

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.-No. 1.

EASTON, MD.-TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1832.

WHOLE No. 209.

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.

**PORT WINE, & C.**  
THE subscribers have just received from  
Philadelphia

**A SUPPLY OF  
GENUINE PORT WINE**  
which they can recommend. Also, some su-  
perior **OLD L. P. MADEIRA**, and other  
**WINE**;

**WHITE SUGAR**, for preserving, &c.  
W. H. & P. GROOMER.  
aug 31 cow3w  
N. B. They keep constantly on hand a sup-  
ply of fresh family Flour of the most approved  
brands.

**Brilliant Schemes.**  
AN INDEPENDENCE for a trifle, and  
a Fortune for less can be obtained, by direct-  
ing orders for tickets or shares in either of  
the following splendid schemes to  
**J. CLARK,**

**Lottery Vender, Baltimore.**  
The tickets which he will send being the  
original ones, the money can be had for the  
prizes any where.

**NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED, No.**  
33, to be drawn September 19th.

**HIGH PRIZES.**  
1 prize of \$40,000 10 prizes of \$1000  
1 10,000 10 800  
1 6,000 10 600  
1 4,104 10 500  
1 3,000 10 400  
1 2,000 20 200  
&c. &c.

Tickets \$10, shares in proportion.  
(Please to continue to copy the above until  
further ordered—dropping each Lottery as its  
time for drawing expires.)  
aug 38

**LIBERAL PREMIUMS.**

THE publisher of the Casket, a monthly  
periodical of Literature and Arts, pub-  
lished in Philadelphia, with the view of in-  
creasing the circulation of the new volume of  
that work, to be commenced on the first of  
January, 1833, and at the same time to aid  
the cause of American Literature, offers the  
following premiums for original compositions:

One hundred dollars for the best original  
tale, founded on scenes connected with Amer-  
ican history.  
Thirty dollars for the best original essay,  
on any subject within the scope of moral philoso-  
phy and science.

Twenty-five dollars for the best original po-  
em, not exceeding seventy lines, the subject  
left to the discretion of the writer.

The articles forwarded in competition will  
be submitted for decision to the perusal of five  
respectable gentlemen of this city. Competi-  
tors will forward their communications post  
paid, to Samuel C. Atkinson, Fr. Philadel-  
phia.  
aug. 14

**NOTICE.**

The Assessors appointed under the law of  
the last session of the Legislature, to assess  
and value all the real and personal property  
of Talbot county, having completed their As-  
sessment and made return thereof to the Com-  
missioners for Talbot county. Notice is here-  
by given that the books and returns of said  
assessment and valuation will be opened by  
the Commissioners on Tuesday the 31st inst.  
also on Thursday and Saturday of the same  
week, and on the same days of the next suc-  
ceeding week, for the purpose of giving to all  
persons interested and wishing to make any  
alteration in their assessment, an opportunity  
of inspecting them, and the said days are ap-  
pointed by the commissioners, to hear and  
determine any appeals therefrom and to make  
such alteration therein as may seem just and  
equitable. They further give notice that they  
will on Tuesday the 29th of August appoint a  
Collector of the Tax for Talbot county.  
By order of the Commissioners.  
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.

July 31

**PROPOSALS**

For publishing, in the town of Easton, Md.  
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER  
TO BE ENTITLED

**The Farmers' & Mechanics' Jour-  
nal, and Temperance Herald.**

By JOHN D. GREEN.

It is the design of the publisher of this Jour-  
nal to make it useful and interesting to Farm-  
ers and Mechanics, and to aid and assist in  
the great cause of Temperance, so happily  
begun in these United States.  
All political matter and religious controver-  
sies, will be excluded.

The Journal and Herald will be printed on  
a fine super-royal sheet, and good type, at  
two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per annum,  
payable half yearly in advance.  
Editors of papers on the Eastern Shore, will  
confer an obligation, which will be gladly re-  
ciprocated, by giving this a few insertions.  
aug 7

**TO RENT,**

For the ensuing year, and possession given  
in November next, that well known BRICK  
HOUSE and LOT in the town of St. Michaels,  
at present occupied by James  
W. Harrison. The above property is  
one of the best stands in St. Michaels for a  
Store and Tavern. Persons wishing to rent  
will please come and view the premises im-  
mediately.  
WRIGHTSON JONES.  
aug 21. 3w

**JOHN MANROSS,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**

And general agent, for collecting debts, con-  
veyancing, &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills,  
Insolvent Papers, Chancery Proceedings, &c.  
prepared at short notice.  
Denton, Caroline county, ?  
March 30, 1832 3m

## NEW FASHIONS, NEW FANCY GOODS and MILLINERY.

MISS BROWN has just received from  
New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the  
latest Summer Fashions; together with a very  
good assortment of

Fancy articles and Millinery,  
which she is prepared to make up in the best  
style.

**MANTUA-MAKING.**

July 3

**JAMES'S FAMILY MONITOR,** or Help  
to Domestic Happiness—being the sub-  
stance of a course of sermons on the Epistle  
to the Ephesians—by the Rev. John Angel  
James. For sale at this office.

July 24

**LOOK HERE.**

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

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

The public's humble servant,  
**J. M. FAULKNER, Shfr.**

aug 28

**NOTICE.**

THE undersigned, Commissioners appointed  
by Caroline county Court, to divide or  
otherwise value the Lands and Real Estate of  
William Dillin, late of the county aforesaid,  
deceased, will meet on the lands mentioned in  
said commission, on Thursday 27th of Sep-  
tember next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will  
then and there proceed in the execution of said  
commission. All persons interested are here-  
by notified to attend.

**R. T. KEENE  
JOHN RUMBOLD  
WM. ORRELL  
JAS. B. RUMBOLD  
JESSE HUBBARD.** Commis-  
sioners.

Aug 1-21 5w

**ADDRESS**

**TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONGRES-**

**SIONAL DISTRICT OF CHARLES-**

**TON.**

**FELLOW CITIZENS:**

In consequence of the near approach of the  
period when the payment of the public debt  
was anticipated, it was naturally expected and  
desired, that the late Congress, before its ad-  
journment, would revise and so modify the  
tariff act of 1828, as to reduce considerably  
the amount of the revenue which it provided  
for, and also the rate of the duties which  
were levied under it, upon the importation of  
protected articles. As early as January,  
1832, two resolutions of the house of repre-  
sentatives directed the secretary of the treas-  
ury "to collect information as to certain man-  
ufactures in the United States, and to com-  
municate the same to the house, with such  
suggestions as he might think useful, with  
view to the adjustment of the tariff, and with  
such a tariff of duties on imports, as might, in  
his opinion, be best adapted to the advance-  
ment of the public interest." In the report  
made by the Secretary of the treasury in com-  
pliance with these resolutions, he remarked,  
that the impost system of the United States  
had been for many years, incidentally, but so  
intimately connected with the growth and pro-  
tection of American capital and labour, as to  
have raised up great national interest indis-  
pensable to the prosperity of the country,  
and which cannot be lost sight of, in any new  
adjustment of the system. In the circum-  
stances which require, at present, a general  
reduction of the revenue, it is not deemed prac-  
ticable to preserve, for any length of time, the  
degree of protection hitherto afforded to these  
interests which have grown up under the past  
legislation. The state of public feeling through-  
out an important portion of the country, which  
with greater or less intensity, calls for a revision  
of the existing tariff, is not to be disguised.  
Both patriotism and wisdom dictate that this  
sentiment should be respected, and as far as  
may be compatible with the common welfare,  
that it be satisfied, not from any unworthy mo-  
tive, but under that obligation of duty which  
requires that all be regarded with an equal  
eye: that all be borne upon with an equal  
hand; and under that no less solemn obliga-  
tion, to preserve by any reasonable conces-  
sions, our inestimable Union." In the spirit  
of these sentiments, which redound so much  
to the credit of the head and heart of the se-  
cretary, he prepared a bill for congress, which  
with some alterations, would, in my judgment,  
have been peculiarly adapted to meet the ex-  
igencies of the times. This bill was referred  
to the committee on manufactures of the house  
of representatives, who professed to make it  
the basis of a bill reported by them, which  
after having received various amendments,  
became a law on the 14th of July, 1832.

For the vote which was given by me upon  
the first passage of this bill, all the news-  
papers, throughout the State, which are at-  
tached to the doctrine of nullification, have charged  
me with having sacrificed the interests of  
my constituents, and with having acted, incon-  
sistently, with opinions which I had previous-  
ly expressed. Anxious that my fellow-citi-  
zens, whether they be my political friends or  
foes, should be in possession of the motives of  
political conduct, in order that they may be  
enabled to determine whether I merit their  
confidence, or have justly exposed myself to  
their censure, I will submit to them the rea-  
sons that governed me upon the subject under  
consideration. The provisions of the tariff  
act of 1828, are by no means, such as I de-  
sired them to have been, but when they were  
under discussion before congress, the problem  
for the solution of the members of that body,  
was not, in ordinary circumstances, what a  
tariff act ought to be, nor in what manner it  
should be drawn, so as to satisfy the manufac-

turers of the North, or the agriculturalists of  
the South. The exclusive friends of protec-  
tion, on the one hand, or of free trade on the  
other—but whether any middle course could  
be devised, which would reconcile conflicting  
prejudices and interests—allay the fury raging  
in the bosoms of the two great tariff parties  
into which the people were divided, and pre-  
vent that collision between them, which might,  
not only disturb the harmony, but endanger  
the existence of the Union.

The difficulty of effecting this arrangement,  
was probably greater than any which had ever  
been presented to the deliberations of Con-  
gress, since the adoption of the Federal Con-  
stitution. Whilst a large majority of the  
people regard a protective tariff to be author-  
ized by the constitution, a majority of them  
have arrived at a diametrically opposite con-  
clusion. If all those who were hostile to a  
protective tariff, pronounced it to be unconsti-  
tutional, and all those who were in favor of it,  
pronounced it to be constitutional, it might  
naturally be presumed that these discordant  
inferences resulted from sectional prejudices or  
individual interests. But such is not the  
relative condition of the contending parties.—  
The advocates of protection are unanimous  
on their side of the question, whereas, its ad-  
versaries differ among themselves. Many of  
the most intelligent delegates to the Free  
Trade Convention, which met in Philadelphia  
in September last, expressed their conviction  
of the legitimate power of congress to pass  
protective tariff acts, though they condemned  
their principles, as fraught with evil and in-  
justice, and the same opinions were avowed  
by Mr. Gallatin, the author of a memorial  
from that convention, in which the injurious  
consequences of legislative interference with  
the capital and labor of individuals are demon-  
strated with an ability and clearness, which  
have not been equalled by any production which  
has issued from the American press. The  
majority of the people not only think that  
protective duties are constitutional, but they are  
as confident, that they are essential to the ad-  
vancement of the general weal, and in support  
of their views, they rely upon the numerous  
protective tariff acts which have been passed,  
and upon the approbation of them by every  
president of the United States. The minority  
are as thoroughly convinced, that a protective  
tariff impairs the property of the great mass  
of the community, and subjects them to a  
heavy taxation for the benefit of the compara-  
tively few. When the people thus differ upon  
a subject, in which their interests are deeply  
involved—when those interests are believed to  
be fostered or depressed by legislation, ac-  
cording to geographical positions, it must be  
obvious that congress could pass no act mod-  
ifying protection, as to give complete and gen-  
eral satisfaction. The only course, therefore,  
which the late congress could adopt, to calm  
the public excitement, and to arrest the peril-  
ous march of deep and bitter discontent, was  
to propose a law upon the basis of mutual  
concession and compromise. Upon this basis  
the act of July 1832, was founded, by which  
the conditions of concession and compromise  
were understood to be, that the advocates of  
restriction consent to a considerable  
reduction in the rate of protective duties; and  
in the amount of revenue to be collected from  
imports, and that some changes should be  
made in those parts of the system where the  
pressure was peculiarly obnoxious. The ultra-  
restrictionists, and the partisans of nullifica-  
tion did not subscribe to these terms. The  
former being averse to any diminution of the  
protective duties—the latter repudiating every  
species of compromise which did not in-  
clude the abandonment of the principle of pro-  
tection. These ultraists, however, were a  
minority. The majority acquiesced in the  
compromise which has been mentioned; but  
where the real or the supposed interests of the  
parties were so various, it was vain to expect,  
that any compromise could be so executed as  
to be exempt from mutual objections. An ap-  
proximation towards that which each of them  
desired, was as much as could have been rea-  
sonably calculated upon, in the passage of the  
first tariff act which had been introduced, dur-  
ing so many years, with the declared inten-  
tion of reducing the rate of protection. The  
approximation, it seemed to me, was effected  
by the act of 1832, inasmuch as by it the min-  
imums upon woollens were repealed, and the  
aggregate of the revenue and the amount of  
the protective duties considerably diminished.

Being satisfied, that this act was, incompar-  
atively better than that of 1828, I accordingly  
voted for it. Upon what ground, I can even  
plausibly, be charged with impolicy or incon-  
sistency, for thus voting, I am unable to dis-  
cover. It is true that I have always expressed  
myself adverse to the constitutionality and  
the expediency of a protective tariff, but what  
ever may be my opinion and the opinions of  
the larger portion of the citizens of the south,  
I am compelled to admit that the constitu-  
tionality of a protective tariff, is not only a  
debatable question, upon which wise and  
honest men may and do disagree, but that the  
weight of numbers and of great names pre-  
ponderates in favor of those who maintain its  
constitutionality. Under these circumstances,  
when I reflected, that the act of 1832 dimi-  
nished the existing duties, repealed the min-  
imums upon woollens, (among the most odious  
devices of a most odious law,) and lightened  
generally, the burthen of taxation, I felt my-  
self not merely justified, but imperiously re-  
quired to facilitate its passage, by every  
means in my power. Had I supported a bill  
which augmented the protective duties which  
extended the public burthen, the impolicy and  
the inconsistency of my conduct might well  
have been noticed as meriting the severest an-  
imadversion.

It has also been alleged against me, that I  
gave my sanction to a law which recognized  
"the protective system as the settled policy of  
the country." Upon what authority this al-  
legation is made, I am ignorant. It is not sus-  
tained by any words which I have uttered, or  
by any inference to be drawn from either. If  
it is to be inferred from the fact, that the re-  
strictionists, in the compromise which they  
declared themselves willing to enter into, did  
not agree to abandon protection, which they  
claimed as a right, it is admitted that they did  
not. Nothing has been passed, had this aban-  
donment have been demanded as one of its con-  
ditions. The basis upon which the law was  
passed, was that of mutual concession and con-  
cession. Now where one  
side surrenders the very ground which is in  
dispute, there may be victory or defeat, but  
mutual compromise and concession are terms,  
utterly inapplicable to such a position of the  
parties. If by the allegation, the meaning is  
intended to be conveyed, that Messrs. Blair  
and Mitchell and myself, who voted for the

act of 1832, in any mode or manner, recog-  
nized "the protective system as the settled  
policy of the country," it will be sufficient to  
deny the imputation, and to ask for the proof.  
But neither the conduct of those of my col-  
leagues whom I have named, nor of myself,  
is susceptible of an ambiguous interpretation.  
Upon the floor of the house of representatives,  
I repeated, what I had often stated, both there  
and elsewhere, that, in my opinion, a protective  
tariff was unconstitutional, unequal and op-  
pressive: I called upon the friends of Free  
Trade—not to acknowledge the constitutionality  
or the policy of a protective tariff—not to  
yield any principle or to sacrifice any inter-  
est—but to forbear from insisting upon the  
sudden abandonment of a system, which would  
be aided with the ruin of millions—to endea-  
vor to obtain an amelioration of their oppres-  
sions, by compromise with their opponents,  
and to postpone all efforts for its repeal, to a  
future and more auspicious period. Gen-  
Blair so far from conceiving that his vote was  
a recognition "of the settled policy and of a  
settled system," declared, that he "did not  
vote for the bill as a compromise of the sub-  
ject, or as a quietus of the complaints of the  
South, but on the principle of reduction;" and  
Mr. Mitchell, who spoke at length against the  
bill, gave to it his support, for reasons similar  
to those which had been assigned by Gen-  
Blair. Had my conduct in relation to this  
bill been the reverse of what it was, had I  
voted against it, and had this vote been cited,  
as evidence that I had been inconsistent, and  
treacherous to my duty, I should have felt  
that I was incompetent to defend myself  
against these grave accusations. I might have  
urged, as a subterfuge, that I would not suf-  
fer my name to be enrolled in favor of any  
protective tariff; but would I not have been  
confounded and silenced by the reply, that if  
the law which I refused to vote for, had been  
rejected, a law more grievous, and which con-  
tained protective duties more onerous, would  
be in force; and that by declining to exert my  
self to accomplish the passage of the act of  
1832, I virtually contributed to rivet upon my  
fellow citizens the greater oppression of the  
act of 1828. The compromise which I recom-  
mended, was manifested by the passage of  
the act of 1832, inasmuch as it was intended,  
and was declared to be intended, to  
meet the existing crisis, which, in the appre-  
hension of many wise and patriotic men,  
threatened the destruction of the Union. To  
avert this deep and dire calamity, an imme-  
diate remedy was necessary—that remedy could  
not be administered without the co-operation  
of the friends and the adversaries of protection:  
that co-operation, to the extent which was  
mentioned, was obtained: it was uncon-  
tested by any compact, expressed or implied,  
as to "the settled policy of the country," or as to  
the true construction of the powers "to lay and  
collect taxes or to regulate commerce."

