct description thereof: Letter
A. payable to N. W. J. Bullock or order and
endorsed N. W. Jones Bullock; dated Octo-
ber 1st, 1827; T. Hunter, Cashier, Jas. Com-
mings, President. The signatures are well
executed, as also is the engraving of the ca-
pitol. The top head on the right margin of the
note is roughly done, and will, if closely ob-
served, detect the counterfeit. This being
the first counterfeit put in circulation, of the
denomination of five dollars, on this Branch,
it would be well for the public to be on their
guard.—*Bicknell's Reporter.*

COLISEUM.
"Omnia Cæsareo cedat labor Amphitheatro
Unum pro cunctis fames loquatur opus."
Of all the monuments that now exist to attest
the decline and fall of the Roman empire, this
is the most stupendous,—and, could it be dis-
sociated in the mind from the causes which
gave it birth, or the said blooded hideous bar-
barities which it exhibited, it would be the
most majestic, even in its ruins. But the
spring of action are more philosophic objects
of contemplation than the mere machinery
by which these are brought into operation.
In the early years of a state, as in those of
an individual, the sensibilities, though keen,
respond only to natural impressions. But as time
passes, as wealth accumulates, as luxury
prevails, and as virtue decays, the sensibilities
become not only blunted, but perverted.
Wholesome stimuli cease to call forth the usual,
or at all events, the desired excitement—and
then nature is outraged in every possible way.
Such was the condition of the Romans when
the manly, or at least the innocent, contests
of the circus, and the fictitious sorrows of the
stage, became insipid—and you gigantic struc-
ture rose, arch over arch, and order over or-
der, Titan like, to scale the heavens; or, ra-
ther, to usurp the privileges of the gods in re-
ceiving the incense of slaughtered victims—in
breathing the odor of human gore, jetting in
palpating fountains from a thousand pierced
and palpitating hearts.
To feast their eyes on the mangled and quiv-
ering members—on the rocking entrails of
man and animals—to view, with exquisite de-
light, the murderous conflicts of the emanguis-
hed arena, hitherto dowered daily the impetuous
tide of human existence, the lords of the crea-
tion, the venerated, the god-like Romans!
Here took their allotted seats the sceptered
prince and laurelled consul—the warlike knight
and solemn senator—the haughty patrician
and factious tribune—the vestal virgin and
stately matron—the tuneful bard and grave
philosopher. These and countless multitudes
of Roman citizens and Roman rabble rushed
daily to yon gorgeous structure—for the sake
of that excitement which simple or innocent
pleasures could no longer elicit.
Yet and when the wounded gladiator fell
before the superior force or fortune of his
fierce antagonist, and sued for life—when the
victor poised in air his gory falchion, and look-
ed for the signal of mercy or murder—these
polished Romans—the fair sex themselves,

matrons, and matrons, held up their
hands for blood, nor would they forego the
exquisite pleasure of seeing the reeking steel
plunged into the vitals of a fellow creature.
It was yon Colossal slaughter house, where
scented animal that roamed the wilds or
inhabited the rivers of Asia, Africa, and Eu-
rope, was conducted to view as well as to en-
ter, with horror and astonishment, the
more ferocious animal—man!
Selected by a Priest—and propped in old age
by a Pope—the Coliseum shadows out some
emblematical picture of Rome itself. It
once the stormy theatre of bloody deeds,
now the peaceful asylum of holy crosses,
of still stands erect, or renovated; but
glitters over its base, and the greater part
vanished. Eloquent in its silence, popu-
lar in its solitude, majestic in its adversity,
and in its decay, the ruins of the Coliseum,
the remains of Rome, excite the curiosity
of antiquary—the reminiscences of the mer-
cenary zeal of the Catholic—the admiration
of the sign of the philanthropist—the
study of the cynic—the humiliation of
philosopher—and the astonishment of

Two aqueducts were scarcely sufficient
to drain the human blood which a few
hundred shed in this imperial amphitheatre.
In one day came the Senators and Ma-
gistrates to the butchery; a virgin await-
ing the signal for slaughter, and when glut-
ted with blood, these ladies laid down in the
and streaming arena to a luxurious sup-
per. Forth. Who would expect that Ci-
cero should not only defend, but warmly com-
mend gladiatorialship. "Oculi nulla potest esse
contra dolorem et mortem disciplina." If
it is diabolical insensibility to scenes of blood
and murder was expected to re-kind the
virtue of the degenerate Romans, the expecta-
tion was most woefully disappointed. The
horrible and debasing inference of Cicero, in-
deed, is negatived by the examples of ancient
Greece and modern Europe. Compare the
homic retreat of the thousand Greeks with
the shameful flight of Julius's Roman legions
from the banks of the Euphrates.