That the protective principle is contained  
in the act of 1832, is undeniable; it was also  
contained in the bill which was reported by  
Mr. McDuffie, as the chairman of the  
committee of ways and means; for in  
that bill duties of 25 per cent ad valorem,  
for prescribed periods, were to be levied upon  
the protected articles of iron, salt, sugar, cot-  
ton bagging, woollens, &c. afterwards the duty  
was to be gradually reduced to 12 1/2 per cen-  
tum, ad valorem; which, under that bill, was  
intended to be the rate of duty which was  
necessarily to be maintained. The constitutionality  
of the protective system was as plainly admit-  
ted, by legislating for the continuance of some  
protected items, during a single year, as by  
legislating for all of them, without any limita-  
tion as to time. Although the principle of  
protection has never been abandoned by any  
congress, although it is embraced within the  
provision of the act of 1832, I have, yet, never  
supposed myself less at liberty than, former-  
ly, to use all my exertions to erase it from  
our statute book, and I derive no little con-  
fidence in the repeal of protective tariffs, from  
the fact, that a diminution of the power of  
those who have hitherto, been regarded to be  
the veteran and uncompromising supporters  
of protection, was manifested by the passage  
of the act of July last, in spite of their op-  
posing and strenuous opposition to it, aided  
by the co-operation of several of those who  
term themselves the friends of free trade, a-  
mong whom were included, both of our sena-  
tors and six of our representatives. These  
senators and representatives might have been  
able to reconcile their conduct with what they  
conceived to be policy and duty. I could not  
imitate their example, nor shall I be prevailed  
upon to think that I ought to have done so,  
until I shall be persuaded that the burthen of  
protective duties is increased by reducing  
their rate and amount;—and that where the  
choice is submitted to a representative of sub-  
jecting his constituents to a greater or a lesser  
evil, he ought to prefer inflicting upon them  
the greater.

Ameliorations in the existing tariff had  
been achieved by the act of 1832. When  
that change shall take place in congress,  
which will be produced by the election of new  
members, according to the apportionment bill  
of the last session, there is every reason to ex-  
pect that still further advances will be made  
towards the fulfillment of what is desired by  
the friends of unrestricted industry. In the  
interim, what has been done, cannot impede,  
but will rather accelerate the progress of im-  
provement, by liberal legislation. Were I called  
upon to state what I firmly believe to be the  
cause of the tariff system which now convul-  
ses our state, I should, conscientiously reply,  
that it is to be attributed to the act of the 27th  
of April, 1816, the passage of which was so  
strenuously advocated by three fourths of the  
delegation from South Carolina; they insisted  
upon "the necessity of affording protection  
to manufactures, to put them beyond the  
reach of contingency from foreign competi-  
tion." The restrictive measures of the gov-  
ernment before the late war with Great Brit-  
ain, and the interruption to our commerce,  
during that war, had virtually protected do-  
mestic manufactures; but when the act of Ap-  
ril, 1816, was passed, the duties which were  
intended for protection, were gener-  
ally so light as almost to have escaped ob-  
servation. In April, 1816, the principle of  
protection was openly avowed, and enforced  
in many instances, by correspondent duties.—  
Then was invented the mischievous and delu-  
sive contrivance of the minimums, which was  
first applied to that fabric, the raw material  
of which constitutes the great staple of the  
South. It is true that a provision was inserted,  
that the rates of duty upon manufactures  
of cotton and wool should be reduced within  
three years; but these were the only restric-  
tions in that act. Its protective character  
in other respects, was preserved. The minimum  
upon cottons, was preserved. The minimum  
of the East India were driven from our mar-  
ket, was to be retained at 30 cents instead of

25 cents, without the annexation of any limi-  
tation as to time. High duties upon other  
commodities were imposed, without any res-  
triction; and among them the duty upon  
salt, which is now ten cents the bushel,  
was fixed at 20 cents, and the duty upon  
brown sugar, which under the act of 1832,  
will be 24 cents the pound, was fixed at 3  
cents the pound. From the era of the pas-  
sage of the act of April, 1816, the transfer of  
its natural channels, into investments in those  
employments of labor which were stimulated  
by legislative protection. These investments  
have been made upon so extensive a scale,  
that a withdrawal of them cannot be attempt-  
ed, otherwise than slowly and gradually, with-  
out the inevitable ruin of millions of our fellow  
citizens, a large proportion of whom were  
originally, as hostile to a protective tariff, as  
are now the inhabitants of our state. The  
sin or the error of having aided in the passage  
of the act of 1816, cannot be imputed to me.  
I am neither responsible for that law, nor for  
the calamities of which it has been the bane-  
ful source. I have never given my assent  
to it. I have always resisted, and I shall  
continue to resist them, by all the means in  
my power, which are consistent with the ob-  
ligations of honesty, a respect for the letter  
and the spirit of the federal compact, and the  
preservation of the integrity of the Union.

Since the date of my letter to a committee  
of the state rights and union party, I have  
received from the register of the treasury, a  
statement exhibiting the amount of duties  
collected at the present rates, compared with  
the duties as modified by the act of 14th July,  
1832, predicated upon imports during the  
year ending 30th Sept. 1830, which I have  
left with the editor of the Southern Patriot.—  
Upon the assumption, that the dutiable arti-  
cles will be the same in quality and price, af-  
ter the 3d of March next, as they were in the  
year 1830, this statement shows that under  
the tariff act of July, 1832, there will be a  
reduction of \$1,869,056\* from the amount of  
duties on protected articles, and of \$5,187,078  
from the amount of revenue to be derived from  
the customs.

Notwithstanding these deductions from the  
revenue, and from the duties on protected  
articles, it is asserted in an address "to the  
people of South Carolina," from our senators  
and six of our representatives, that the bur-  
thens imposed upon the Southern States, will  
be greater by the act of July, 1832, than they  
are by the existing tariff. As this assertion  
may make an injurious impression upon the  
public mind, I will transcribe that part of "the  
address" which is intended to establish it, and  
briefly annex such remarks as may prevent  
the errors which it is calculated to dissemi-  
nate. According to certain passages in "the  
address,"—"The burthen of the protecting  
duties are decidedly increased, estimating the  
cash duties and diminished credits; and they  
now actually stand at an average of more than  
50 per cent; while the duties on the unpro-  
tected articles, which upon principles of equality  
and justice should sustain the principal part  
of the burthen of taxation, are with a few in-  
considerable exceptions, entirely repealed.—  
Upon those manufactures which are received  
in exchange for the staple productions of the  
Southern States, the aggregate increase of the  
burthen of taxation, beyond what they were  
under the tariff of 1828, is believed to be up-  
wards of \$1,000,000, while the reduction or  
repeal of duties on those imports which are  
received in exchange for the production of  
the tariff States, amounts to about \$4,000,-  
000. While, therefore, the aggregate bur-  
thens of taxation are diminished \$4,000,000  
by this bill, the positive burthen of the South-  
ern States are not diminished at all, and their  
relative burthen are very greatly increased."

It has already been noticed, that the tariff  
act of 1832, as compared with that which is  
now in force, reduces the duties upon protec-  
ted articles by the amount of \$1,869,056. If,  
notwithstanding this reduction, the protective  
duties are increased, this increase must be oc-  
casioned by "estimating the cash duties and  
diminished credits." Now, the cash duties are  
confined to the importations on woollens, and  
their amount would be equal to 4 per cent  
in the rate of duty, upon woollens not costing  
more than 35 cents the square yard, upon  
which the duty is 5 per cent, and on woollens  
costing more than 35 cents the square yard  
(of which the value of between 2 and 3 mil-  
lions are imported) it is 24 per cent, increase  
in the rate of duty, such cloth being subject to  
a duty of 50 per cent on the rest of our im-  
portations, "the diminished credits are equal  
to an increase of a fraction less than 3 per  
cent." The averaged rate of duty on all im-  
portations, excepting woollens being about 25  
per cent.

Upon the protected articles of molasses  
and salt, there was a reduction of the duties  
by the acts of 1830, amounting to \$956,121,  
which added to \$1,869,056, makes the whole  
reduction since the act of 1828, to be \$2,825,  
177.

The value imported in 1830, of protected  
articles amounted to \$29,120,620

Consisting of wool, woollens,  
cottons, wood, and manufactures  
of glass, ware, iron and steel,  
and manufactures of do. clothing  
ready made, hats, carpeting, sail  
duck, cotton bagging, molasses,  
brown sugar, indigo, cordage and  
twine, hemp, salt, coal, window  
glass, leather, and manufactures  
of do. oil cloths, janned, plated,  
gilt, pewter, brass and leaden ware  
—duty on the above articles un-  
der the existing tariff 12,831,772  
Duty under the tariff of July, 1832, 10,965,716

Reduction on protected articles \$1,869,056  
On a close calculation, omitting the 10 and  
20 per cent. addition to the value on goods  
paying ad valorem duties, the following is the  
difference arising from the alteration of the  
pound sterling, and the cash duties, with short-  
ened credits.

The reduction on protected arti-  
cles will be \$1,869,050  
Deduct interest on cash duties  
on woollens, amount of which be-  
ing 1,953,159, for ten months, at  
6 per cent per annum, \$97,658

Do. on duties on other  
protected articles amount  
being 9,009,557, for 5 1/2  
months at 6 per cent per  
annum, \$247,763

\$355,421  
Difference originating  
from change in the pound  
sterling, affecting imports

It not a little excites my surprise, that a pa-  
per of so grave a character as "the Address,"  
which it is presumed, was drawn up with the  
utmost deliberation, should hazard the asser-  
tion, that "the duties on the w. protected arti-  
cles are with a few inconsiderable exceptions,  
entirely repealed," when the amount of all the  
duties declared free by the act of 1832, are esti-  
mated, in the statement of the treasury, at no  
more than \$400,000! "The Address" has not  
furnished us with any data to support the po-  
sitions, that upon the manufactures received  
in exchange for staple productions of the  
Southern States—the aggregate taxation is  
believed to be increased upwards of \$1,000,000  
beyond the tariff of 1828, while the reduction  
or repeal of the duties on these imports which  
are received in exchange for the productions,  
of the tariff states, amount to about \$4,000,-  
000! How this gross inequality in the dis-  
tribution of burthens and benefits is produced,  
by the act of 1832, I am unable to imagine.  
Upon some woollens the duties will be rather  
higher than they are now, but the aggregate  
of the duties upon woollens, will be very con-  
siderably less. The duties upon cottons will  
be reduced in almost every instance, and in-  
creased in none. Upon silk, the duties will  
be largely reduced. The duties upon iron,  
hemp, cotton bagging, sugars and wines, are  
all diminished in greater or smaller ratios.  
The staple productions of the South being re-  
ceived in exchange for every one of the com-  
modities which I have enumerated, if the du-  
ties upon them be reduced, it necessarily fol-  
lows, so far as it relates to these commodities  
(and they constitute the great articles of im-  
portation) that the burthen of southern taxa-  
tion will be diminished. Neither can I discov-  
er what "reduction or repeal of the duties on  
those imports which are received in exchange  
for the productions of the tariff States," ac-  
counts to about \$4,000,000! I have speci-  
fied the important articles upon which the du-  
ties will be reduced, after March 1833, and it  
is known to every merchant, that for the more  
valuable proportion of them, the productions  
of the South are received in exchange, in a  
greater degree, than are those of the North,  
whilst the cotton and rice of the Southern  
States, are almost exclusively, exchanged for  
the Wines of Spain and Portugal, and for the  
Silks and Wines of France, and their Rice  
and Lumber for the Sugars of the West In-  
dies. "The North will be benefited by the  
reduction of the duties upon Indigo and upon  
raw Wool not costing more than 8 cents the  
lb., and by the repeal of the duties upon Mad-  
der, Wood, Cochineal, and some other ma-  
terials used in dyeing and as ingredients in the  
process of manufacturing; but the community  
participates in those advantages, as the effect  
must, necessarily, be to lower the price of  
manufactures.

With respect to the repeal of the duties up-  
on teas and coffee, and the reduction of the  
duty upon India silks, I will submit the follow-  
ing communication, which I have received  
from one of the most enlightened and experi-  
enced merchants in this city: "nothing is more  
certain than that the southern states will be  
more than proportionately benefited," by  
any increased consumption of teas and East  
India silks, that will take place in consequence  
of the reduction of the duties upon them, be-  
cause the course of trade is now so changed,  
that compared with former times, little or no  
specie is exported. The India merchant  
now either furn



has then very greatly increased, is plainly demonstrated by the facts which I have stated. As to those items exempted from the payment of duties by the act of 1832, to which I have not particularly adverted, I will only remark, that the south and north are relieved by those exemptions, exactly in a ratio proportionate to their consumption.

It is alleged in all the newspapers in this state which adopt the reasoning of the "Address," that no spirit of compromise or conciliation entered into the composition of the Tariff act, and that its sole object was to confer additional duties upon the Tariff states, and to increase the burdens of the planting states. My opinion of that act I have already expressed; and it is not my intention now to ascribe to it merits which I have hitherto denied to it; but I cannot refrain from admitting, that the act of July, 1832, does contain some provisions which proceed from a spirit of compromise and conciliation on the parts of the advocates of protection.

It is notorious that loud and reiterated complaints were made in the Southern States, and particularly in South Carolina, on account of the high duties upon coarse woollens and blankets, and upon cotton bagging, and that the values upon them were diminished to gratify and conciliate the South. After March, 1833, upon coarse woollens, of a value not exceeding 75 cents each, the duty will be almost nominal, being 5 per cent. ad valorem; and upon cotton bagging, the duty will be reduced from 5 to 34 cents the square yard. I have read in numerous publications in the newspapers of this city, that the woollens and the blankets which are imported by the planters for the negroes, cannot be purchased at the price limited by the Act, so as to be included within the reduced duty of 5 per centum. My reply to this statement, I should presume, would be perfectly satisfactory. I am informed by the most competent and respectable authority, that such woollens and blankets as the planters are in the habit of importing for their negroes, can now be purchased at the prices specified in the act, and that no doubt is entertained that this will be the case after that act shall be in force. Should this, however, be an error, as the reduction of the duties upon these articles was made, and was expressed to be made, by the advocates of the protective system, exclusively, for the accommodation of the South, and as they repeatedly and positively declared, that the articles could be procured at the prices mentioned, I cannot hesitate to believe, if the fact be as they state, that upon satisfactorily establishing it, such a law would be passed at the next session of Congress as would rectify the mistake. However desirous the restrictions may be, and unquestionably are, to preserve what they consider to be their interests, it would be doing them injustice to suspect them of so gross a dereliction of principle, as a deliberate design to defraud, or of the commission of so egregious an act of folly, as to calculate the being able to deceive, when the means of detection would be so soon and so easily afforded.

The minimums upon woollens, which created peculiar discontent, for the strongest and most obvious reasons, have also been abolished for the gratification of the South. In several of our newspapers, it has been insisted, that the benefit of this abolition has been more than counterbalanced, by the imposition of a duty, under the act of 1832, of 50 per cent. ad valorem upon all woollen cloths costing more than 35 cents the square yard. Let me briefly demonstrate the unsoundness of this objection. By the existing tariff, woollen cloths not costing more than 33 1/3 cents the square yard, pay a duty of 14 cents which is actually 50-45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing 33 1/3 cents the square yard, and not more than 50 cents, are estimated at 50 cents the square yard, and pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem which is actually 48 per cent. Woollens costing 50 cents and not more than \$1 the square yard, are estimated at \$1, and pay a duty of 45 per cent, which is actually 50-49 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$1, and not more than 250, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$250 and not more than \$500, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$500 and not more than \$1000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$1000 and not more than \$2000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$2000 and not more than \$5000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$5000 and not more than \$10000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$10000 and not more than \$20000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$20000 and not more than \$50000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$50000 and not more than \$100000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$100000 and not more than \$200000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$200000 and not more than \$500000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$500000 and not more than \$1000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$1000000 and not more than \$2000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$2000000 and not more than \$5000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$5000000 and not more than \$10000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$10000000 and not more than \$20000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$20000000 and not more than \$50000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$50000000 and not more than \$100000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$100000000 and not more than \$200000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$200000000 and not more than \$500000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$500000000 and not more than \$1000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$1000000000 and not more than \$2000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$2000000000 and not more than \$5000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$5000000000 and not more than \$10000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$10000000000 and not more than \$20000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$20000000000 and not more than \$50000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$50000000000 and not more than \$100000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$100000000000 and not more than \$200000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$200000000000 and not more than \$500000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$500000000000 and not more than \$1000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$1000000000000 and not more than \$2000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$2000000000000 and not more than \$5000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$5000000000000 and not more than \$10000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$10000000000000 and not more than \$20000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$20000000000000 and not more than \$50000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$50000000000000 and not more than \$100000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$100000000000000 and not more than \$200000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$200000000000000 and not more than \$500000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$500000000000000 and not more than \$1000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$1000000000000000 and not more than \$2000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$2000000000000000 and not more than \$5000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$5000000000000000 and not more than \$10000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$10000000000000000 and not more than \$20000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$20000000000000000 and not more than \$50000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$50000000000000000 and not more than \$100000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$100000000000000000 and not more than \$200000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$200000000000000000 and not more than \$500000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$500000000000000000 and not more than \$1000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$1000000000000000000 and not more than \$2000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$2000000000000000000 and not more than \$5000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$5000000000000000000 and not more than \$10000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$10000000000000000000 and not more than \$20000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$20000000000000000000 and not more than \$50000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$50000000000000000000 and not more than \$100000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$100000000000000000000 and not more than \$200000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$200000000000000000000 and not more than \$500000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$500000000000000000000 and not more than \$1000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$1000000000000000000000 and not more than \$2000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$2000000000000000000000 and not more than \$5000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$5000000000000000000000 and not more than \$10000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$10000000000000000000000 and not more than \$20000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$20000000000000000000000 and not more than \$50000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$50000000000000000000000 and not more than \$100000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$100000000000000000000000 and not more than \$200000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$200000000000000000000000 and not more than \$500000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$500000000000000000000000 and not more than \$1000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$1000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$2000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$2000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$5000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$5000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$10000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$10000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$20000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$20000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$50000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$50000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$100000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$100000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$200000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$200000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$500000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$500000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$1000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$1000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$2000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$2000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$5000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$5000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$10000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$10000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$20000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$20000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$50000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$50000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$100000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$100000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$200000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$200000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$500000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$500000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$1000000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$1000000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$2000000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$2000000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$5000000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$5000000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$10000000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$10000000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$20000000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$20000000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$50000000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$50000000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$100000000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$100000000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$200000000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$200000000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$500000000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$500000000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$1000000000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$1000000000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$2000000000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$2000000000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$5000000000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$5000000000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$10000000000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$10000000000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$20000000000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$20000000000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$50000000000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$50000000000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$100000000000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$100000000000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$200000000000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$200000000000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$500000000000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$500000000000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$1000000000000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$1000000000000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$2000000000000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$2000000000000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$5000000000000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$5000000000000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$10000000000000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$10000000000000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$20000000000000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$20000000000000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$50000000000000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$50000000000000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$100000000000000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$100000000000000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$200000000000000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$200000000000000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$500000000000000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$500000000000000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$1000000000000000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$1000000000000000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$2000000000000000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$2000000000000000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$5000000000000000000000000000000000000000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$5000000000000000000000000000000000000000 and not more than \$100, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$100 and not more than \$200, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$2000 and not more than \$5000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$5000 and not more than \$100, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$100 and not more than \$2000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$2000 and not more than \$5000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$5000 and not more than \$100, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$100 and not more than \$200, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$2000 and not more than \$5000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$5000 and not more than \$100, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$100 and not more than \$200, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$200 and not more than \$500, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$500 and not more than \$1000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$1000 and not more than \$2000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$2000 and not more than \$5000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$5000 and not more than \$100, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$100 and not more than \$200, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$200 and not more than \$500, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$500 and not more than \$1000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$1000 and not more than \$2000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$2000 and not more than \$5000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$5000 and not more than \$100, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$100 and not more than \$200, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$200 and not more than \$500, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$500 and not more than \$1000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$1000 and not more than \$2000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$200 and not more than \$500, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$500 and not more than \$100, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$100 and not more than \$2000, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$2000 and not more than \$500, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. Woollens costing \$5



\$600 derived from the bonus paid by the Banks, which is now locked up in the treasury, if distributed equally through the four election districts of this county, would support at least 8 primary schools, or 2 in each district; that of these schools would probably instruct annually, (if well conducted) 60 children in the rudiments of a good plain English education—or in the whole county that 480 poor children might be annually instructed with funds now provided for the purposes of education—Will you now Mr. Graham be pleased to ask "a subscriber" and "a voter" and "Mr. B." what benefit the great body of the people of the county have heretofore derived from this donation to the Eastern Academy and the bonus paid by the Banks. Who have received the benefit? The people a few years ago did receive some benefit from the school fund; but it was so shamefully managed, that the benefit was hardly felt. What goes for the \$800 paid to the academy? What portion of it goes to the poor?

The Academy is compelled by law to teach 9 poor boys. Did they do it before they were compelled? No. It also teaches 25 or 30 boys, the sons of the rich, the higher branches of English and Latin and Greek. Is it better then that some 25 or 30 boys, the sons of the wealthy should get a smattering of Latin and Greek, than that 480 poor children should receive the benefit of learning to read, write and cipher, so as to be able afterwards to improve themselves and keep their own accounts? I have no objection to academies and colleges, nor to gentlemen teaching their sons Latin and Greek, but I have an objection to giving \$800 a year for the education of 25 or 30 boys, the sons of wealthy men, when hundreds of poor children in the county, are destitute of the means of even learning to read and write.

But as you fear this is a trick of Jackson men, I will tell you know I am no Jackson man, I voted for John Quincy Adams in 1828 and if I live, I expect to vote for Henry Clay this fall—many voters will find some honest and true Clay men, who will if elected withdraw the donation from the Academy and give it to the poor. For one I will say, that the present candidates would have received my hearty support, if they had answered affirmatively the queries put to them in the last papers. As it is, "many voters" will look out for men who will serve them.

But Mr. Graham is there no danger of sets from certain Clay men? What is it to me, whether a Delegate to the General Assembly, is for Clay or Jackson, so that he votes for such men and such measures as I approve—There are certain men in this county who would keep the people hoodwinked—Oh! say they, our delegates are good Clay men, they go the whole hog—Yes, they go the whole hog truly, they eat him all themselves, and leave none for the people. Such Clay men are not good enough for me; I wish men who are willing to give the people their full share. Men who legislate not only for the rich man's son, the slave owners and the large store keepers, but also for the poor man's son, the land renter, and the shop keeper.

A Clay subscriber to the Gazette.

#### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship *Charlemagne*, Capt. Robinson, arrived at New York on Tuesday, the editors of the *Journal of Commerce* have received Havre papers to August 31st, inclusive, and Paris to the evening of 31st July.

The Cholera was rapidly subsiding in Paris, and had entirely ceased at Havre and Rouen.

The Duke of Reichstadt, son of Napoleon the Great, died at Vienna on the 26th July.

The official bulletins of cholera in Paris July 28th and 29th, state the number of deaths by that disease during the two days at only 66, and the new cases at 40. This is a great decrease.

General Wool, Inspector General of the U. States Army, who we believe was sent to France on a public mission, has been kindly received by the French Government. At the late grant review of the National Guards and Troops of the Line, where upwards of 70,000 men with 100 pieces of artillery were maneuvered, being a more brilliant parade than the preceding anniversary review in commemoration of the Revolution of July, the General had the honor of being one of his Majesty's suite, and frequently dined with him.

#### STILL LATER FROM LONDON.

The news schooner *Journal of Commerce* is just up from the packet ship *Columbia*, Capt. Delano, bringing London papers to the evening of July 31st.

We rejoice to say that the news of Don Pedro's victory on the 23d is confirmed.

LONDON, July 31.—Twelve o'clock.

"The accounts this morning from Oporto are of the most favorable description, and completely confirmatory of the news received yesterday."

"The agent for Lloyd's at Falmouth states that the loss of the *Argentine* was upwards of 3,000 killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, whilst the loss experienced by Don Pedro's army did not exceed 100."

"From other letters which we have seen, the loss of the latter was considered greater, but not to be compared with the losses of the *Argentine*."

"The blockading squadron at Lisbon, under the command of Admiral Sartorius, amounted to nine vessels, besides which notices had been issued at Lisbon, at Oporto, St. Ubes, and Figuera, against any vessels under any colors being allowed to pass or regress."

"Don Pedro's army is stated to have captured 2000 of the enemy's troops, besides their artillery, and camp, equipage at Valongo."

"Two regiments of cavalry, and one or two of infantry, are stated to have joined Don Pedro and a force of three thousand volunteers and recruits had been raised at Oporto."

"At the latest date, the force of Don Pedro was said to be on their march to Coimbra."

"The next accounts are looked for with much anxiety; the result is no longer doubted."

#### BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

	Sept. 8th.
Wheat, white	\$1 15 a 120
Corn, yellow	56 a 66
Do. white	63 a 64
Rye	70 a 72

#### DIED.

On Saturday night last, at St. Michaels, of the prevailing cholera, the Rev. JAMES HANNA, at an advanced age. Mr. Hanna had sustained for probably 40 years the interesting station of a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and more recently in the Methodist Protestant Church, much to the satisfaction of his neighbors. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

On Saturday, also, at St. Michaels, of bilious fever, Mrs. DORCAS, consort of the Rev. John Dorgan. She was one of the oldest Methodists of Talbot county, and had sustained the most unvarying Christian character, for deep piety and diffusive charity.

"Leonidas," although in type, is unavoidably crowded out.

A MATCH RACE for \$400 aside, \$100 forfeit, between two blooded horses, raised in this county, will be run over the Central Course of the Eastern shore, on the Wednesday preceding the fall races.

#### FOR RENT.

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

JOHN LEEDS KERR.  
Easton, Sept. 11

#### MISS M. G. NICOLS' Female Academy.

WILL be opened again on Monday the 24th inst. She takes this opportunity of returning her thanks to her friends for the liberal patronage she has received, and solicits a continuance of their confidence.

Mrs. E. Nicols can accommodate a few more young ladies with board. Terms \$100 per annum.

Sept. 11 3w

#### NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby caution all persons against shooting in or about their lots and premises near the town of Easton. The wanton and careless conduct of some individuals has rendered it necessary that this notice should be given, and all such are positively informed that resort will be promptly had to the law, against those who disregard it in future.

J. LOCKERMAN.  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH  
GEORGE HALE.  
Sept. 11

#### PUBLIC SALE.

ON TUESDAY, the 25th of September, at Bennett's Point, all the personal estate of John Lloyd Tighman, deceased, (Negroes and plate excepted) consisting of



Horses, Cattle, Sheep, HOGS, FARMING UTENSILS, Household and Kitchen Furniture, one sloop, Threshing Machine, and a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

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

M. E. TILGHMAN, Administrator.  
sep 6-11

#### VENUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at Peach Blossom, the late residence of Mrs. Harriett Bennett on Monday the 24th inst. all the residue of the personal estate of the said Harriett Bennett, consisting in part of some valuable work HORSES, CATTLE, Farming Utensils, and a large quantity of finely cured hay and blades.

The terms of sale are that the purchasers shall pay cash on all sums of and under five dollars—on all sums above five dollars a credit of six months, the purchasers giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.—Attendance by

T. DENNY, Admr.  
[G]  
sep 11

#### Land, Stock and farming utensils FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale his farm near Easton, called Porter's farm—also a small farm advantageously situated on Island Creek, in Oxford neck—and his farm in Wye adjoining the lands of the late Mr. Wm. Dunn. To the purchaser or purchasers of the above land a long credit will be given, if desired.

A sale will also sell at public sale on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September, instant, all his



HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, and farming utensils, on his farm in Wye called Hopton, and on FRIDAY following the 28th day of September, instant, the stock and farming utensils on his farm near Easton.—The sale of the above property will take place at 10 o'clock, A. M. of each of the above days. A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums above \$5, the purchaser or purchasers giving notes with approved security, with interest from the date thereof, on delivery of the property—on all sums of and under \$5, the cash will be required.

JACOB LOCKERMAN.  
sep 11 1832

#### PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at his residence, in Island creek neck on

Wednesday the 3d day of October next, all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, and all his Stock and Farming Utensils.

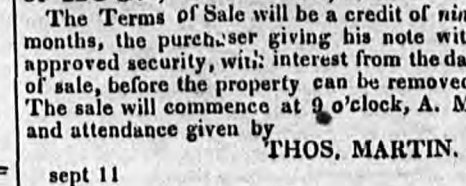
Amongst other property he will sell about

15 head of HORSES and COLTS, 40 head of CATTLE, 50 head of HOGS, 5 CARTS, &c. &c.

The Terms of Sale will be a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale, before the property can be removed. The sale will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

THOS. MARTIN.  
sep 11

#### THE STEAM BOAT



#### MARYLAND.

The Steam boat Maryland will, till the 15th of October, come only once a week from Baltimore to Easton, to wit, on FRIDAY in each week, leaving Easton for Baltimore on next morning at the usual hour, 7 o'clock.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR.  
sep 11

#### COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

The sale advertised to take place on Tuesday last, the 4th September, was postponed on account of the weather, until Tuesday 25th inst.

BENNETT BRACCO, Collector of Talbot county Taxes.  
Talbot county, Sept. 11

#### For Sale or Rent.

THE House and Lot at present in the occupancy of John Bennett, Esq. possession given on the 1st of January next.

ALSO—The dwelling house on Dover street, opposite the residence of Mr. Emory, and immediate possession given. The above property will be sold for cash or upon a long credit. The rent will be moderate for either house—apply to

PHILIP WALLIS, Balt.  
sep 4-11

#### SCHUYLER'S OFFICE.

IN compliance with the request of numerous patrons in this section of the state to publish such Lotteries as are worthy of attention the subscribers beg leave to recommend the following truly brilliant scheme—New York Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 33 to be drawn on WEDNESDAY, the 19th September, 1832.

66 numbers, 10 drawn ballots.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

\$40,000, 10,000, 5,000, 4,104, 3,000, 2,000.

10 of	\$1000	56 of	\$100
10	800	56	70
10	600	56	60
10	500	56	50
10	400	112	40
20	200	2184	24
44	50	15400	12

Tickets \$10—halves \$5—quarters \$2 50.

All tickets having only one of the drawn numbers on them will gain money, the lowest prize being \$12.

We have put up a portion of our tickets and shares in packages at the following rates a package of 22 whole tickets will cost \$220 warranted to draw allowing the worst of luck

102

difference 118

Halves, quarters and eighths in proportion.

The subscribers will furnish certificates of packages to those who pay the difference between the cost of a package and the amount warranted these certificates will entitle the holder to all that the packages draw over \$102.

Those who remit \$10 or upwards need not pay the postage either way—all orders for packages, single tickets or shares will receive immediate and confidential attention if addressed to

A. H. SCHUYLER, & Co.  
Baltimore, Md.  
sep 11

#### TO OUR DISTANT PATRONS.

HIGHEST PRIZE—\$40,000. Tickets \$10; lowest prize \$12.

New York Lottery, Class No. 33, will be drawn 19th September. 66 No. Lottery, 10 drawn ballots.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

\$40,000, 10,000, 5,000, 4,104, 3,000, 2,000, 1,000, 10 of 800, 10 of 600, 10 of 500, 10 of 400, 20 of 300, &c. &c., amounting to \$366,080—Tickets ten dollars.

This is the most advantageous scheme that has ever been offered to Sylvester's patrons. A Package of 22 whole tickets will cost \$220

Less 5 per cent deduction \$11 \$209

Warranted to draw, nett \$102

The loss on a package cannot exceed \$107

By remitting 107 dollars a certificate copy of the numbers 22 whole tickets will be forwarded—Packages of Halves, Quarters, and Eighths, in the same proportion.

Please address your orders to

S. J. SYLVESTER, Baltimore, Md.  
sep 11

#### SYLVESTER'S OFFICE.

No. 113, Baltimore Street.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

Class No. 13, for 1832, to be drawn in Baltimore on FRIDAY, Sept. 14th, 1832.

66 number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of 12,500 10 prizes of 400

1 5,000 10 300

1 2,500 20 200

1 1,000 30 150

10 500 41 100

&c. &c.

Tickets \$4—Halves \$2—Quarters \$1.  
sep 11

GLORIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE.

No. 113, Baltimore Street.

Drawing of the New York Consolidated Lottery, Class 30, Aug. 29th, 1832.

23, 63, 28, 35, 30, 4, 29, 30, 43, 6.

In the above Lottery drawing last Wednesday, Combination

23, 38, 63, \$30,000.

Was actually sold by the "all lucky SYLVESTER," in a whole ticket to one of his Country friends.

This is a convincing proof that all orders should be addressed to

S. J. SYLVESTER, Baltimore.  
sep 11

#### JOHN CLARK, Lottery Vender,

N. W. corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, N. W. corner of Calvert and Baltimore sts., and N. E. corner of Charles and Baltimore streets.

Continues to furnish to distant orders Lottery Tickets of the choicest numbers in all the Lotteries.

J. CLARK is so universally and advantageously known as a dispenser of Fortune's favours, that he deems it unnecessary to do more than give this notice.

The earliest and most correct information given of the fate of tickets, and all orders promptly attended to.

Baltimore, Sept. 10—11

#### WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore county on the 25th day of August, 1832, by James B. Bosley, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored girl who calls herself ANN ELIZA DONOVAN, says she is free born, and lived with a Mrs. Clark of Baltimore. Said colored girl is about 12 years of age, 4 feet 8 inches high, has a scud on the top of her head. Had on when committed, a blue frock all in rags. 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. D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Baltimore County Jail. sep 11

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore County on the 21st day of August, by James B. Bosley, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored girl who calls herself ELIZABETH ANN BARNES; says she is free, was raised by Mrs. Dorey, living on Wells Point. Said colored girl is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, has a tetter on the left shoulder and a burn on the right shoulder. Had on when committed, a yellow striped frock, old pair of shoes, yellow handkerchief.

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.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Baltimore County Jail.  
sep 11

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore county, on the 18th August, 1832, by Wm. A. Schaeffer, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself STEPHEN FREEMAN, says he is free but did belong to Mr. McLean. Said colored man is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a scar on his left cheek near the eye. Had on when committed, a brown cloth coat, black silk vest and black cloth pantaloons, black silk fine leather shoes and straw hat.

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Balt. County Jail.  
sep 11

Office of the Commissioners under the law to carry into effect the Convention with France.

Washington City, Aug. 6, 1832.

THIS being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the Commissioners, one of them attended at the Apartment, provided by the Secretary of State; and having ascertained that a full meeting of the Board cannot probably be effected before the third Monday of September next, in consequence of the recent enactment of the law under which the commission has issued, and the distant residences of the other Commissioners named therein, it was

Ordered, That the meeting of the Board stand adjourned to the 3d Monday of September next at noon, at this place. And that the Secretary cause public notice hereof to be given in the Journals authorized to publish the laws of the United States and in those nearest the residences of the several Commissioners. By order.

JOHN E. FROST, Sec.

The papers authorized to publish the Laws of the United States will publish the above notice as often as their papers may be issued, for the first week after its reception, and then once a week till the next meeting of the Board.

aug 8-14 1wtSept17

#### Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of one writ of venditioni exponas, issued by Thomas C. Nicols, Esq., at the suit of William C. Ridgway, and one writ of fieri facias, issued by Thomas C. Nicols, Esq., at the suit of Wm. C. Ridgway, against Edw'd. H. Nabb, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Thomas Parrott, I have seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said Parrott, one lot of ground and the improvement thereon, whereon the said Parrott now resides, being part of a tract called Londonderry; one other lot of ground on the road leading from Easton to the Point, known as the oak lot, and part of the aforesaid tract; one other lot, part of the aforesaid tract, situate on the said road, leading to the Point, also the lot and stable belonging to the old white tavern, on Washington street, known by the name of the Fountain Inn. And notice is hereby given that on Tuesday the 18th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. I shall offer at public sale, at the front door of the Court-house, in the town of Easton, all the right, title, claim, interest and demand, at law and in equity, of the said Parrott, in and to the aforesaid property, so seized and taken. Attendance by

BENNETT JONES, Constable.  
aug 21 4t

#### PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at Public Sale on Thursday 20th day of September next, at the late residence of Mrs. Charity Drivett (at Price's Mill) all the personal estate of said deceased (negroes excepted) consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Household and Kitchen furniture, &c. &c.