The identical and blood-thirsty Romans
do not enjoy these rights with impunity—
When the emperor Probus was preparing for
his triumph, nearly 300 years after the birth
of Christ, four score desperate gladiators, out
of 100 who were reserved for the inhuman
sport of Coliseum, disdaining to shed their blood
for the amusement of the populace, broke from
the place of confinement, and filled the streets
of Rome with slaughter and confusion. They
were overcome at last; but not before they
satisfied their fraterally by torrents of blood in
the Forum City.

St. Clementine, (an Asiatic Monk,) who,
in the reign of Honorius jumped upon the a-
lter, separate the gladiators and was stoned
to death for his humanity! This produced a
decree against gladiatorialship.

Switzerland is still my home."—The fol-
lowing pleasing description of a settlement of
Swiss emigrants on the banks of the Ohio,
from the Vevay Monitor, a paper lately estab-
lished in the immediate vicinity.
Switzerland in Switzerland country.—When
the mind becomes worn and fatigued by the
vicissitudes and troubles of our office, it is our
greatest relief and pleasure to take a walk to
Switzerland and there.

—In the fragrant grove recline,
Where the grapes' soft juice is mellowed into
wine.

We have often admired the beauty, order
and fertility of the Swiss farms and
vineyards, and seen with delight the happy
and contented countenances of the industri-
ous Swiss, bespeaking health, peace and plen-
itude. Frequently have we heard Switzerland
praised, as being one of the most enchanting
places on the banks of the Ohio, and verily do
we believe, that no part of the State of Indiana
can vie with it in point of beauty and improve-
ment.
We had the curiosity, a few days since, to
make some inquiries from one of the first set-
tlers, and from him we learned the following
facts. In the year 1801 three families, consist-
ing of seventeen persons, left Switzerland, in
Europe, for this country. In the year 1803,
they settled what we now term Switzerland
proper, on the rich and fertile banks of the O-
hio, half a mile below Vevay. The amount
of their riches at that time, consisted in ath-
letic bodies, industrious, economical and tem-
perate habits, and seven dollars in money.
This stock was not improved.—They plan-
ted vineyards, and commenced the cultivation
of the grape. They now manufacture from
four to five thousand gallons of wine, yearly,
which is known in market as the Vevay wine.
They have some of the most beautiful orchards
in the western country, being the most rich
and delicious fruit. Of the seventeen persons
who came to this country, together, all are liv-
ing except two and those died in number
age. They are now eighty four in number,
making a very good increase for twenty-eight
years. From time to time, accessions have
been made to their numbers, by emigrants
from their native country, so that there are
now in Switzerland and its vicinity, about
200 Swiss; and we venture to say the same
number of people, cannot be found in the U-
nited States of America, in whose honesty and
integrity more confidence can be placed.
They live and associate with one another as
human beings should like members of one great
family. Retaining most of the customs of their
native land, they are generally surrounded by
plenty, and in their dwellings are found cheer-
fulness and hospitality.

SALE OF BLOOD STOCK.
The annual sale of Blood Horses, &c. at
the residence of C. H. Hall, Esquire, was at-
tended yesterday by between 200 and 300 per-
sons. We were there for a short time only.
The particulars of the sale were as under—
Mr. Doran, of the Bank Coffee House, pre-
pared a sumptuous collation both at the house
and in the fields.
At the farm of Henry Hall, Esq. at Har-
lem—by R. R. Minton & Co.—Durham,
a full blooded short horned bull, 4400—Wye-
combe, a noted full blooded bull, 300—Nor-
folk, a full blooded Devonshire, 100; Henry,
do. two years old, 65—Young Patriot, do.
one year old, 80—White bull, do. do. 100—
20 various bull calves, from one year old, 25
to 60—1 heifer, one year old, 105—1 do. do.
do. do. 331—1 do. 65—15 Cows, half blood,
30—45—20 Blood Calves, 15 to 45.
1345—Alert, black filly, 625—Bay Colt, 450
—Surrey Filley, 300—Ranger, 3 years old colt,

575—Alarm, an imported mare, 575—Samp-
son, a 5 year old sorrel, 300—Express, 3 years
old sorrel, 400—20 blood Horses and Fillies,
from 100 to 375—Bakewell sheep, bucks and
ewes, from 4 to 12.

THE SILVER SIXPENCE.
"Do you see here," said a ragged little boy
to a group of young gaily dressed urchins, as
he came up from Market street Wharf, in
Philadelphia, "do you see here, I've got a sil-
ver sixpence."

"They all set up a hearty laugh, 'Why,'
said Jeremiah Budd, whose father was a weath-
er shipper, 'I have six silver dollars to spend
on Christmas—and that fellow is proud of a
sixpence!'"

Theodore heard it, and looked thoughtfully
on the ground for a moment; then recollecting
himself, "six dollars to spend," muttered he,
"but sixpence to keep is better than that."
Theodore kept his sixpence in his pocket,
carefully wrapped up, for several weeks; when
one day, his uncle, who kept a fruit shop at
the corner of the Alley where he lived, said to
him, "Theodore, your sixpence don't grow in
your pocket—you should plant it!"

The little boy understood him better when
he told him, if he pleased he might buy some
fruit in the market with it, and stand in his
shop and sell it out again. He embraced the
offer; doubled his money the first day; and
went as usual he had as much fruit to sell as he
had room for in his little corner.

His uncle observing the thrifty, and withal,
honest turn of the boy, finally took him into
his store, as an assistant, and allowed him pri-
vilege to trade in sundry specified articles on
his own account. The closest attention to
business, the most careful management of his
small fund, and that run of good luck, as it
is called, which generally runs with these that
are saving, industrious and prudent, in the
course of three or four years, enabled him to
his shoes were almost ready to drop from his
feet. "In what capacity," asked Theodore,
"do you wish for employment?"

"In any capacity," was the reply—"but, sir,"
continued the stranger, wiping a tear from
the eye with his coat sleeve, "my father was
a merchant and he brought me up to his pro-
fession. I should, therefore, be glad of em-
ployment as a clerk."
Theodore looked at the man closely. He
thought he saw some lineament he remem-
bered.

"What is your name?" he asked.
The stranger hesitated a moment, hung
down his head, and replied in a low voice—
"Jeremiah Budd."
"Ah!" said Theodore, recollecting him in-
stantly, "and you have gotten clear of your
six dollars long ago, I fancy, Jeremiah."
"Yes," said Jeremiah, with a sigh, "but I
have not forgotten the ragged little boy, with
the silver sixpence. Had I been half as care-
ful of my thousands as he was of his pence, I
should not have been here friendless and pen-
niless this day."

There was a half triumphant smile on The-
odore's face as he took the hand of his visitor,
which seemed to spring from self-complacent
feeling, which was excusable, because it arose
partly from the consciousness of his ability to
aid one whose imprudence had caused his
misfortune, but who seemed now to confess
his error. He took the applicant into his
employment, and in process of time restored him
to the business doing world, an active, pru-
dent, and valuable man.

The lesson taught in the story is too plain
to need a word in addition. I will simply say
—where is the needy man, who has not spent
money foolishly in his life than would be
necessary to make him comfortable now?"

The Board of Managers of the American
Colonization Society have issued, in the Na-
tional Intelligencer, a long Address of the
Auxiliary Societies. The Society was estab-
lished in the year 1817. Towards the pro-
motion of the Colony, nineteen expeditions
have been fitted out, and 1857 emigrants, in-
cluding re-captured Africans, landed on the
shores of Africa. There are now two thou-
sand colonists. The expense has been almost
wholly defrayed by contributions from indi-
viduals. The contributions received from
1820 to 1830 inclusive amount to \$111,841,
the expenditures in the same interval, to a
sum less by \$6,384. The Board of Managers
insist that the salubrity of Liberia is not in-
ferior to that of the Southern portions of the
United States, and that their enterprises "holds
out the promise of boundless benefit and gran-
deur to a large portion of the inhabitants of
the two quarters of the globe."—*U. S. Gas.*
Extract of a letter from a friend of Mr. Clay
in New-York to a gentleman in this town,
dated.