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

JAMES G. ELLIOTT, Admr.  
of C. Driver, deceased.  
aug 28

#### LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale at public auction, at the Dwelling House on the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, Eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being in Talbot County, on Choptank river, which belonged to Wm. Ross and was mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of part of a tract of land commonly called *Woolsey Manor* and part of another tract of land called *Love's Randles* and contains the quantity of 236 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated and the Land is considered of good quality—the waters near and adjoining abound in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine months, for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purchase money, and twenty four months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months from the day of sale, one third of the purchase money; with interest on the whole of the purchase money; at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid, and at the end of twenty four months, from the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid; after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier, Branch Bank, Easton, may 1st, 1832.  
aug 28

#### 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 the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against Isaac P. Cox, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 18th of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. for cash, to the highest bidder, the following property, viz—all the Lands with the improvements and appurtenances to the same belonging, devised to the said Isaac P. Cox by his father, consisting of a Mill, Mill-seat and Farm, lying and being in Talbot county, containing the quantity of 150 Acres of land, more or less, and being part Taylor's Ridge and part Hutchinson's Addition, but be the names what they may, with free privilege of the mill pond as high as high water mark.

Also, all those lands with the improvements and appurtenances to the same belonging, lying and being in said county, which belonged to Joseph Darden, late of the aforesaid county, deceased at the time of his death, and was sold by the sheriff to Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. and by him to the said Isaac P. Cox, containing the quantity of 287 1/2 acres of land, more or less, and being part of Bennett's Freshes and part of Taylor's Ridge, but be the name or names what they may—also 4 head of horses, 1 two year old colt, 4 cows, 6 yearlings, and 1 calf, 9 shoats and 2 sows and pigs, 1 ox cart, 1 horse do, 6 ploughs 2 fluke harrows, and 1 drag do, 2 wheat fans, 1 gauge and harness, and all the residue of his farming utensils, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned f. fa. officers fees in my hands for collection, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.  
Aug 21 5w

#### Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of Queen Ann's court, sitting as a Court of Equity, will be sold in Centreville, on Saturday 22d of September next, at two o'clock, P. M. on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, a tract of land lying in Wye Neck, Queen Ann's county, called and known by the name of Brookland, containing one hundred and eighty nine and one fourth acres, more or less, being part of the real estate of Samuel W. Thomas, deceased; ordered by said Court to be sold for the payment of the debts of said deceased, upon the terms following, viz: The purchaser to give bond with security to be approved by the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, in three separate instalments as above stated, with interest thereon from the day of sale.

The situation of the farm is eligible, and the quality of the soil kind and fertile. Persons disposed to purchase are recommended to visit and view the premises. For further particulars apply to

RICH'D. B. CARMICHAEL, Centreville, aug 14—21 Trustee.

#### PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, I will sell at public sale on Thursday, the 20th of September next, at the late residence of Alfred Driver, dec'd. all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Farming Utensils, the crop of wheat and rye, now in the stack, and a share in a seine and boats, &c. &c.

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

JAS. G. ELLIOTT, Admr.  
of A. Driver, deceased.  
aug 28

#### FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIR FACTORY.

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

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

all descriptions of

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

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

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

aug 28 1year

#### LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the front door of the Court-house of Talbot county, on TUESDAY the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, between the hours of one and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that part of a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, near Choptank River, called *Marsh Land*, which was devised to William Martin by his father, Henry Martin, and conveyed by William Martin to James Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain, to the said President, Directors and Company, containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty-five acres of land more or less.

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

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton  
[G]  
Branch Bank, Easton, } may 1st, 1832.

#### FOR SALE, The thorough bred Stallion, TUCKAHOE,

A son of Gov. Wright's celebrated Horse Silverheels, said to be the best bred horse in America, (see American Turf Register.) His dam was got by Col. Thornton's Top Gallant, one of the best four mile Horses of his day. His granddam by Col. Lloyd's Rattler; for particulars of the pedigree and performances of the above mentioned Horses, see handbills of the last season, in possession of the Editor and subscribers.

Tuckahoe has proved himself a sure and excellent foal getter; his colts are large and handsome, of good action, kind to harness, and of hardy constitution. This valuable horse is now in his prime, perfectly sound, in good condition, and will be sold on accommodating terms.

JOHN WRIGHT, EDWARD S. HOPKINS.  
Easton, Sept. 4

#### Houses to Rent.

To rent for the year 1833, the following houses, viz—A framed dwelling house with the appurtenances, on Washington street in the town of Easton, at present occupied by William Hussey.

A small two story brick dwelling on Harrison street, with a kitchen and garden attached, at present occupied by Jacob Howard.

The above property has lately undergone a thorough repair and some alterations which render it most comfortable and convenient.

Also, the brick store room or shop on Washington street adjoining S. Lowe's tavern, at present occupied by James L. Smith, and the office on Federal Alley and fronting the public square, at present occupied by P. F. Thomas. For terms apply to

WM. H. GROOME.  
sep 4 eow3w

#### NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Montgomery County, on the 7th day of this inst., as a runaway a dark MULATTO WOMAN, supposed to be about 30 or 35 years of age, her clothing when committed, a dark flannel frock—She says she was set free by a Mr. Robinson of Kent Co. Md. The owner of the above described woman is requested to come prepared to release her, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

WM. O'NEALE, jr. Shff of Montgomery County Md.  
Sept. 4, 1832

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

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

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

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

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

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

JOSEPH SPENCER.  
St. Michaels Parsonage, Talbot co. Md. August 16th, 1832—aug 21

#### By the Commissioners,

August 24th, 1832.

On motion, Ordered, That from and after the 25th inst. (August) the Clerk of the Market shall not permit any person or persons whatsoever, at any time within sixty days from that day, to sell at the Market House in Easton, or at any place within the limits of the Town, any of the following articles to wit—CRABS, WATERMELONS, CANTALOUPES, GREEN CORN, CUCUMBERS, CABBAGES, BEETS, TOMATOES, or SQUASHES, and if any person or persons shall sell, or offer for sale any of the foregoing articles after notice of the above order shall have been published at the Market House aforesaid, he, she or they so offending shall forfeit and pay for each and every offence or violation of the order, such sum of money not exceeding five Dollars as the Commissioners shall think proper to impose, for the use and benefit of the Town.

On motion, ordered, that the foregoing order be published in the newspapers in Easton, and at the Market House, for the space of three weeks.

JAS. PARROTT, clk. to the Commissioners.  
aug 25







# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.—NO. 2.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1832.

WHOLE NO. 210.

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

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

## MISS M. G. NICOLS'

Female Academy,  
WILL be opened again on Monday the  
24th inst. She takes this opportunity  
of returning her thanks to her friends for the  
liberal patronage she has received, and solicits  
a continuance of their confidence.  
Mrs. E. Nicols can accommodate a few more  
young ladies with board. Terms \$100 per  
annum.  
Sept. 11 Sw

## Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of one writ of venditioni exponas,  
issued by Thomas C. Nicols, Esq., at the  
suit of William C. Ridgway, and one writ  
of fieri facias, issued by Thomas C. Nicols,  
Esq., at the suit of Wm. C. Ridgway, use of  
Edw'd. H. Nabb, against the goods and chat-  
tels, lands and tenements of Thomas  
Parrott, I have seized and taken in execution,  
as the property of the said Parrott, one lot of  
ground and the improvement thereon, where-  
on the said Parrott now resides, being part of  
a tract called Londonderry; one other lot of  
ground on the road leading from Easton to the  
Point, known as the oak lot, and part of  
the aforesaid tract; one other lot, part of the  
aforesaid tract, situate on the said road, lead-  
ing to the Point, also the lot and stables be-  
longing to the old white tavern, on Wash-  
ington street, known by the name of the  
Fountain Inn. And notice is hereby given that  
on Tuesday the 18th day of September  
next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M.  
and 5 o'clock, P. M. I shall offer at public  
sale, at the front door of the Court-house, in  
the town of Easton, all the right, title, claim,  
interest and demand, at law and in equity, of  
the said Parrott, in and to the aforesaid prop-  
erty, so seized and taken. Attendance by  
BENNETT JONES, Constable.  
aug 21 4t

## Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of Queen Ann's coun-  
ty Court, sitting as a Court of Equity,  
will be sold in Centerville, on Saturday 22d of  
September next, at two o'clock, P. M. on a  
credit of six, twelve and eighteen months,—  
a tract of land lying in Wyck Neck, Queen Ann's  
county, called and known by the name of  
DROOKLAND, containing one hundred and eighty  
nine and one-fourth acres, more or less, be-  
longing part of the real estate of Samuel W. Thom-  
as, deceased; ordered by said Court to be sold  
for the payment of the debts of said de-  
ceased, upon the terms following, viz: The  
purchaser to give bond with security to be ap-  
proved by the trustee, for the payment of the  
purchase money, in three separate instalments  
as above stated, with interest thereon from the  
day of sale.

The situation of the farm is eligible, and the  
quality of the soil kind and fertile. Persons  
disposed to purchase are recommended to visit  
and view the premises. For further particu-  
lars apply to

RICH'D. B. CARMICHAEL,  
Centerville, aug 14—21 Trustee.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Balti-  
more County on the 21st day of Aug-  
ust, by James B. Bosley, Esq., a Justice of the  
Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a  
runaway, a colored girl who calls herself EL-  
IZABETH ANN BARNES; says she is free, was  
raised by Mrs. Doxey, living on Fell's  
Point. Said colored girl is about 16 years of  
age, 5 feet 1 inch high, has a letter on the left  
shoulder and a burn on the right shoulder.  
Had on when committed, a yellow striped  
frock, old pair of shoes, yellow handkerchief.  
The owner of the above described colored  
girl is requested to come forward, prove prop-  
erty, pay charges and take her away, other-  
wise she will be discharged according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore County Jail.

sept 11  
WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Balti-  
more county on the 18th August, 1832,  
by Wm. A. Schaeffer, Esq., a Justice of the  
Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a  
runaway, a colored man who calls himself  
STEPHEN FREEMAN, says he is free but did  
belong to Mr. McLean. Said colored  
man is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches  
high, has a scar on his left cheek near the eye.  
Had on when committed, a brown cloth coat,  
black silk vest and black cloth pants, muslin  
shirt fine leather shoes and straw hat.  
The owner of the above described colored  
man is requested to come forward, prove prop-  
erty, pay charges, and take him away, other-  
wise he will be discharged according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Balt. County Jail.

sept 11  
WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Balti-  
more county on the 25th day of Aug-  
ust, 1832, by James B. Bosley, Esq., a Jus-  
tice of the Peace, in and for the city of Balti-  
more, as a runaway, a colored girl who calls  
herself ANN ELIZA DONOVAN, says she is  
free born, and lived with a Mrs. Clark of  
Baltimore. Said colored girl is about 12  
years of age, 4 feet 8 inches high, has a scar  
on the top of her head. Had on when com-  
mitted, a blue frock all in rags.  
The owner of the above described colored  
girl is requested to come forward, prove prop-  
erty, pay charges and take her away, other-  
wise she will be discharged according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore County Jail.

sept 11  
WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery  
County, on the 7th day of this inst., as a run-  
away a dark MULATTO WOMAN, suppos-  
ed to be about 30 or 35 years of age, her clo-  
thing were when committed a dark lined  
frock—She says she was set free by a Mr.  
Robinson of Kent Co. Md. The owner of  
the above described woman is requested to  
come prepared to release her, otherwise she  
will be discharged according to law.  
Wm. O'NEALE, Jr. Sh. of  
Montgomery County Md.  
Sept. 4, 1832.

## POETRY.

### THE DYING GIRL'S LAMENT.

By Mrs. C. Gore.

Why does my mother steal away  
To hide her struggling tears,  
Her trembling touch betrays uncheck'd  
The secret of her fears;  
My father gazes on my face  
With yearning, earnest eye—  
And yet there's none among them all,  
To tell me I must die!

My little sisters press around  
My sleepless couch, and bring  
With eager hands, their garden gift,  
The first sweet buds of Spring!  
I wish they'd lay me where those flowers  
Might lure them to my bed,  
When other Springs and Summers bloom,  
And I am with the dead.

The sunshine quivers on my cheek,  
Gleaming, and gay, and fair,  
And if it knew my hand too weak  
To shade me from its glare!  
How soon 'twould fall unheeded on  
This death-dew'd glassy eye!  
Why do they fear to tell me so?  
I know that I must die!

The Summer wind breathes softly through  
My lone, still, dreary room,  
A loneliness and a stiller one—  
Awaits me in the tomb!  
But no soft breeze will whisper there,  
No mother hold my head!  
It is a fearful thing to be  
A dweller with the dead!

Ever after eve, the sun prolongs  
His hour of parting light,  
And seem to make my farewell hours  
Too fair, too heavenly bright!  
I know the loveliness of earth,  
I love the evening sky,  
And yet I should not murmur, if  
They told me I must die.

My playmates turn aside their heads  
When parting with me now,  
The nurse that tended me a babe,  
Now soothes my aching brow.  
And why are those sweet cradle-words  
Of joy and fondling love,  
Not even my parents' kisses now  
Could keep me from the dead!

Our Pastor kneels beside me oft,  
And talks to me of heaven;  
But with a holier vision still,  
My soul in dreams hath striven:  
I've seen a beckoning hand that call'd  
My faltering steps on high;  
I've heard a voice that, trumpet-tongued,  
Bade me prepare to die!

### THE HEART.

The heart—the gifted heart—  
Who may reveal its depths to human sight!  
What eloquence impart  
The softness of its love—the grandeur of its might.  
It is the seat of bliss—  
The blessed home of all affections sweet;  
It smiles where friendship is—  
It glows where social feelings meet.

'Tis virtue's hallowed fane—  
'Tis freedom's first, and best, and noblest shield!  
A strength that will remain,  
When grosser powers and feeble spirits yield!  
It is religion's shrine,  
From whence our holiest aspirations wing;  
Where joys, which are divine,  
And hopes, which are of heaven, alone may spring!

The fount of tenderness—  
Where every purer passion has its birth,  
To cheer—to charm—to bless—  
And sanctify our pilgrimage on earth.  
Oh, heart!—thou life to be or woe,  
Shed round the light and warmth of thy dear flame  
And I will ask no more  
Of earthly happiness, or earthly fame!

### THE SILENT WITNESS.

More sordid fate than  
In the town of Musselburg, near the Capital  
of Scotland, there lived about 15 years  
ago, a man by the name of Dundonald, who  
though in easy and affluent circumstances,  
was not visited by any of the inhabitants—  
and he seemed to be as averse to society, as  
the latter was unwilling to admit him to its  
privileges. His family consisted of himself,  
a natural daughter he had by his housekeeper  
and a distant female, who superintended  
his household affairs. Dundonald was a man  
of about 40 years of age, handsome in face  
and person, but with a very repulsive counte-  
nance. There was a degree of sternness in  
his expression, which at once checked all ap-  
proach to familiarity, but when he succeeded  
in any scheme of villainy, or plan of revenge,  
his features were forced into a smile still more  
horrible than their natural gloomy cast. His  
daughter, who received the name of Louisa  
from that of her frail mother, was in the full  
luxuriance of rural beauty—her dark brown  
locks giving a beautiful relief to the exquisite  
symmetry of her face, and the richly blended  
lily and carnation of her cheek. Although  
she had not received the advantages of a fash-  
ionable education or polished society, there  
was a natural ease and grace about her, which  
no art could imitate; her native good sense,  
and the gentleness of her heart, taught her that  
true politeness which far surpasses all the stud-  
ied regulations laid down by my Lord Chester-  
field.

In the same street with Dundonald lived a  
young man named Charleville, whose parents,  
though poor, managed to give him an excel-  
lent education, such as Scotland alone affords  
to youth of aspiring talents, but without pecu-  
niary resources. He was at this time prose-  
cuting the study of surgery, under the able  
and popular Dr. McDaniel, a gentleman whose  
heart and hand were always actively devoted  
to the cause of benevolence. Charleville  
soon became acquainted with Louisa—and  
very often happened to be strolling over the  
country, just in time to meet her in her eve-

ning walks—Alas! those walks over verdant  
hills and shadowy vales they made sad hav-  
oc in the hearts of two young and susceptible  
beings—who, instead of admiring Nature's  
charms, consciously reserve all their admira-  
tion for one another. In short, the student  
and Louisa, soon became inseparable—to the  
terrible neglect of the dry pages of Sir As-  
tley Cooper and Charles Bell.

This intimacy did not long escape the pen-  
etrating glance of Dundonald, who resolved  
at once to crush the passion in embryo—  
So that one evening, as the lovers were about  
sallying forth from the paternal porch, the fa-  
ther suddenly advanced upon them, sternly  
ordered Louisa into the house, and asked  
Charleville what he meant by eternally dar-  
kening his door with his presence? This abrupt  
question and rude deportment, quite  
frightened the student "from his propriety."  
—"Why, sir," (said he,) "the pleasure of Miss  
Dundonald's society."—"No sir! I can see  
what you're driving at; but—me if you  
a't mistaken—I have had too much trouble  
and misery in making a fortune, to bestow it  
on a beggar." This insulting remark called  
the blood into Charleville's cheek, and he was  
about replying, when the ruffian exclaimed:  
"No words, sir! Keep away from Louisa—or,  
mark me, you'll rue it!" with this, he re-  
entered the house, violently slamming the door  
after him.