MANITO, Nov. 3, 1831.
As it regards our politics, we are in a sad
state, and I see no reason to suppose the re-
sult of our election next week will materially
vary from what it was last year. We have
enough Clay men and Anti-Masons, as I think,
to out-number the Jackson men, but we can-
not unite, and so your party must triumph.
The Anti have got to try ask no favours,
though for a while they were very obsequious

and very successful. There is no use in at-
tempting to disguise the fact, that political an-
ti-masonry owes much of its consequence at
this day, to the encouragement given it hereto-
fore by the friends of Mr. Clay for the sole
purpose of cutting in upon the administration.
It was given honestly, no doubt, but as it is
since shown, very injudiciously. I voted last
fall for Granger, not out of any love for anti-
masonry, but with the hope of throwing the
State administration into the scale against
Jackson, and all the friends of M. Clay in this
vicinity, Masons or no Masons, did the
same. The Anti thought, or pretended to
think, every vote for Granger a pure, unsul-
tated, "white hog." "Morgan whiskered,"
anti-masonic vote, and they gave themselves
many coquetish airs in consequence of their
numbers, and ever since then, they have been
as impudent and testy as my plebe, and in-
stead of continuing a sort of reserve stock for
the national republican party, as we hoped
they would be, they have set up for themselves.
We furnished them most of their capital; we
nursed them in their infancy—cherished them
in their childhood and encouraged them in
their youth, and now they are strong enough
to run alone, they would trample us under foot.
You will say they serve us right—but I can-
not agree with you, for of all things I most ab-
hor the sin of ingratitude. But in one thing
we shall both agree, that their present for-
office is far more intense than their former
hatred of Masonry.

We are now just where the Jackson men
like to see us, and I know of no way to get
along so well as to follow the fashion, and
swear it is all the work of your great old, Mat-
ty Van Buren. Whether he has any concern
in this business or not, he is certainly a most
wonderful man. With more knowledge of
mankind than any one I know of, with inde-
fatigable industry, and talents of the first or-
der, he has more skill in managing men, than
all the rest of the administration. Who but
the "Great Magician," could have united the
various parties that opposed Mr. Adams in
1824? Who but Van Buren could have steer-
ed clear through all the Cabinet difficulties,
and not become implicated by any one? Who
but him can always accomplish every thing
he undertakes, and still never give his enemies
an opportunity to trip him up on a dishon-
orable act? It is fashionable, I know, for his
opponents here in New-York to revile him; to
impute a great deal of "necromancy" to him,
to accuse him of "intrigue; and to understand
his management," but we don't think so easily
bad of him as we pretend after all, and we
often wished that "Heaven had made us
such a man." You must take care of Mat-
ty.

Major Hordynski.—After our paper was
printed and in circulation, last evening, we
had the pleasure of a personal interview with
Major Hordynski. We regret that any thing
contained in the communication, signed "S. T." should have caused him the least pain;
but we cheerfully bear witness to the noble
indignity with which he repels the insinua-
tion of our correspondent, that he seeks or de-
sires electomary assistance. He declares
himself willing to work at any employment,
however menial, rather than bring disgrace
upon his nation, by asking or receiving char-
ity.

Our correspondent desires us to say, that in
the allusion he made to Major Hordynski's pe-
cuniary circumstances, he was actuated by the
most friendly motives, and regrets that he
should have unintentionally wounded the feel-
ings of a high-minded man.

We publish, below, an address to the peo-
ple of the United States written by himself and
under his own signature. The reader will
perceive that it does not vary materially in its
facts from the statement of our correspondent
published yesterday; and it may be proper to
remark, as he has not mentioned some cir-
cumstances, detailed in the communication
S. T. that he confirmed in a second conver-
sation with us this morning the general accu-
racy of the statements.—*London Transcript*
To the People of the United States.