Charleville returned to the office in the  
deepest state of dejection, and he now was a-  
ware, for the first time of the extent of his pas-  
sion for the sweet girl of his heart. For sev-  
eral days he walked over his favourite haunts,  
in a vain search for Louisa.—One evening,  
after a long and fatiguing ramble, he entered  
the grave yard to find repose and shade un-  
der one of the bending willows which orna-  
mented it. He came to a place where the  
grave digger was shovelling up some earth,  
in order to fill an adjacent hollow. He sat  
down on a tomb whose shafts had sunk sev-  
eral feet in the moist ground, and watched  
the motions of the sepulchral laborer in his  
occupation. Occasionally a mouldering arm  
or thigh-bone would appear, and at last a  
skull was tossed up with some force and rolled  
to the feet of the student, who turned it  
over; when, in a prominence back of the ear,  
he felt something which produced a grating  
sound, when the brass tip of his cane rubbed  
against it. He stooped to examine it when to  
his horror and astonishment, he found a large  
nail driven through the cranium! He asked  
permission of the digger to carry this reli-  
quary home, which was immediately granted. With-  
out divulging the dreadful secret, he asked  
the man if he knew to whom that skull be-  
longed: "Why, yes," said he, "that head has  
been lying here next Michaelmas 15 years.  
It belonged to the old wife of Squire Dun-  
donald, who left him such a large fortune.  
I recollect her funeral, as it was only yester-  
day—Oh! she was a fine old lady, so kind and  
so gentle!—there was not a dry eye present  
but that of her husband." This observation  
strengthened the suspicions he had already  
formed of a crime like that committed by Je-  
sai on Sisera, mentioned in the Scriptures. He  
took the skull to the office, and after binding  
Dr. McDaniel to secrecy, at least for the present,  
he showed it to him. They examined the  
cranium anatomically, and found that a  
long spike nail had been driven through the  
brain, which still hung in a mouldering mass  
around it. The Doctor afterwards gave the  
following account of the unfortunate victim.  
She was a wealthy widow, of about 56 years  
of age, at the time she first met Squire Dun-  
donald, during an excursion over the lovely  
scenery of the Highlands. He was then in  
all the opening maturity of manhood, and re-  
markable handsome. D. had rendered her  
some slight service, the manner of which  
pleased her—they soon became intimate—and  
the old lady, with that doating and impotent  
susceptibility which often renders age ridicu-  
lous, fell violently in love, which was eagerly  
returned by the youth, who had, by some  
means or other, found out the extent of her  
rent-roll. They travelled together, and final-  
ly, before returning home, and to the great  
disappointment of all her collateral heirs,  
they were privately married at some country  
church. On her arrival here, her doating af-  
fection for him showed itself in a variety of  
ways, the most substantial of which was, that  
she put him in possession of all her property,  
and made a will to the entire exclusion of her  
nephews, nieces and country cousins. As  
soon as he got this document in his power,  
he took off the mask, and evinced at first cold-  
ness, and then disgust for his benefactress.  
He, without difficulty, seduced the daughter  
of his housekeeper, a beautiful girl, brought  
up in great admiration of her own person and  
fondness for dress, two principles which in-  
vitably lead from the path of virtue and  
in ruin. The old lady was not long in per-  
ceiving the intimacy between the parties, and  
the condition of the girl, who believed on the  
occasion with the utmost impudence. "I  
have no doubt," continued the Doctor, "that  
these two miscreants contrived the death of  
their victim who had threatened to alter her  
will, and take refuge among her relations.  
At all events, one morning the neighbours  
were astounded by the news that Mrs. D. had  
died of a fit. A Coroner's Inquest was held  
over the body—but, although some suspicions  
were aloft, nothing was proved—and the  
wretched victim was consigned to the grave  
without further examination. Dundonald and  
his paramour lived together like man and  
wife. He appeared to be extremely fond of  
her—and at her death (which occurred in giv-  
ing birth to Louisa) he gave every sign of  
sorrow and despair. The only being he has  
been known to love is his daughter—before  
whom alone his savage nature seems to soft-

en and the dreadful suspicion which the skull had  
excited in his mind. Had a thunder-bolt  
suddenly fallen at his feet, he could not  
have been more terror stricken than at  
this discovery; his whole frame shuddered  
with a convulsive movement—his eyes and  
countenance exhibited a wild and horrid  
expression by the throat. One moment of  
reflection, however, brought him to his ha-  
bitual cunning, and with a mighty effort he  
bore down the demon that was rising within  
him. He immediately assumed the utmost  
serenity of aspect, attempted to laugh at the  
suspicions of the Student, and expressed a  
wish to see the "dreadful skull." He finish-  
ed by saying that he had lately been thinking  
about Louisa's attachment for him, which he  
had too long opposed—that he found his harsh  
conduct to her had preyed upon her health,  
and he was now resolved to gratify them both.  
At the same time he humbly begged his par-  
don for his past treatment, and asked him to  
sup that very evening with his intended bride  
—"and harkee, Charley, (he exclaimed as he  
left him) don't forget that nailed skull you  
were talking about!"

The exquisite delight which this unexpected  
change caused in our Student, removed  
for the moment all his unfavorable impres-  
sions, and he returned to the Doctor to re-  
late the result of his interview. McDaniel,  
however, knew the man too well to place  
the slightest confidence in his professions.  
—He therefore impressed upon the youth's  
mind the necessity of extreme caution—and  
before trusting Dundonald with the skull, he  
took the precaution of calling in a confiden-  
tial friend as a witness to the important dis-  
covery of the nail. In the evening, Charle-  
ville, well armed as before, and with his ghastly  
burthen wrapped up, went to the dwelling  
of his intended father-in-law, to whose cabin-  
et he was soon introduced. About an hour  
afterwards, the Doctor and his friend pro-  
ceeded unseen through the garden and plant-  
ed themselves in some bushes immediately  
under the hall window, which had been left  
open purposely by the Student on his arrival.

In the mean time, Charleville placed the  
skull on a dressing table, where it was seen  
by Dundonald immediately on his entrance.  
An involuntary expression of terror and re-  
morse passed over his features, when he saw  
the horrid object before him—but this he  
quickly suppressed, and he received his  
"young friend" with every demonstration of  
apparent affection. He took him by the  
hand, conducted him to the parlour and pre-  
sented him to Louisa, who was dressed in a  
style at once simple and elegant—and her  
beautiful shining ringlets were confined by a  
coronet of white roses, which were an appro-  
priate emblem of her own purity and natural  
grace. The fond lovers were left to the lux-  
ury of their own society, till supper was an-  
nounced, after which they were again allowed  
to be alone in all the sweet ecstasy of love.—  
In the midst of their endearments, Dundonald  
entered, preceded by a servant with a couple  
of goblets on a waiter. "I have interrup-  
ted your conversation," said he, trying to force  
a smile into his rugged features "in order  
that we might mutually pledge the sincerity  
of our reconciliation." He then handed  
Charleville one of the goblets, and kept one  
for himself which he quaffed off. In carrying  
the liquor to his lips, the Student, whose organ  
of smell had been rendered acute by the habit  
of assuaging various drugs, thought he dis-  
tinguished the peculiar virulent odour of opium.

The advice of the Doctor now flashed upon  
his mind and his resolution was immediately  
taken.—To evince any distrust at this mo-  
ment would have been fatal; but by an artful  
movement, he avoided the direct glance of  
the ruffian, took a mouthful of the poisonous  
compound which he emptied into his handker-  
chief, and deliberately poured the remainder  
into his bosom. Then, while he felt the cold  
liquid trickle down his breast, he adroitly but-  
toned up his coat, and returned the glass to  
the servant. All this was done in less time  
than I have taken to record it. After a few  
minutes talk, he affected to be drowsy; and,  
apologizing to Louisa for his breach of cour-  
tesy, he requested permission to lie down.—  
He was conducted to a retired room opening  
into the hall, where he was left to his awful  
meditations. He soon pretended to be asleep,  
and snored loudly.—In a few minutes he heard  
the approach of footsteps. The door was  
slowly opened, and through his half-closed  
eyes, he perceived Dundonald cautiously ap-  
proaching his couch on tip-toe. "The miscre-  
ant bent his knee with the intention of pressing  
upon the breast of his victim, and put forth  
his murderous hands to grasp him by the  
throat and mouth, in order forcibly to suppress  
his breathing," when Charleville suddenly  
sprang up with all the energy of despair, and  
uttered a loud and piercing shriek—at this  
moment the Doctor and his friend rushed in  
and secured the villain, who, now seeing that  
all hope was gone, tamely suffered himself to  
be bound and led forth. While they were  
manacled him, Louisa burst into the room  
and threw herself around her father's neck.—  
Charleville removed her fainting to the sofa;  
—and in this interval, the Doctor, after pos-  
sessing himself of the skull, gave orders to  
take Dundonald to a place of confinement till  
a warrant could be obtained to commit him  
to prison. In the mean time, Louisa revived  
from her swoon, and received from her lover  
the horrid particulars which I have given  
above. After some time spent in administer-  
ing consolation, and intermingling the sweet  
dissensions of love, he at length succeeded in  
calming her altogether.

Dundonald was duly committed to take his  
trial for the murder of his wife. For several  
days he persisted in a state of obduracy, de-  
nying all knowledge of the imputed crime. But  
at length the conversion of a pious divine  
wrought upon his better feelings, and he made  
a full confession of the murder, some of the  
circumstances of which are too horrible to re-  
late. He made his will, and after leaving  
handsome legacies to his wife's relations, he  
bequeathed the balance of his property to  
Louisa, "with the hope, (as he expressed it)  
that she would bestow her hand upon the  
worthy youth she so fondly loved." This ex-  
cellent pair came every day to see him in his  
gloomy cell, soothed his melancholy reflections

"This horrible method of destroying life was  
resorted to a few years ago by the monster  
Burke, in order to provide subjects for the  
dissecting room! It is also particularly men-  
tioned in the last and most thrilling tale of  
the "Country Curate"—in which the dread-  
ful security which it possesses over the com-  
mon methods of assassination, is spoken of in  
a manner which might whisper horrid tempta-  
tions to men of "lawless and uncertain  
thoughts!"

by their assiduous attentions, and suggesting  
to his mind those sweet consolations which re-  
ligion alone can bestow.

"At length the day of trial came on; the sher-  
iff and officers went to his cell to bring him  
forth—but they found the bed and floor deluged  
with blood, and the criminal a stiffened  
corpse! It appeared on examination, that he  
had opened the large artery of his thigh—and  
he no doubt expired almost instantaneously.—  
A few months after this fatal occurrence, Lou-  
isa disposed of all her property in the town,  
and retired to a charming cottage she had pur-  
chased at Tisbury near the sublime and pic-  
turesque scenery of Loch Lomond. Here she  
was shortly afterwards joined by Charleville,  
who had in the interim obtained his degree at  
Edinburgh, and they were soon united in  
those holy bonds which fix our happiness or  
misery for this life.

With the exception of the painful thoughts  
which would sometimes throw a cloud over  
her serenity, it might be said that Louisa  
was now happier than she had ever been—and  
Charleville rendered himself, in every respect,  
worthy of such a bride.

## INTERESTING LETTER.

FROM DR. CHAPMAN OF PHILADEL-  
PHIA, TO DR. TYLER, OF FRED-  
ERICK, MD.

My Dear Sir: I have delayed to answer  
your letter till I had formed some decision as  
to the nature and treatment of the Pestilential  
Cholera which is now prevailing. These  
are points on which so much difference of op-  
inion existed, that I found it impossible to make  
up my mind as to them, without the lights of  
actual observation and experience. I have now  
seen the disease sufficiently to enable me  
to arrive at satisfactory, and I trust, just con-  
clusions on the subject. But I can present, in  
the narrow compass of a letter, only a very  
concise and imperfect exhibition of my views,  
and indeed, such are my incessant occupa-  
tions, that I have scarcely leisure to execute  
even this slight sketch.

The disease, wholly independent of conta-  
gion, is caused by an epidemic agency, of  
which we know nothing with certainty. It is  
not improbable, however, that it is owing to  
an azimion poison, which acting through the  
medium of the stomach on the ganglionic  
nerves, so impairs that system, that its func-  
tions are in a greater or less degree suspend-  
ed. As always happens, where sensorial or  
nervous influence is withheld, there is in this  
case, a recession of blood from the periphery,  
and correspondent accumulations of it in the  
deep seated vessels, subversive of the proper  
distribution of it in the circulation, attended  
by a vitiation or suppression of the secretions.  
This, in a word, is my theory of the disease,  
the truth of which, I think, is sustained by the  
symptoms, the phenomena on dissection, and  
the mode of cure.

It is generally held here, that Cholera is  
pretty uniformly preceded by considerable dis-  
turbances on the alimentary canal, by nausea  
or purging, or the two united. That affec-  
tions of this sort are very common in the city  
and elsewhere, cannot be denied. Whether  
they constitute the preliminary stage of the  
disease is very doubtful. It seems to me, they  
ought rather to be considered as a condition,  
arising from distinct sources of irritation pre-  
disposing to the disease. Can it be credited,  
that a cause ultimately operating so powerfully  
as that of Cholera, should endure for three  
or four or five days, merely teasing in this  
slight manner, the stomach and bowels? The  
transition from these mild and lingering affec-  
tions, to the explosion of Cholera in its fullest  
force, is far too sudden and violent to suppose  
that they are one and the same disease, varied  
only by stages. I know not the analogies by  
which the hypothesis can be supported. Nor  
is this preclusive indisposition mentioned by  
any of the writers on Asiatic Cholera whom  
I have consulted. It is scarcely to be presum-  
ed, that so prominent and important a fact,  
had it an existence, could have possibly es-  
caped the attention of these very able and ex-  
perienced historians of the disease. Being at-  
tached to armies, and more particularly, from  
their position, in Hospitals, they enjoyed the  
best, and peculiar advantages, for accurate  
and discriminating observations. It was first  
noticed, and promulgated by some of the British  
publications, though not sanctioned by all,  
and from a similar coincidence of gastric and  
enteric derangement with the epidemic in  
this country, their notion has been espoused  
by us. Be it as it may, such disorders should  
at once be removed, as they are apt at all  
events, to invite an attack of Cholera. They  
do not differ from the ordinary complaints of  
the season, and require no peculiar manage-  
ment.

Genuine Cholera, for the most part, comes  
on with little or no premonition. The earliest  
symptoms are complaints of load, and  
anxiety about the precordia, with an internal  
sense of heat, referable to the stomach or  
bowels, with great thirst and a whitish tongue,  
and at the same time, the head is confused,  
the expression of countenance tremor, accom-  
panied by slight nervous terrors, muscular weak-  
ness, cool skin, and either a quick and some-  
what feeble, or a full and struggling pulse.—  
Copious evacuations upwards and downwards,  
of fluid resembling dirty or turbid rice water,  
with flocculi mixed in it, soon occur, followed  
by cramps or spasms of the muscles of the ex-  
tremities and abdomen. These are seldom so  
violent as has been represented, and never ex-  
tend to the alimentary canal. An aggravation  
of the preceding symptoms rapidly takes  
place, and in half an hour or more, the tongue  
becomes icy cold, the skin more chilled and  
sadden, though feeling hot to the patient, cov-  
ered with a dewy viscid perspiration, the hands  
shriveled or wilted, as if macerated, the nails  
of the fingers blue, the pulse scarcely or not  
at all perceptible, the face sunken, especially  
the eyes, around which is a dark circle. This  
color gradually diffuses itself over the entire  
surface, partaking of the various shades of  
lividness, from a sallow to a bluish or  
blackish hue. During this period, the thirst  
is intense, the heat of the stomach in some in-  
stances is increased to a burning sensation, the  
respiration greatly embarrassed, the air expir-  
ed cold, the voice low, or whispering and  
plaintive, the diaphragm convulsed, and there  
is a total suppression of the urinary and other  
secretions. Discharges from the alimentary  
canal, and the apasms, likewise cease or are much  
diminished. Death ultimately takes place in  
a sort of tranquil stupor, or with indescribable  
torture and distress, the latter state being  
by far the most common.

As I have briefly described the disease, such  
is the tenor of its character and progress;  
though occasionally diversified in some res-

pects. Thus I have seen its accession as sud-  
den as the electric shock, and have met with  
cases without spasms, or vomiting or purg-  
ing. Many other anomalies might be men-  
tioned, could I indulge in such details. The  
disease may be properly divided in most in-  
stances, into two stages, that of aggression  
and collapse.

Called at the commencement of an attack,  
unless there is extreme depression, I bleed ve-  
rily freely from the arm, and uniformly cup  
the epigastrium, and give calomel largely com-  
bined or not with opium, according to the se-  
verity of the spasms. The cure will almost in-  
variably yield to these remedies, and we have  
no further trouble concerning it. But where  
the attack is confirmed, or in other words, the  
state of collapse exists, the difficulties of man-  
agement are vastly increased, and the practice  
is somewhat different. The first step, under  
such circumstances, is to puke actively with  
tepid salt and water—a tumbler full at a time.  
This usually settles the stomach, allays thirst,  
produces some degree of reaction, a stronger  
pulse, increased warmth of surface, and a re-  
solution of the spasms. Co operating in the  
same design of arousing the vital forces, and  
exciting the skin particularly, rub the body and  
extremities with flannels. Let a vein be then  
opened, and if the blood flows freely, take a  
large quantity; and especially, should the  
pulse be, and the blood become florid. But  
where the reverse happens, or you have slowly  
to coax out the blood, or the pulse is sensibly  
weakened by the loss of it, stop the opera-  
tion, and apply twenty or thirty cups to the  
abdomen, including the epigastrium, which,  
though they may not draw much blood, are  
eminently serviceable as revivents. The cups  
are to be succeeded by a blister to the same  
parts. Calomel is next to be given, in doses  
of five, ten or twenty grains, frequently repeat-  
ed, till the aggregate amounts to about a  
drachm, and then worked off with a table  
spoonful of castor oil. As the result of these  
means, there are commonly bilious evacua-  
tions, discharges of urine, and other proofs of  
the restoration of secretory power. Little  
more is demanded than what has been men-  
tioned. I have, however, sometimes known,  
though rarely, that at this point of the case,  
irritability of the stomach to return, with the  
appearance of approaching exhaustion, in  
which event, stimuli are to be resorted to—  
the best of which are, a strong infusion of  
Cayenne pepper, or clove tea, or the spirits of  
an ammonia, or must julep. But they are cau-  
tiously to be administered, and in small por-  
tions, or they are instantly rejected, or they  
overwhelm the energies of life, or more slowly  
induce typhoid prostration.

Drink is sometimes vehemently solicited,  
particularly in the height of the attack, and  
the instinctive desire for cold water, or even  
for ice, may be gratified in moderation. The  
proper nourishment in convalescence, the only  
time when any is wanted or to be allowed,  
is chicken water or beef tea, rendered agree-  
ably pungent with cayenne pepper. Thus I  
have hastily laid before you an outline of my  
mode of managing this terrible disease. It  
may be observed that with scarcely an excep-  
tion, it is depleting and evacuant. Depleted  
by false appearances of debility in the disease,  
and still more by the weight of authority, I  
adopted when first broke out among us, in  
common with my medical friends, a course  
of practice in conformity with such an impres-  
sion; and most disastrous was the issue. Nearly  
every patient, amounting to five or six, died.  
The prominent indications seemed to call for  
heat to the surface, and the internal exhibition  
of the diffusible excitants. Every variety of  
bath, hot water, vapour, heated air, and topi-  
cal applications of hot sand, or oats, or salt,  
&c. were used, and also frictions with the  
spirits of turpentine alone, or united with cam-  
phorated mercurial ointment, and other arti-  
cles. Brandy, ether, camphor, vol alkali,  
&c. &c. were in succession tried, and the  
whole of these means with no other effect,  
than an inconceivable exasperation. The  
suffering indeed, induced, was as great as I  
have ever witnessed from the application of  
any remedial process. No practical lesson is  
more important than, that in the cure of this  
disease, all such applications and medicines are  
mischievous, till evacuations are premised,  
and then to be most directly directed.