The deep admiration and affection, which
every Pole has always felt for your great na-
tion, makes it my duty to publish my reasons
for coming to this country. A Pole neither
has, nor can have, any thing secret to with-
hold in a land of freedom.
Living in Warsaw at the commencement of
the revolution as an officer in the Engineer
Corps, I was, from the first moment, on the
spot where my duty called me. On the for-
mation of new regiments I was placed as a
Captain in the Podlask Krakuski (light cav-
alry), from which regiment I was selected as
an Adjutant to the General Zaluski of the 2d
division. After the battle of Ostrovetz, Gen-
eral Gielgud was ordered to march into Li-
thuania, to assist the revolutionists. With him
were sent two squadrons of the Lanciers of Pe-
sen, to one of which I was then attached. A
short time after this I received the command
of a squadron of Lithuanian Lanciers, and in
Kurskany was advanced to my present rank
of Major. With this regiment I made that
unfortunate Lithuanian Campaign, the end of
which is so well known to the American pub-
lic. Surrounded and pressed on all sides by
an enemy vastly superior in numbers, with-
out ammunition, the cavalry nearly destruc-
ed, and thinking to find protection in Prussia,
and liberty to return once more to Poland, the
army crossed the Prussian frontiers on the 15th
July, in two divisions. In consequence of the
Cholera, we were obliged to hold a quarantine
of 21 days, in a very unpleasant situation near
Tilsit. At the expiration of that time, observ-
ing that no change was made, or apparently
contemplated, in our treatment or situation,
several of my comrades as well as myself, con-
cluded to make our escape, if possible, and
return to our country.

From the camp at Packemone (near Tilsit)
I escaped on the night of the 19th August,
disguised as a peasant, but was re-taken on
the frontiers two days after and carried to der
escort to Tilsit, and from thence sent to a
prison in Ragnitz, where I remained 14 days.
I was afterwards sent to the Fortress of Ples,
from which place I escaped in the vessel which
brought me here. In this manner have I re-
aped the open air in that nation, which every Pole
so much esteems and admires. It is not, how-
ever, the wish of any Pole to lead an useless
or idle life.
I have come to this country, not to live at
my ease while my country suffers, but to find
if possible, an opportunity of returning thither,
should she again call upon me. Should the
Almighty order it otherwise, then my only
wish is to serve this, or some other land in
the cause of Freedom. Jozef Hordynski.

As it regards our politics, we are in a sad
state, and I see no reason to suppose the re-
sult of our election next week will materially
vary from what it was last year. We have
enough Clay men and Anti-Masons, as I think,
to out-number the Jackson men, but we can-
not unite, and so your party must triumph.
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TO Rent for the St
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Apply to Mrs. Susan
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For
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DAY, the 30th, (S
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For
P. S. Have neg
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New Boot
The subscriber
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**MORNING COURIER
& NEW YORK ENQUIRER.**

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

In consequence of the other Daily Papers in New York, determining not to board vessels and receive their news on Sunday, the Courier & Enquirer have lately increased nearly \$4,000 in a separate News Establishment, to the support of which, which are about \$5,000 to their annual expenses. Vessels from Europe will be boarded at sea, long before they reach the harbor, and their news disseminated through the country with more than ordinary despatch. In incurring this heavy increase of expenditure, the Proprietors look for remuneration to all who feel an interest in the affairs of the Old World, and if they have properly estimated the popular feeling in relation to this matter, they will be efficiently sustained in the course they have adopted.

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

Daily papers sent out of the city, are not printed until 3 o'clock P. M., when all the news received by the morning mails, or by Foreign arrivals, are inserted in a Second Edition—so that the Daily Subscribers in the country, literally receive a Morning and Evening Paper combined; and this being the only paper collecting news on Sunday, it follows of course that the news by all foreign arrivals on that day, will be found in the columns of the Courier and Enquirer only.

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

TERMS.

Daily Paper \$10 per annum; 3 Months \$3.00. Semi-weekly Paper 4 per annum \$12.00. Advance. N. B. All Post-Masters who have no objection to act as our Agents, are requested to receive subscriptions and to remit the money at the risk of the Publishers, at the time of ordering the paper. It is expected that they will retain in their hands 10 per cent of the amount received, as a remuneration for their trouble.

BICKNELL'S REPORTER.

Counterfeit Detector and PRICE CURRENT.