It were easy to quarrel with my divers  
other methods of treating this epidemic, or to  
enumerate a number of special remedies that  
have been proposed. Dismissed, as it were,  
by the fearful character of the disease, practi-  
tioners have been too prone in its treatment,  
to abandon their principles and well tried re-  
medies, in analogous cases, to seek a resource  
in specifics and nostrums.

I do not mean to vaunt of their success; but  
on a fair comparison of all that I have seen  
attempted, I am led to an unqualified prefer-  
ence of my own plan. It cannot be charged  
with being tentative or empirical—it is deduced  
from established views of pathology and ther-  
apeutics, and is sanctioned in most of its fea-  
tures by the lengthened and concurrent expe-  
rience of the authoritative writers on the dis-  
ease in India. Many may be cured with it,  
and some will sink under the force of the at-  
tack in despite of your efforts. The case not  
being too far advanced, a triumph over the  
disease is pretty certain.—Cholera is on the  
whole more tractable than yellow fever or  
the winter pestilence, which devastated our  
country during the late war.

Ever, my dear sir, yours most truly,  
N. CHAPMAN.

Philadelphia, August 18, 1832.

To Dr. Wm. Bradley Tyler: Frederick, M. D.

EGYPT. The impending struggle between  
Mehemet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt and the  
Grand Seignor, may be productive of events  
which will fill no unimportant place in the page  
of history, we therefore extract from recent  
accounts the following particulars of the mili-  
tary and naval resources of Mehemet Ali.

A naval arsenal has been established in the  
port of Alexandria with extraordinary celerity.  
Three years ago the presence of a ship  
of the line there would have been considered  
a remarkable circumstance, now there have  
been already launched one ship of the line of  
74 guns and two of 90; another of 140 guns  
is nearly ready. Of this number two have  
their armaments already on board, the others  
would receive them



Along at the commencement of the campaign, it has lost about 10,000 men, but reinforcements have since supplied their place. It is commanded by Ibrahim, the son of the Pacha, the same who commanded the Egyptian forces sent to Greece, when he was compelled to return by the destruction of the fleet at Navarino. He occupies with detachments all the towns in Syria from Jaffa to and including Tripoli. The population of Lebanon have embraced the cause of Mehmet Ali. They are warlike mountaineers, almost wholly Christians, and can if necessary bring from 25,000 to 30,000 men into the field. An independent prince named Emir Bechir is at their head. Mehmet foreseeing that he would be outlived by the Divan, has caused the Sheriff of Mecca to issue a proclamation, addressed to the faithful, in which the Grand Seigneur himself is excommunicated and declared a traitor and rebel to the Mahometan faith.

Europeans in Egypt consider the chances of this contest all in favor of Mehmet Ali. They state that the Arabian troops fight with great resolution, are very sober and capable of supporting fatigue, and that an excellent discipline is kept up in their ranks. The cavalry is extremely well mounted, and the light artillery would be considered not unworthy of a well appointed European army.—N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

**"UNITED STATES" BANK.**—This institution is a private corporation, with a capital of \$5,000,000 of dollars.

It is a "United States" Bank only in name—like the "United States Hotel" in the "United States Gazette." The United States holds a small amount of stock in the company it is true—and it is also true that it holds stock in twenty other private companies, as the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, &c.

This private Bank is just as liable to fail as any other bank—if it should fail the Government is not liable to redeem a dollar of its paper—it is, in all respects, merely a private corporation, and liable only as other private companies are liable.

It is managed and controlled wholly by a Board of Managers who meet in Philadelphia—of which Board Mr. Biddle is the President.

Mr. Biddle and a friend or two of his, have, for many years, elected a majority of this Board themselves by their votes and the proxies which they hold—and do it still.

More, considerably more, than one third of the whole stock is held by British Lords, Dukes, Generals, &c.

It is therefore a private company of wealthy men who control this Bank—it is owned by rich men in England and America—no poor man, scarcely a working farmer or mechanic in the country owns a do. lar of the stock.

It is a great moneyed monopoly in the hands of a few aristocrats—headed by Nicholas Biddle.

This private company of wealthy foreigners and natives, will be in the field with all their money, power and influence, seeking openly to put down the administration of the People.

Who do they want to elect?

Henry Clay, one of their attorneys, they seek to make President of the United States. John Sergeant, another of their attorneys, and a member of the Board of Managers, they seek to make Vice President of the United States.

What is their object?

They want to elect their own servants and agents to rule the people of this country.

That they may get their charter renewed. Get an increase of power—Get the foreign stockholders released from taxation on their stock—Get their feet on the necks of the people.

Let them succeed in this, and who will govern the country?

The United States Bank.—The President, Mr. Biddle, will be the Governor of the Bank.—The Bank governs Messrs. Clay and Sergeant, and Messrs. Clay and Sergeant will govern the people.

Let it be remembered.—The United States Bank is a private company, owned by private individuals, controlled by private individuals—these all belonging to the aristocratic orders, and responsible to no body.

This private company now controls 200,000,000 of money—it boasts that all the States Banks exist by its permission—it boasted that Gen. Jackson would not dare to veto it. He has done it. It now boasts that it will turn him out of office, and put its attorneys in his place.

What think you of these things Jerusalem?—Do you vote with the Bank or the People?—Are you for "King Biddle" and his English aristocracy—or for old Hickory? That's the question. There's no mistake about it.

Trenton Emptorium.

**Telegraph Extra.**—We are glad to perceive that the Bank Editors generally are recommending the proposed Extra of Duff Green to the patronage of their party. That paper is the open advocate of Calhoun, nullification, &c. Nothing could be thrown into the hands of the people which would more effectively open their eyes to the unprincipled means which are put in requisition to destroy Andrew Jackson. Here we have the leaders of the Clay Bank party using their exertions and paying their money to disseminate a doctrine which they have all denounced as treasonable and fatal to the Union, for the avowed purpose of putting down a man who has emphatically said—"The Union must be preserved." They thus make themselves the abettors of treason in the eyes of the people. Success to their efforts in distributing the vile sheet! Give it to all the people in the northern, middle and western states, and let the Bank pay the bill. Thousands of honest men who now advocate the cause of the Bank and of Clay, will abandon them with indignation and scorn, when they find them thus promoting the cause of nullification. It will convince them of the principle, or rather the total want of principle, by which their ambitious leaders are stimulated to act.—Globe.

**THE PROSPECT.**

ILLINOIS.—We learn by the papers from this democratic State, that Messrs. Duncan, Slade and Casey, the Jackson candidates for Congress, have been elected by large majorities over their Clay opponents.

By accounts in the Democrat, printed at Indianapolis, Indiana, it will be seen that the Jackson party have a majority in the Legislature, which has not been the case for many years. A Jacksonian will no doubt be elected to the Senate from that State next winter. The electoral vote of Indiana, will be given to Jackson in November, by a majority of thousands.

From Missouri, we also learn that the Jackson party have elected their Governor, Lieut. Governor, and two thirds of the Legislature. The re-election of Col. Benton, the able and fearless defender of the President and his administration, is beyond all doubt. Mr. Clay's prospects in the west, are thus indeed.

**From the St. Louis Beacon.**

**Missouri Election.**—Returns from all the counties leave no doubt of the election of Dunklin and Boggs, Governor and Lieut. Governor of the State, and of Gen. Ashley representative in the next Congress. The result shows the strength of Gen. Jackson in this State, and the entire devotion of the people to his re-election.

Dunklin,	9,121
Bull,	8,035
Dorris,	386
Smith,	314
Boggs,	8,361
McClelland,	7,641
Wells,	8,836
Ashley,	9,498

Mr. Birch received 273.

SC.—It is due to Mr. B. to say, that he was withdrawn by his friends a short time previous to the election.

**Good News from Vermont.**—The election for governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer, councilors, and members of Congress, took place on Tuesday, 4th inst. The following returns from the town of Bennington, (a name full of patriotic associations), show how the matter stands among the "Green Mountain Boys."

**From the Editor of the Bennington Gazette to the editor of the Argus, dated**

"Bennington, Sept. 5.

"Dear Sir.—Our election took place yesterday, in this town. The republicans have triumphed! Our Congress votes stands, for

O. C. Merrill (Jackson)	268
R. Skinner (Clay)	66
John Phelps (Anti)	35
Scattering	45

"For governor and council ticket—Jackson 218, Clay 145, Anti 96. Town representative—John S. Robinson, Esq. a young man of deserved popularity, and second to none in point of talents. In this country, last year, there was a large majority against us; now we have a majority in our favor. The Feto has done the business for us. The towns heard from are, for Jackson 3, Clay 2. All, however, have given majorities for Jackson congress. Let no man say Vermont will not be for Jackson next November.

**A Change.**—The Petersburg Intelligencer, hitherto an opposition paper, in a long address to its patrons avows its intention of supporting the re-election of Andrew Jackson, examining his success as the event upon which alone must depend at this time, the support of the principles of the government, and by which our national prosperity and happiness will be best promoted. This circumstance may be set down among the signs of the times, with which our opponents are constantly flatterer themselves.

**Good News from the South.**—Mr. Cheves has avowed himself as opposed to nullification. The Charleston City Gazette says, "The signs of the times," that recently boded storms and sorrows and a miserable shipwreck of our noblest hopes, now indicate the best cheering and happy auguries for the future. Witness the many and vigorous efforts of Mr. Blair, the honest disclaimer of Nullity: the sound and consistent and independent vindication of our DARTON, the frank and high minded acknowledgement of Barnwell, that he and those who signed the "manifesto," were in error; and now the "still small voice of reason," that is put forth by the wise and discriminating Cheves! What do they all promise but the salvation and honor of the State?

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE.**

The following letter concerning Quarantine Regulations in Sweden, is published for the information of persons trading with that country.

**Count De Weterstedt to Mr. Hughes.**

STOCKHOLM, 6th June, 1832.

Sir.—The Royal College of Commerce had, by a publication dated 30th April last decreed, that vessels arriving from the Ports of Finland, Russia, Prussia, Lubek, Holstein, in the Baltic and from the Canal de Schleswig Holstein, from the Banks of the Elbe, Weser, and Eider, or from the Holstein northern coast, would, from the 15th instant, be admitted into the Ports of Sweden without performing any preliminary quarantine; provided they were possessed with certificates stating that the Cholera had not appeared at the place of departure, since February.

Whilst confirming, Sir, these measures, I hasten to inform you, that vessels thus bound, will have to cause an examination of their certificates at any quarantine ground at their option, that may be near to the place of their destination; and pay the quarantine visiting duties prescribed by section 23 of the Ordinance of 17th March, to wit: 4 Schellings for each last, and 2 Riks dalers for the pratique—which duties consequently, shall no more be required to be paid, as was first required, at the place of destination.—You will easily conceive that these measures are wholly for the interest of trade. The examination of their certificates takes place in a quarantine establishment, their authenticity and efficiency will be greater than if it were done by the local authorities at their places of destination; and the navigation will thereby avoid the risk of being sent back for the least irregularity, to a quarantine ground.

I pray you, Sir, to communicate the above fact to your Government, and to accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed)

**COUNT DE WETERSTEDT.**

Mr. HUGHES, Charge D'Affaires of the U. S. of America.

**St. Louis, Aug. 28.**

**The War.**—The arrival of the William Wallace at this port, from Galena, confirms the report to which we alluded last week, of an engagement between a party of the Sioux Indians and the hostile band of Sacs and Foxes. The victory over the latter was a most decisive one: two hundred of them being killed, and forty taken prisoners. Only about 70 warriors escaped. Among the prisoners, is Napoleon, the second in command in all the enterprises against the Whites, and the celebrated Prophet, Black Hawk, it is said by the prisoners, was wounded by a shot from the steam boat Warrior, in the action at the crossing of the Mississippi, and died three days afterwards.

Many conflicting accounts are given of the engagement. It appears that the Sioux were not alone concerned in the combat; but that they were assisted by parties of the Menominee, Winnebagoes, &c. The latter tribe, it is said counselled the hostile Indians to hold out to the last, and then perfidiously turned against them, and aided in the massacre.

Blood enough has been shed, on both sides, in this remorseless war; and it is hoped that the small remnant of these infuriated savages may be saved from their victorious enemies. The clemency of the Government, after this terrible chastisement, should be called into exercise.

**From the St. Louis Beacon.**

**Missouri Election.**—Returns from all the counties leave no doubt of the election of Dunklin and Boggs, Governor and Lieut. Governor of the State, and of Gen. Ashley representative in the next Congress. The result shows the strength of Gen. Jackson in this State, and the entire devotion of the people to his re-election.

The till to abolish the punishment of death for forgery, was passed in the House of Commons on the 31st July.

The Russian Dutch Loan Bill was read a third time in the House of Lords on the 1st, and passed.

Mr. Courtenay moved for a return of the dates of the ratification, by the Great powers, of the treaty of 15th Nov. 1831, with reference to Belgium, which was agreed to without any observation.

Glasgow, July 30th.—New cases of Cholera 50, died 23, recovered 31. July 31st, new cases 70, died 27, recovered 43. Aug. 1st, new cases 70, died 24, recovered 38. Aug. 2d, new cases 61, died 27, recovered 37. Aug. 3d, new cases 69, died 22, recovered 34. Aug. 4th, new cases 119, died 41, recovered 39. Total, 2325 cases, 1025 deaths, 993 recovered.

The West India Colonies.—On the 3d of Aug. the House of Commons having given into Committee on the West India Relief Bill, Lord Althorpe said that the object of his bill was to carry into effect the recommendation made by His Majesty's Government to those colonies which should adopt the order in council, namely, that some species of fiscal relief should be granted to them for so doing.

"The question in this instance was, whether the House would, or would not, empower his Majesty's Government to carry into effect measures, the object of which was to ameliorate the condition of the slaves in the Crown colonies. If the House should do so, the charge that would devolve on this country, to carry such measures into effect, would not be very great, and it would be only for a limited time. The sum of £57,000 would be all that would be required to give to those colonies, as the proportion which it was intended this country should contribute to the payment of their internal expenses. Seeing that such a general desire existed amongst a large body of persons in this country for the amelioration of the condition of the slaves, and taking for granted, as, indeed, many of the persons present to that House from such colonies fully warranted him in doing so, that they would have no objection to the giving just compensation to the planters for the losses they would sustain by the carrying of such measures into effect, he felt confident that he would be ready to grant the powers proposed to be given to the government by this bill.

After some opposition, particularly from Mr. Home, the proposition of the committee was agreed to, as amended, 21, votes 20, it being agreed, by Lord Althorpe that the bill should be made, until there was proof that the orders had been acted upon.

The Times in speaking of this debate says: "It will at least show to the world, that the Parliament as well as the press of England, is alive to the claims of general freedom, that they are equally prepared to denounce unqualified oppression or usurpation in every quarter,—that free states may reckon upon allies wherever there are British freemen, and that though the little despots of the German League may submit to greater despotism, yet partially suppressing the complaints of their subjects, the voice of the latter will find an echo in every British heart, and if need be, will command succor from every British arm."

**FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.**

By the arrival of H. B. M. Packet Lady Ogle at Boston, the Editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser have received files of London papers to the 4th of August, inclusive, four days later than from any other source, containing several articles of interesting intelligence.

ercise. Much as we have suffered from their depredations, we should not forget to temper justice with mercy.—Missouri Republican.

**LATER FROM ENGLAND.**

We are indebted to Captain Griffith, of the Ship Francis, for Glasgow papers, to Aug. 4th inclusive, containing London and Liverpool dates to the evening of the 3d.

The till to abolish the punishment of death for forgery, was passed in the House of Commons on the 31st July.

The Russian Dutch Loan Bill was read a third time in the House of Lords on the 1st, and passed.

Mr. Courtenay moved for a return of the dates of the ratification, by the Great powers, of the treaty of 15th Nov. 1831, with reference to Belgium, which was agreed to without any observation.

Glasgow, July 30th.—New cases of Cholera 50, died 23, recovered 31. July 31st, new cases 70, died 27, recovered 43. Aug. 1st, new cases 70, died 24, recovered 38. Aug. 2d, new cases 61, died 27, recovered 37. Aug. 3d, new cases 69, died 22, recovered 34. Aug. 4th, new cases 119, died 41, recovered 39. Total, 2325 cases, 1025 deaths, 993 recovered.

The West India Colonies.—On the 3d of Aug. the House of Commons having given into Committee on the West India Relief Bill, Lord Althorpe said that the object of his bill was to carry into effect the recommendation made by His Majesty's Government to those colonies which should adopt the order in council, namely, that some species of fiscal relief should be granted to them for so doing.

"The question in this instance was, whether the House would, or would not, empower his Majesty's Government to carry into effect measures, the object of which was to ameliorate the condition of the slaves in the Crown colonies. If the House should do so, the charge that would devolve on this country, to carry such measures into effect, would not be very great, and it would be only for a limited time. The sum of £57,000 would be all that would be required to give to those colonies, as the proportion which it was intended this country should contribute to the payment of their internal expenses. Seeing that such a general desire existed amongst a large body of persons in this country for the amelioration of the condition of the slaves, and taking for granted, as, indeed, many of the persons present to that House from such colonies fully warranted him in doing so, that they would have no objection to the giving just compensation to the planters for the losses they would sustain by the carrying of such measures into effect, he felt confident that he would be ready to grant the powers proposed to be given to the government by this bill.

After some opposition, particularly from Mr. Home, the proposition of the committee was agreed to, as amended, 21, votes 20, it being agreed, by Lord Althorpe that the bill should be made, until there was proof that the orders had been acted upon.