THE first year of this publication having been concluded, the "Reporter" will hereafter be published weekly, as well as the monthly. We feel grateful to the public for the liberal patronage awarded us, (having now a more extensive circulation, than any other newspaper in the United States,) and shall render this journal valuable in all respects, not only to merchants, bankers, institutions, brokers, and keepers of hotels, but to the community in general. We have engaged the literary assistance of several gentlemen well known as writers, and have correspondents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States. We also receive weekly more than five hundred newspapers from different parts of the Union, so that whatever information may be circulated through the medium of the "Reporter," and the resources from whence it is derived, we can confidently state, may in all cases be relied upon as correct. Bank notes are being counterfeited in every direction; and on the arrival of every vessel from Europe, or the creation of every national excitement, the state of the market varies. Every person should therefore, be possessed of some certain guide by which all such information might be received by the earliest mails, and at such a rate as not to render its possession an exorbitant tax. Such a journal is exactly what we endeavor to render the "Reporter," in an effort to accomplish which, neither pains nor expense will at any time be spared on the part of the publisher. Every number will contain a carefully corrected Bank Note List, List of Broken Banks, Prices Current, Prices of Gold, Prices of Bank and Insurance Stock, and a description of all counterfeit and altered Notes in circulation throughout the United States, and all such information as is likely to throw light upon the subjects embraced in the design of this journal. The latest foreign news together with much original and well selected matter, will also be found in the columns of the "Reporter."

The terms of the weekly publication are \$3 per annum—the semi-monthly \$2—single copies 12 cents. Address, ROBERT T. BICKNELL, Exchange Broker, No. 119, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Nov. 15

JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE
WHIG OFFICE:
SUCH AS
HAND BILLS,
POSTING BILLS,
CIRCULAR LETTERS,
FAMPHLETS,
VISITING AND OTHER CARDS,
MAGISTRATES, and all other BLANKS.
ELECTION TICKETS, &c. &c.

EASTON PACKET.

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

The Schooner ARIEL, which he intends running as a regular packet from this place to Baltimore. The ARIEL will leave Easton Point every Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, A. M. returning will leave Baltimore on every Saturday morning at the same hour. The Ariel is now in complete order for the reception of freights and passengers, and can go to and from Baltimore as quick as any sail boat that sails our bay; as I have been employed for the last six years in the packing business from this place, I flatter myself that it will be in my power to give general satisfaction to all freighters that may entrust their freights to me. The schooner Ariel will be commanded by Capt. Thomas P. Towne, who is well known for his industry and sobriety, and with whom I have no doubt the public will be pleased. All orders given to the subscriber, or left at Doctor Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store in Easton, will be faithfully attended to, by
The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENNY.

CASH.

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

from ten to twenty years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centerville, will most immediately be attended to.
THOS. W. OVERLEY.

UNION TAVERN

EASTON, MARYLAND.
1831

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from Cambridge, Dorchester county, where he has been engaged for near twelve years in keeping a public house, and has the gratifying assurance of his friends and customers in that place, as well as the public, that he has removed to Easton, where he has taken that large and commodious house in Easton, Talbot county, so well known as the Union Tavern, on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few steps of the Court House, and immediately adjoining the office of the Hon. John Leeds Kerr, and nearly opposite to that of the Hon. Willam Hayward, Junr.

He is still further gratified in assuring the public that he has many advantages that he never before had, viz: A much more splendid house, and a market equal to any for a like population, in the world, and with his knowledge of his business, and a disposition to please, he flatters himself he shall receive a liberal share of the patronage of the public. Private parties can always be accommodated, and every exertion will be made to make all comfortable that give him a call.
The public's obedient and humble servant,
WILLIAM C. RIDGWAY.

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

The Star and Gazette, Easton; Village Herald, Princes Anne; Messenger, Snow Hill; Times, Centerville; American, Baltimore; and Caroline Intelligencer, Denton, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars and forward their bills to the subscriber
march 23 W. C. R.

INTELLIGENCE & AGENCY OFFICE.

No 48 Baltimore street, Baltimore. THE SUBSCRIBER can at all times obtain the highest prices for SLAVES without being sent out of the State—Also, those for term of years, such as house servants of good character, can find ready sale. Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to—charges moderate.
JOHN BUSK.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery county, on the 11th day of September 1831, as a runaway, a negro, girl, about 25 years of age, five feet seven inches high. Her clothing consisted of a striped cotton frock, bonnet, shoes and stockings. She was committed under the name of
SARAH
and says she belongs to Mr. Jno W. Baker, of Georgetown, D. C. The owner of the above described girl is requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.
WM. O'NEALE, Jr. Sh. T. of Montgomery County, Md.
Oct. 18