The Times in speaking of this debate says: "It will at least show to the world, that the Parliament as well as the press of England, is alive to the claims of general freedom, that they are equally prepared to denounce unqualified oppression or usurpation in every quarter,—that free states may reckon upon allies wherever there are British freemen, and that though the little despots of the German League may submit to greater despotism, yet partially suppressing the complaints of their subjects, the voice of the latter will find an echo in every British heart, and if need be, will command succor from every British arm."

**FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.**

By the arrival of H. B. M. Packet Lady Ogle at Boston, the Editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser have received files of London papers to the 4th of August, inclusive, four days later than from any other source, containing several articles of interesting intelligence.

**ENGLAND.**

In the House of Commons on the 3d of August, the amendments of the Lords, to the Irish Reform Bill, were taken up as the order of the day, after some discussion were agreed to.

In the House of Commons, on the 2d August, E. L. Bulwer presented a notice, signed Lord Palmerston, in reply to the proceedings of the Diet of the German Confederation, it led to a long debate, for even a synopsis of which we have no time to day. The motion was: "That a humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that he might be graciously pleased to exercise his influence with the German Diet, in opposition to the course it has pursued in respect to the liberties and independence of the German people."

Bulwer's remarks, paid a high compliment to the research he had displayed; and admitted that the constitutional states of Europe were the natural allies of Great Britain, and no constitutional Government could show itself indifferent to the circumstances. But he did not think that interference was called for or warranted. Mr. Bulwer eventually expressed his intention of not pressing his motion to a division.

**FRANCE.**—In the private correspondence of the Times, dated Paris, August 1st, it is stated that the three days did not pass wholly without interruption of the peace; some young men having been attacked on the Point d'Arcle, for singing the Marseillaise hymn, by the Sargens de ville. Some were said to have been killed; but it was supposed no judicial investigation would take place.

A correspondent of the same paper, under dated July 31st, states that the death of the young Duke of Reins, is not so important an event as it might seem out of France; as it had disappointed a party composed not only of Napoleon's old adherents, but of a new generation, friends of a constitutional monarchy, who see no improvement in the state of things under another Bourbon; and who looked to Austria for aid in their projects.

**Portugal.**—A letter from Lisbon, dated July 23d, says:—"Seven ships of war, among them an armed vessel, with Admiral Sartorius, arrived off Lisbon on the 19th, and they are now at anchor within little more than gun shot of the Bugio. Their flags are distinctly to be seen. Don Miguel is at the passage of Cachias, off which his fleet, consisting of a line of battle ship, a frigate, three corvettes, and two brigs, is lying, and it is understood to be under sailing orders, to proceed forthwith to attack its antagonists, 'the rotten ships and mere boats,' as they have many times been contemptuously styled by the Gazette. 'I doubt very much if it will cross the bar, though the ships are much heavier than the Queen's.'"

In consequence of a shot having been fired from Belem tower on the British schooner of war Viper, on the 13th, the commandant had been removed from that fort by Don Miguel.

**Greece.**—The terms of the Convention relative to the sovereignty of Greece, between

His Majesty the King of the French, and the Emperor of all the Russias, on the one part, and the king of Bavaria on the other, signed at London, May 7, 1832, as presented to both Houses of Parliament, by command of His Majesty, are published in full. It is supposed, this will adjust the boundaries both to the satisfaction of Greece and Turkey.

**TRIBUTE TO LAFAYETTE.**

A splendid piece of workmanship in solid gold, from the mines of North Carolina, has been shown to us this morning, which is to be sent to Gen. La Fayette. It weighs 157 pennyweights. The richly chased and embossed front is surmounted by an eagle, beautifully wrought, standing on the northern hemisphere, on which AMERICA and FRANCE are inscribed. A superb and tasteful frame work surrounds the device; the American flag and that of the National Guard being displayed with their spear points on each side. These form the basis of a shield, surrounded with various implements of war, and circled in the interior with a rich wreath. In the centre of the field, which is in dead gold, are raised medallions of Washington and La Fayette, remarkable well executed. Above is the Roman letter's battle axe, connecting the wreath with the hemisphere; and beneath it is a shield, which are quartered the stars and stripes, the rising sun, borne on the shield of the state, the city arms, and the initials N. Y. S. A.; the initials N. G. being on a small shield in the centre. On a scroll forming the lower part of the frame, is inscribed the legend PRO PATRIA ET GLORIA. On the reverse, which is plain burnished gold, is the following inscription, very handsomely engraved:—"The National Guard, 25th N. Y. S. A. to Lafayette. Centennial Anniversary of the Birth day of Washington, New York, 33d February, 1832." This medal, is the most splendid trophy of the kind we ever saw; and does credit to the regiment who voted it, and to the artists who have wrought upon it.

—N. Y. Com. Adv.

**Survey of the Coast.**—In execution of the law, passed at the last session, for carrying into effect the act of the 10th February, 1807, providing for the survey of the Coast of the United States, the President has directed the Secretary of the Treasury, under whose Department that important national work was placed at the former period, to take the preliminary measures for resuming and continuing it.

With the President's approbation, the Secretary has appointed Mr. Hasler, whose qualifications for this service are well known, to take the charge and direction of the work. Mr. H. has been for some weeks engaged in preparing the necessary instruments, from the collection formerly made for the purpose, and will be ready in a short time, to recommence the survey.—Globe.

**SMALL PARAGRAPHS.**

On the 20th inst. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, will have completed the ninety sixth year of his age.

The Virginia Times mentions the following fact:—"Since the Georgetown College, in the District of Columbia, first went into operation, the number of the students up to this period has been ten thousand, out of which not one single instance of death has ever occurred at the college. We doubt whether a similar instance of health is to be met with any where in America."

The Cincinnati Advertiser of the 3d inst. says:—"When the play acted at half past six on Saturday night, Mr. Caldwell came forth, and announced that our distinguished countryman, Washington Irving, had just arrived in our city, and was then in the Theatre. This pleasing information was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause by the audience, a happy earnest of the welcome which Mr. Irving will receive from the citizens of the West. He is thrice welcome."

The proprietors of the Lady's Book, of Philadelphia, some time since offered a premium of two hundred dollars for the best American Tale—and one of fifty dollars for the best poem that should be forwarded to them in competition within a certain period. The time having elapsed, and the gentlemen appointed as judges having read the various productions, they awarded the prize for the best story to Miss Leslie, of this city. They state that no poem was presented in competition of sufficient merit to deserve the prize.

**The latter Harvest.**—The New Jersey State Gazette, says:—"In this part of the State, we understand generally in New Jersey, at present, the prospect of an abundant crop of Indian Corn is very flattering. The appearance of Buckwheat is uncommonly fine; but this is a very precarious crop; a little too much hot sun may blast it, or an early frost too hot frost. Potatoes look well, and if the autumn frosts keep off a few weeks longer, no doubt there will be an abundant yield."

**Col. Huger, the Liberator of Lafayette** from the prison of Olmutz, now a member of the South Carolina Legislature, from the Penitentiary District, hitherto considered as attached to the Nullification party, is said to have deserted them and their schemes in patriotic disgust.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Saturday, says:—"We have this week recorded in our columns the marriage of two individuals of one family, who began to flourish at periods more than half a century remote from each other. The first was on Monday evening last. A young gentleman between twenty and twenty five years of age was married to a young lady after a courtship of five years—the first impressions having been formed at school. The second marriage took place on Wednesday evening, it was the grand father of the young gentleman mentioned above. He is seventy four years of age."

**Meal hours in the olden time.**—Of dinner—When four hours be past after breakfast, a man may safely taste his dinner; and the most convenient time for dinner is about eleven of the clock before noon.—Yet Diogenes, the philosopher, when he was asked the question what time was best for a man to dine, he answered, for a rich man when he will, but for a poor man when he may.—But the usual time for dinner in the Universities is eleven, and elsewhere about noon. At Oxford, in my time, they used commonly at dinner, boiled beef, with potage, bread and cheese no more; the quantity of beef was in value an half a penny for one man; sometimes if hunger constrained, they would double their commons.

**Of Supper.**—About four hours or six after we have dined, the time is convenient for a nap, which in the Universities is about five of the clock in the afternoon, and in poor men's houses, when leisure will serve.

(The Haven of Health by Thomas Conan.

**Singular Fact.**—Among the applicants for Pensions from the Vice Chancellor's court, in this county, a few days since, were two men, a father and his son, the former aged about 94 years, the latter 70. They both served two years or more in the Revolutionary

War; and the father had been through the old French war. While his son was giving his declaration to the court, the father caused much laughter by occasionally correcting him, with 'tut, boy, you are mistaken.' 'You are wrong, boy!'—The term 'boy,' applied to a war-worn veteran of 78, whose whitened locks and wrinkled visage evinced extreme old age, was irresistibly amusing. It may be well doubted whether a similar case exists in the state.—Chenango Republican.

**EASTON, MD.**

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18, 1832.

**REPUBLICAN TICKET.**

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

For the District composed of Harford county and the Eastern Shore.

HENRY D. MILLER, of Cecil county. RICHARD SPENCER, of Talbot. THOMAS K. CARROLL, of Somerset.

There can be no greater blessing to a free people than an honest, uncorrupted, incorruptible press; while, on the other hand, when this channel of communication, this source of information, is poisoned by prejudice, or corrupted by the indulgence of base, dishonest and malevolent passions, or becomes stained with misrepresentations and falsehood, it is converted into a curse of the most fearful magnitude, with which a people can be afflicted.

These remarks have been elicited by the course of certain papers of the opposition, now making a last dying struggle for Mr. Clay.—Not only is the President assailed, but all his adherents, all who think him worthy of their support.

In the last Easton Gazette, this pitiful pandering to other men's passions, the most base and malevolent attacks are made on the Postmaster General, all subordinate postmasters, all mail contractors, and others connected with the Department. They are indiscriminately charged with perjury; of prostituting their offices to electioneering purposes; of disregarding all obligations, legal and moral, to secure themselves in the enjoyment of office. Such abuse is an outrage upon the common sense of the community, but especially on such of the opponents of the administration as hold office under the Postmaster General. Can they, as honest men, sanction such attacks? We should think not.

But if such corruption exist, why not state the particular facts? why not give the names of the men? information is within your reach, let the people have it.—No! while you deal in falsehood and misrepresentations, you take care to be general, not to specify, lest your falsehoods should be exposed. The good people have heard your cry of wolf, wolf, when there was no wolf; by and by if the wolf should come, you will be laughed at as idle praters, not to be believed even when you speak the truth.

**What next?**—The Easton Gazette recommends to its particular friends of the Clay party, to subscribe to General Green's Extra Telegraph. The writer seems to think it an excellent paper, and much to be relied on for truth and sound principles. What a great and good man General Duff Green has become, now that he is extricated from corruption; and what a firm friend to the Union, since his theme is Nullification.

We call attention to an able letter from Dr. CHAPMAN, professor in the University of Pennsylvania, on the treatment of cholera, practiced by him. It will be found on our first page.

**From the Easton Gazette.**

**THE GEORGIA MISSIONARIES.**

Mr. Graham:

In the year 1830, several religious denominations, consisting of Methodist, Baptists, and Congregationalists, directed a number of their ministers, to go and preach the gospel to the Indians within the State of Georgia. Several of these ministers having like freemen expressed their opinion on political matters, were rudely dragged before the Georgia Tribunals, and sentenced like felons and Murderers to the Penitentiary! On a writ of Error, the affair comes before the Supreme Court of the United States, and the law, by which these Missionaries were tried, and convicted, declared to be unconstitutional. Now President Jackson before he entered upon the duties of his office, was obliged to take the following oath: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the CONSTITUTION of the United States." But in despite of this oath although he has been petitioned by the Board of Foreign Missions to carry into execution the decision of the Supreme Court, yet he has absolutely refused to do so!! Will the Whig copy this and explain why a Methodist minister of the gospel should in open defiance of the highest judicial tribunal in our country be any longer chained with murderers in a Georgia Penitentiary.

WESLEY.

"The Constitution of the U. S. says, 'the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the U. S. and Treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority.'"

We cheerfully comply with the request of the Gazette's correspondent, by publishing this piece; and in order to "explain why a Methodist minister of the gospel" should be detained in the Georgia penitentiary, we subjoin a letter from President Jackson, in reply to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, on this subject. If the President's letter will not satisfy "Wesley," we

refer him to an "Examination of the Cherokee question," published in the Whig of the 17th and 24th of April last—also to the Report of the Committee of the Georgia legislature, published in the Whig of the 20th of March last. Let "Wesley" read these documents, with candour, and we think he cannot fail to see that in this matter, the President has no more authority than "Wesley" himself.

But in giving this reply we cannot withhold the expression of our detestation for the man, who assumes the revered name of "Wesley," and prostitutes the sacred causes of religion to sanctify his unhalloved, his demonic hatred to the President and his friends.—Had "Wesley" been an honest inquirer after truth, any man in the community, at all conversant with the law, would have told him, that the President has no authority to proceed; that, for him



which a writer in the Easton Gazette, so feelingly announced, transpired among slaves alone. There are some traits in the aforesaid law concerning the unfortunate race, that meet the just reprehension of a large portion of the citizens of this State. As a firm and decided man for Clay, and as a friend to my party, I would advise our delegates to respond favorably to the questions propounded by many Voters. If they do not, the friends of Primary Schools may seek other candidates, who will regard their principles and redress their wrongs.

ANOTHER MECHANIC.  
September 17th, 1832.

Communicated for the Whig.  
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

DENTON, Md. Sept. 11, 1832.  
The committees of Jackson Republicans from the different districts of this county, assembled here to-day, and made out the following ticket, viz:

WILLIAM TURNER  
JOSHUA CLARKE  
NATHAN CORKRAN  
JAMES B. RUMBOLD.

Ordered, That the same be signed by the chairman and secretary, and sent to Mr. Mullikin in order to be published in the Whig.  
WM. WHITELEY, Chairman.  
P. W. WILLIS, Secretary.

[FOR THE WHIG.]  
TO THE CITIZENS OF CAROLINE.  
DENTON, Md., Sept. 7, 1832.

The last Easton Gazette contains a speech of Col. Wm. Orrell to his constituents, and as such articles should always possess more or less interest, I would beg leave most respectfully to call your attention to it for a few moments.

If you should be so fortunate as to get hold of one of the papers containing said speech, you can judge for yourselves, it is for such as may not be blessed with a view of it, that these hints are penned.—The Col. endeavours hard to make it appear that 'Napoleon' has arisen from the dead; and that his own acts as a legislator during last session were such as should please the people; and winds up by confidently asserting that he has pleased them.—This, my fellow-citizens, is all he does worth noting; and to you who have heard him times out of number, boasting of his abilities and qualifications, even this is not worth noticing, but I commenced writing with an intention of reviewing his speech and find nothing else in it.

I have been told that in order for a man to do any kind of business successfully it was necessary to be confident of possessing the abilities to do it—being confident of possessing the abilities would prepare the person, no man would be better prepared than Col. Orrell—he possesses as much self-confidence as any man of his acquaintance, a plain demonstration that confidence and abilities do not always abide in the same house.

I have been informed that some several years ago, when a Register of Wills for this county was to be elected, that the Col. had confidence of being elected—I am further told that so sanguine was he, that he boastingly said he would not take *One Thousand Dollars* for his chance of being elected. The election came on, and as well as I recollect, the Col. got but twenty-two votes—a sad demonstration to the Col. that confidence and abilities do not always dwell together.

I have been told further, that while the Col. had a seat in the House of Delegates, he had confidence: I am informed that whenever any business was to be done by any of the members from this county, that the Col. always done the speaking—further, I am assured that a member from another county, although of different political sentiments, had to hang his head for shame whenever the Col. undertook to address the House; here let me remark that if the Col. was as full of speaking as I have seen him on some occasions, that the gentleman alluded to above should have had a burgundy plaiter applied to the back of his neck in order to keep it from becoming tired from the exertion.

I have been informed further, that a few years ago the Col. had confidence to think that an elector of the Senate could change the Constitution of the State; about the time when he was a candidate for that office he confidently declared that "he only would be elected, in order that he might change the Constitution."—I wish if any of you should see him before I do, you would beg him not to alter it before he lets any body know anything about it—for having so much confidence in his abilities to write, he might condemn the old one, intending to write a new one, and his memory being shorter than his confidence he might not be able to write a new one, and as the fellow in the "Hornbook" said we might be left Constitutionless.

I have been told that the Col. wanted to be made Register of Wills again last winter, and that he used every exertion to raise his forces, but found before the day arrived, that every vote given would be one against him and none for him—and thus "like an honest man should do" for the first time, suffered his confidence to fail him, (poor fellow) and come out a strong friend for Mr. Ford—nevertheless as I have been told he got "two votes"—a strong mark of his rising popularity. It is strange he don't report these to his constituents (ironically speaking.)

Well, I guess some of you heard his memorable speech at the "Oak" in 1830—how he endeavoured to show what relation Mr. Culbreth was to him—and how he tried to make a defence for Mr. Culbreth—well if you did, I think it likely you also saw Mr. Culbreth's mortification on the occasion; if there be any of you who did not hear that speech let me tell you, you have lost something; if nothing else, you have lost the most exasperating mortification imaginable, that is, if you have any sympathizing nerves like other men.

I have heard something about a parcel of letters having been written from some person in this county, to the delegation of the different counties, in 1825, informing them that he, (the writer) was very well qualified to fill the office of Register of Wills; and I have been told that the writer went on to state that he had been overseer for Col. Whiteley and Maj. Richardson; what way he thought that would influence in his favor I know not.

One word of advice to the Col. I would say to you in the words of an old man to his son "Son, whenever you go into company keep your mouth shut," and thereby you may pass more for a reserved "diffident" man than a fool!—for I am sure that the more you talk, the worse you leave whatever you intended to advocate.

One word more and I am done. Finding that you have no more sense than to answer every anonymous writer who may please to write against you—I would just remark that as I am a sort of a leisure man, I will engage with you for a quarter—and any refusal on your part to answer can but be construed into an acknowledgement of the accusation.