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery county, on the 10th day of September, 1831, as a runaway, a black man, about 31 years of age, five feet 9 and a half inches high; very black. His clothing, when committed, was a striped coat and pantaloons, palm leaf hat, and wears rings in his ears. He was committed under the name of
ISAAC CARINGTON, and says he was born free, and served a term of years at the baking business, with a Mr. Winston, of Richmond, Va. The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come prepared to release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
WM. O'NEALE, Jr. Sh. T. of Montgomery County, Md.
Oct. 18

NOTICE.

he is about 50 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, has lost the use of his left knee, occasioned by the white fever. His clothing was a striped coat and corruoy pantaloons—hat and shoes. He says he was liberated by Samuel Owens of Baltimore county. The owner of the above described man is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
WM. O'NEALE, Jr. Sh. T. of Montgomery County, Md.

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WM. O'NEALE, Jr. Sh. T. of Montgomery County, Md.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
October 12, 1831.

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

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

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

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

With a view to assist in giving that information, a precise and explicit character, the following queries were prepared. It is not intended, however, to confine it to the points presented to them, or to the form of communication which they may seem to indicate. On the contrary, the Department will be happy to receive any information in such manner as the writer may be pleased to employ.

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

INTERROGATORIES IN RELATION TO THE BURSTING OF STEAM BOILERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN MECONEKIN.
Easton, nov 1

To Rent for the ensuing Year,

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

ALSO the dwelling house now occupied by Mr. Lucas, adjoining the brick house formerly occupied by James Cockayne. The House is in good order and has a large garden &c. attached to it. To a good tenant the above property will be rented on very accommodating terms.
Apply to
THOS. S. COOK.
Easton, Oct. 4

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber having just returned from Baltimore, with a handsome supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES, of all descriptions, most respectfully invites his friends, and the public generally, to give him a call, and assures them that he will sell on the most pleasing terms for "CASH." He has also a quantity of men's and boys' **CAPS,** of different descriptions, together with a variety of **PATTERNS OF DOMESTIC CARPETING,** AND A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF **TRUNKS.**

All of which will be sold at reduced prices. The Public's Obedt Servant
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton Oct. 4

SPROUD NOTICE.

I am again under the necessity of calling the attention of those who stand indebted to me, and regret they paid no respect to my first notice, I therefore, have lengthened out the credit to the first day of October next and inform all those who are found delinquent on that day that their accounts will be placed in an officer's hands for collection without respect to persons.
JOHN G. STEVENS.
Sept. 20

Sheriff's notice.

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

An Overseer Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to proceed, for the next year, an overseer, who possesses all the requisite qualifications for the management of a very large Farm. To such a person liberal wages will be given. He also offers for rent with or without a suitable number of labourers, his plantation at Shoal Creek; and the place commonly called Little Horn's Point.
J. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal Creek, Nov. 1

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to my custody as a runaway, on the 27th day of October last, a Black BOY calling himself Joshua Harris, and now calls himself Joseph Harris—about 15 years of age, five feet high. Says he belongs to Joshua Rollings of Anne Arundel county. Had on when committed, a pair of corded pantaloons, blue round about, low linen shirt, old wool hat, and has a scar in the forehead he says was occasioned by the kick from a horse. Unless said negro is released, he will be disposed of according to law, for prison fees.
JOSHUA GUYTON.
Sheriff of Harford County.
Nov. 8

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Montgomery county, on the 23d day of September, 1831, as a runaway, a black man,
ANTHONY MORRY.
He is about 30 years of age, five feet 10 inches high—has some few black marks on his face—His clothing were cloth roundabout and corded pantaloons—hat and shoes. He says he was born free and served a term of years with Mr. Winston, of Richmond, Va. The owner of the above described man is requested to come forward prepared to release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
WM. O'NEALE, Jr. Sh. T. of Montgomery county, Md.
oct 18—Oct. 25 4w \$125

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL

of Baltimore County on the first day of November 1831, by Joshua Trimble, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for Baltimore County, as a runaway, a Colored Woman who calls herself MARY ANNE PAYNE, says she is free and that Charles Scott, Esq. and Mr. Nelson Steel, Silversmith, living in Alexandria, D. C., both know her to be free, and her papers are recorded in Alexandria, which she says Mr. Edmund B. Lee is acquainted with. Said colored woman is 5 feet 3 inches high, 24 years of age, has a scar on the back of her right hand. Had on when committed a black frock; her hair tied with a domestic handkerchief, old shoes and stockings. The owner of the above described negro woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.
DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore County Jail.
nov 10—nov 23 Sw

CLARK'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, Sept. 28, 1831.

REPORT of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 8, for 1831.

No. 14085 (odd No.) the capital prize of \$6000	2000
4585 do	1000
5505 do	500
5479 do	500
6181 do	500
9299 do	200
15509 "6482	100
13606 "779	
8853 "18334 "14092	50
"19563 "164	

With 10 prizes of \$30, 20 of 10, 100 of \$5, 150 of 3 and 10,000 of \$2, each.
No. 4085 an odd number, having drawn the capital prize, agreeably to the scheme, therefore all the odd numbers, being those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9, are each entitled to \$2, in addition to whatever prize they may have drawn besides.
All marked thus * sold at Clark's.
One quarter of the \$6000 on hand at Clark's.

MARYLAND STATE Lottery

No. 9, for 1831.—Will be drawn in Baltimore on WEDNESDAY, 30th Nov. on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, by which the purchaser of two or more chances, must draw, gross, at least one half of the sum invested.

Highest Prize, \$6000.
SCHEME:
1 prize of \$6000 is \$6000
1 " " 2000 " 2000
1 " " 1000 " 1000
1 " " 500 " 500
1 " " 300 " 300
1 " " 200 " 200
4 " " 100 " 400
4 " " 50 " 200
10 " " 20 " 200
50 " " 10 " 500
100 " " 5 " 450
150 " " 3 " 450
10,000 " " 2 " 20,000
Half Tickets one dollar—Quarters 50 cts.

To be had at **CLARK'S** Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles-sts.

Where the highest Prizes in the State Lotteries have been often sold, than at any other office.

*Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to
JOHN CLARK,
Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

Nor. 1
Department of State, }
Patent Office, Oct 24, 1831.

APPLICANTS for Patents are hereby notified, that in future, no Patent for any Machine, or improvement therein, will be issued, until a good model thereof be furnished to this Office.

By order of the Secretary of State,
JOHN D. CRAIG, Superintendent.

Fifth Census.

Department of State, }
Washington, 25th Oct 1831.

THE Accounts of the Marshal of the United States, in relation to the Fifth Census, being in a course of final settlement, all persons who have been employed by the Marshal in that service, are requested to give information to this Department of the amount received by them and that which remains due from the several Marshals, by whom they were respectively employed.

NOTICE.

HAVING sold out my entire stock of Goods to Mr. Samuel Mackey, and declined the Mercantile Business, those who are indebted to me on book, are requested to call at an early period and settle their accounts, as I am determined to bring my business to a close. I hope no further notice will be wanting.
JOHN W. JENKINS.
Oct. 25.

Lewis F. Scott's!!

Intelligence, Agency and Collectors OFFICE NO. 2, WEST PAYETTE Street. **BASEMENT STORY OF BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL**
the old and well known stand.
THE Subscriber can at all times obtain the highest price for slaves for a term of years or for life, without being sent out of the State.
Clerks, Book keepers, Bar keepers, Waiters, Ostlers, Teachers, Agents, Cooks, Chambermaids, Wet and Dry Nurses, &c. wanted daily at this office. Strangers visiting this City would do well to call at this office.
Information given, received, forwarded far or near, money borrowed and loaned on real estate, land, houses, lots, farms, for sale at this office.
Information given of this office on any business, out standing debts collected at this office. Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Charges moderate.
sept 6 **LEWIS F. SCOTT.**

New Fall & Winter GOODS.

KENNARD AND LOVEDAY has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store House opposite the Eastern Hotel, a full and extensive assortment of GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching seasons, viz:
Coarse and fine Cloths, Cassimeres, AND CASSINETTS, BLANKETS, Flannels & Baizes, &c.
together with a general assortment of British & French fancy & staple dry **GOODS.**
Hardware and Cutlery **GROCERIES, LIQUORS,** China, Glass & Queens Ware, Wood, Stone, Earthen &c. &c.
all of which they offer on favorable terms to their customers and the public generally. Wool, Feather, Meal, Linsey and Kersay &c. taken in exchange.
Oct. 11

CLARK'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, Sept. 28, 1831.

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