Yours,  
HANNIBAL.

#### CHOLERA INTELLIGENCE.

BALTIMORE.—Interments of Cholera cases for the 24 hours ending 10 o'clock.

Deaths.	Whites.	Colored.
Sept. 10	23	11
" 11	20	8
" 12	25	13
" 13	17	9
" 14	19	12
" 15	18	7

Deaths during the week ending morning of the 10th, 33; of which 226 by Cholera.

WASHINGTON.  
Sept. 9 New Cases. Deaths 15  
" 10 42 13  
" 11 39 8  
" 12 16 8

Canada.  
Quebec, Sept. 1, (hospitals) 4 4  
" Massachusetts.  
Southbridge, Sept. 3, 1 1

Rhode Island.  
Providence, Thursday, 3 1  
New York.  
Schoharie, Sept. 3, 0 3  
Do. whole number, 117 19  
Rochester, Sept. 1, 1 1  
Buffalo, Sept. 1, 2, 3, 18 9

New Jersey.  
Paterson, Sept. 7, (unofficial) 3 2  
Frederick, Md. Sept. 6.—Several cases have occurred in this city, and a few additional at the Alms House—but there is no alarm among our inhabitants.

NORFOLK.  
Report of interments, for the last 24 hours ending on Sunday, Sept. 9, at noon.—In Potter's Field, 2 children, under 2 years—in other Burying Grounds, 1 white male, adult.—We learn that neither of the above were from cholera.

Report of interments, for the 24 hours ending on Monday, Sept. 10, at noon.—In Potter's Field none. In other Burying Grounds, one white male, a French gentleman from Guadeloupe, who came here for the benefit of his health.

BOARD OF HEALTH.  
NORFOLK, Sept. 11, 1832.  
The Board of Health take great pleasure in announcing, that by the kind interposition of a Gracious Providence the town is now restored to its usual health; that during the last ten days but few cases of epidemic cholera have occurred, and but few of them have proved fatal. The daily reports will therefore be discontinued; but weekly reports will be published as heretofore.

It is deemed not amiss to state, that the mortality among the white population of the town has been but little, if any, greater than what is common at the same season of the year, and that the great mortality among the colored people may in a great degree be accounted for from their habits and imprudence.

By order of the board.  
T. G. BROUGHTON, Sec'y.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in this city during the week ending Saturday morning last, at 8 o'clock, was 33; of which by Cholera 201. Increase of deaths by Cholera, as compared with the previous week, 63; decrease by other diseases, 32.—Nett increase in the aggregate, 31.

We attribute the increase of deaths by Cholera, to two causes: 1. An increase of population, in consequence of the return of great numbers to this city; and 2. The suspension of the daily reports of the Board of Health, which has created a feeling of security among the inconsiderate, and encouraged them to resume their former habits of imprudence and excess. We do not think the epidemic influence is at all increased, but on the contrary, that it is gradually passing away.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.—The following article affords cause of deep regret. We had hoped that when the board of Health, New York resolved to discontinue their daily reports, and when a public invitation was given to absentees to return, the cholera had so far subsided in that city, as to warrant the expectation that it would be totally dissipated in a few days. But it now appears that the board of health were premature in their movements, as the average of deaths by cholera has been fully equal to that of our own city.

CITY OF NEW YORK, Sept. 10, evening.—The official report of interments in this city during the past week, will not be published until to-morrow. On Saturday the returns amounted to 324, of which 190 were cholera cases; and some of the churches had not made returns. The disorder has also exhibited itself in the vicinity, on the Jersey shore. It is certainly not true, as stated in a morning paper, that the profligate and destitute alone are now marked out by the disease. The number of respectable sufferers is becoming greater. This only admonishes all to pay strict attention to health. The profusion of vegetables and fruits continues to be a great temptation, and the night air is now peculiarly dangerous.

POSTSCRIPT.—Since the above, we learn, officially, that the whole number of interments, during the week ending on Saturday, was 335, of which two hundred and one were of cholera.

Cholera.—We have heard of but one death by Cholera in this town since our last.

A gentleman at Church Creek, (in this county,) writes us that there have been two cases and two deaths of Cholera there this week.—The victims were both colored men.

Camb. Chron.

At Snow Hill there have been about 22 cases of Cholera since the commencement of the disease, and 15 deaths. Seven of the latter took place since last Tuesday. It gives us pleasure to add that our friend thinks the disease is on the decline—there was but one new case for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning.—Village Herald of Tuesday 11th.

To the Editors of Baltimore and elsewhere.

GENTLEMEN:—As Rice is generally recommended to be used, in lieu of vegetables, during the prevalence of Cholera, and but few persons are acquainted with the proper mode of preparing it for table; you will confer a favor by inserting the following recipe as practised in Carolina.

1st. The Rice must be thoroughly scrubbed and rinsed, in several waters, until the starchy particles, which are often sour or musty, are entirely removed.

2nd. A handful of salt should be thrown into a pot of water which must boil before the Rice is sprinkled in.

3rd. The Rice should be boiled steadily twelve minutes by the watch; the water should then be poured off, and the pot covered and set close to the fire to steam, for ten minutes.

Thus prepared, and eaten with gravy, milk, butter, &c. Rice is one of the most digestible articles of food in nature; but if, on the contrary, it be badly cooked, few substances are more apt to disorder the alimentary system. There are two extremes to be avoided. 1st. it ought not to be eaten if at all raw. This state is detected by crushing a few grains between the fingers, if a small chalky lump is found in the centre of the grain, the

rice is not sufficiently cooked. But on the other hand it cannot be too dry or grainy, by which I mean separated. The philosophy of this last point is two-fold; 1st. unless the water absorbed in the boiling process is evaporated, the stomach would be surcharged with fluid. 2nd. If the grain be not separate, in other words, if the rice is eaten in a starchy pasty form, the gastric juices cannot penetrate it readily. I have often heard my dyspeptic friends, who had been ordered to eat rice, complain that it disagreed with them until I communicated the above recipe.

Your obedient servant,  
R.

Health of Philadelphia.—The whole number of interments in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, for the last week, was one hundred and twenty-nine, which is sixty less than we had in a week in December last.—National Gazette.

Col. BREATHITT, the Governor elect of Kentucky, was sworn into office on the 4th inst, in the representative hall, in Frankfort, in the presence of a large concourse of his fellow-citizens.

A MATCH RACE for \$400 aside, \$100 forfeit, between two blooded horses, raised in this county, will be run over the Central Course of the Eastern shore, on the Wednesday preceding the fall races.

Divine service will be held in the two Churches of St. Peter's Parish, at White Marsh and Easton, on Sunday next, the 23d inst.—at 11 o'clock A. M. at White Marsh, and at 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 past 3 o'clock P. M. at Easton.

MARRIED  
On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. L. V. Storke, Mr. Wrighton Chapman, to Mrs. Henrietta Pinkind, all of this county.

DIED  
On Sunday morning last, the 16th instant, in this town, WILLIAM CLARKE, Esq., in the fifty-first year of his age, for many years one of our most enterprising merchants and valuable citizens. Mr. Clark has left a widow and several small children, to lament the loss of a tender husband and kind parent; but they sorrow not as those without hope—for they have the blessed consolation to know that their loss, great and irreparable as it is, is his gain. His memory will long be dear not only to his immediate relatives, but to his acquaintances generally.

His affectionate wife, who at the time was confined to her bed by affliction, the evening preceding his death was carried into his room and laid on his bed, beside him; a truly affecting scene ensued, after exchanging mutual assurances of the better in the efficacy of the blood of Christ in cleansing them of all sin, and in the salvation of their immortal souls, they parted to meet no more until they shall meet in their Father's Kingdom, after which his lovely little offspring came to him one by one to receive the benediction and admonition of a dying father. He charged them separately and affectionately to avoid bad examples and attend regularly to the house of God.—Having settled his worldly affairs, he made inquiry of his family Physician, the best and easiest position to lie in to meet death, and assisted as he was by a happy frame of mind, he died without a groan and almost without a struggle.

Agricultural Notice.  
The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting, at Perry Hall, the seat of Dr. John Rogers, on THURSDAY next, the 20th inst, at 11 o'clock.—A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

By order  
MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.  
Sept 18

PUBLIC SALE.  
Will be sold at public Vendue on the farm in Wye Neck, Queen Ann's county, late the residence of Philomel Thomas, deceased, on THURSDAY, 4th of October next, all the personal estate of the said deceased (negroes excepted) consisting of a valuable stock of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep,  
and Hogs, Farming utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of other articles.

The terms of Sale will be a credit of six months on all sums over ten dollars, the purchaser giving a note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. On all sums of and under ten dollars the cash will be required. The property will not be delivered before the above terms are complied with.

Attendance by WM. H. GROOMER,  
agent for Executors.

Easton, Sept 18

NOTICE.  
An Election will be held on the first MONDAY in October next, at the usual places of holding Elections in this county for the purpose of electing four Delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland and one county Commissioner from the Chaptell District of this county. And on the second MONDAY in November next, an election will be held at the same places, for the purpose of electing three Electors of President and Vice President, of these United States, from the District composed of Harford county, and the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

J. M. FAULKNER, Sec'y.

Sept 18

FEMALE ACADEMY.  
MRS. SCULL, has determined, under existing circumstances, not to resume the duties of her seminary, until the 24th inst, when she will be found again in the pleasing occupation of instructing youth. She renders her sincere thanks to the patrons of her school, for the liberal support afforded, and promises, to adhere strictly to their interest.

Sept 18

NOTICE  
Is hereby given, that the subscriber has been appointed by the Commissioners for Talbot county, Keeper of the standard of Weights and Measures for said county, and will attend for the purpose of inspecting and adjusting all Weights and Measures, Scales and Scale beams, used in vending articles, from the 17th to the 23rd of this inst, at his shop in Easton, on the 24th at Wye Mill, on the 26th at the Trappe, on the 27th at St. Michaels.

ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY,  
Standard Keeper.

Sept. 18 Sw

#### NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Queen Anne's county, will be offered at Public Sale on the first Tuesday in October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. at the Court House door in Denton, (if not sold before at private sale) 200 shares of stock in the Bank of Caroline, belonging to the estate of Elizabeth Maxwell, deceased.

JOHN A. SANGSTON &  
MARY F. GIBSON,  
Executors.

Sept 18 Sw

Sheriff's Sale.  
BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Baltimore county court, and to me directed by the clerk thereof, at the suit of William Baker, against Joseph H. Sands and John Sands, will be sold on TUESDAY the 9th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Easton, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the equitable right of the aforesaid John Sands, of, in and to, a parcel of land situate in the Chaptell District of this county, and adjoining the lands of Jacob Lookerman, Esq. and known by the names of 'Part Colons' 'Part Selby' and part of other tracts, containing the quantity of 325 acres of land more or less, to pay and satisfy the above named f. fa. and interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by  
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Sept 18

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE,  
No. 113, Baltimore Street.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,  
Class No. 14, for 1832, to be drawn in Baltimore on FRIDAY, Sept. 28th, 1832.

54 number Lottery—8 drawn ballots.

\$15,000, for \$4.

1 prize of 15,000 1 1,776  
1 5,000 5 1,000  
1 2,000 5 500  
Sc. &c.

Tickets \$4—Halves \$2—Quarters \$1.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. 20, for 1832. To be drawn on Saturday, October 6.

60 Number Lottery—9 drawn ballots.

\$30,000, 30,000.

SCHEME.

1 prize of 30,000 1 3,470  
1 20,000 20 1,000  
1 10,000 20 500  
2 5,000

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters 2 50

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class No. 34, for 1832. To be drawn on SEPTEMBER 26th, 1832.

66 Number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

\$30,000 for 6

SCHEME.

1 prize of 30,000 1 4,000  
1 12,000 15 1,000  
1 4,000 15 500

Tickets \$6—Halves \$3—Quarters 1 50

Please address your orders to  
S. J. SYLVESTER,  
No. 113, Market Street,  
Baltimore, Md.

Sept. 18

SCHUYLER'S OFFICE,  
168 Baltimore st.

IN compliance with the request of our numerous patrons in this section of the state to publish such Lotteries as are worthy of attention the subscribers beg leave to recommend the following truly brilliant scheme.—New York Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 33 to be drawn on WEDNESDAY, the 19th September, 1832.

66 numbers, 10 drawn ballots.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

\$40,000, 10,000, 5,000, 4,104, 3,000, 2,000.

10 of \$1000 56 of \$100  
10 800 56 70  
10 600 56 60  
10 500 56 50  
10 400 112 40  
20 200 2184 24  
44 150 15400 12

Tickets \$10—halves \$5—quarters \$2 50

All tickets having only one of the drawn numbers on them will gain money, the lowest prize being \$12.

We have put up a portion of our tickets and shares in packages at the following rates a package of 32 wholes will cost \$220 warranted to draw allowing the worst of luck

102  
difference 118  
Halves, quarters and eighths in proportion.

The subscribers will furnish certificates of packages to those who pay the difference between the cost of a package and the amount warranted these certificates will entitle the holder to all that the packages draw over \$102.

Those who remit \$10 or upwards need not pay the postage either way—all orders for packages, single tickets or shares will receive immediate and confidential attention if addressed to  
A. H. SCHUYLER, & Co.  
Baltimore, Md.

Sept 11

Brilliant Schemes.  
AN INDEPENDENCE for a trifle, and a Fortune for less can be obtained, by directing orders for tickets or shares in either of the following splendid schemes to  
J. CLARK,  
Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

The tickets which he will send being the original ones, the money can be had for the prizes any where.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED, No. 33, to be drawn September 19th.

HIGH PRIZES.

1 prize of \$10,000 10 prizes of \$1000  
1 6,000 10 800  
1 4,104 10 500  
1 3,000 10 400  
1 2,000 10 200  
Sc. &c.

Tickets \$10, shares in proportion.  
(Please to continue to copy the above until further ordered—dropping each Lottery as its time for drawing expires.)  
aug 28

For Sale or Rent,  
THE House and Lot at present in the occupancy of John Bennett, Esq. possession given on the 1st of January next.  
ALSO—The dwelling house on Dover street, opposite the residence of Mr. Emory, and immediate possession given.  
The above property will be sold low for cash or upon a long credit. The rent will be moderate for either house—apply to  
PHILIP WALLIS, Balt.

Sept 4—11

#### PORT WINE, &C.

THE subscribers have just received from Philadelphia

A SUPPLY OF  
GENUINE PORT WINE  
which they can recommend. Also, some superior OLD L. P. MADEIRA, and other

WINE;  
WHITE SUGAR, for preserving, &c.  
W. H. & P. GROOMER.

aug 21 cow3w  
N. B. They keep constantly on hand a supply of fresh family Flour of the most approved brands.

TRUSTEE'S SALE  
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable Judges of Queen Ann's county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public Auction on SATURDAY, the twenty-seventh of October next, ensuing, at the Court House door, in the town of Centerville, Queen Ann's county, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, a part of a tract of land called "Wye Island" situate, lying and being in the county aforesaid, and on Wye river, containing about six hundred and fifty acres, more or less, it being the entire residue of the real estate, whereof Matthias Bordley died seized, after deducting that portion recently laid down, by authority of a judgment of Queen Ann's county Court, as the proper Dower of his widow, Mrs. Susan G. Bordley, and which said tract or part of a tract of land will be sold for the payment of the debts of said Matthias Bordley.

No estate can be more delightfully situated than this; it lies on a river not only beautiful, but abundant with every luxury—such as fish, oysters and wild fowl, and these of the most superior quality. On the one side, within two miles is the residence of Col. Lloyd, and Wm. G. Tilghman, Esq. of Talbot, and on the other, and within the same distance, the residence of the family of the late John L. Tilghman, Esq. The river up and down and on both sides the island commands a most superior population. The land is of the highest character, and the resources for manure inexhaustible. It is well proportioned with Wood, such as PINE, POPLAR and HICKORY.—The Poplar, particularly excellent. To these advantages may be added the distinguished reputation of the island for general good health.

The improvements are a two story brick dwelling, 16 feet by 28, with a shed room and a Kitchen attached—a brick quarter, 30 feet by 50, a convenient meat house, and a most extensive corn house, with a shed around it for the accommodation of eighteen or twenty horses, and a carriage house joining. The corn house is large enough to answer the additional purpose of Granary. The buildings are none of them in good repair.

The terms of sale are as follows.—The purchaser on the day of sale will be required to pay to the Trustee two hundred dollars in cash, and the balance of the purchase money will be paid in instalments of one, two and three years from the day of sale till paid, the same to be secured to the Trustee by bond and security to be approved by him. Upon the ratification of the sale, and on the payment of the whole purchase money and interest, the Trustee will, by a good and sufficient deed, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, to his, her, or their heirs the property sold, free and clear from all incumbrances.

Persons desirous to purchase are invited to visit the premises. Capt. V. Bryan, the tenant will afford every facility.

The creditors of Matthias Bordley are hereby notified within six months from the 27th October, 1832, to file their claims, with their proper vouchers against the estate of the said Matthias Bordley, with the Clerk of Queen Ann's county Court, or they may be excluded from all benefit of the money or money arising from the sale of the real estate of the said Matthias Bordley.

W. A. SPENCER, Trustee.  
Centerville, Aug. 25.—28 10w

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

JOHN LEEDS KERR.  
Easton, Sept. 11

NOTICE.  
THE subscribers hereby caution all persons against shooting in or about their lots and premises near the town of Easton. The wanton and careless conduct of some individuals has rendered it necessary that the notice should be given, and all such are positively informed that resort will be promptly made to the law, against those who disregard it in future.

J. LOCKERMAN,  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH  
GEORGE HALE.

Sept. 11

BANK OF MARYLAND,  
BALTIMORE, Dec. 24th, 1831.

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:—

For deposits payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per cent.

For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per cent.

On current accounts, or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent.

By order, R. WILSON, Cashier.  
may 15 \*1855Sept.

JOHN CLARK,  
Lottery Vender,

N. W. corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, N. W. corner of Calvert and Baltimore sts., and N. E. corner of Charles and Baltimore streets.

Continues to furnish to distant orders Lottery Tickets of the choicest numbers in all the Lotteries.

J. CLARK is so universally and advantageously known as a dispenser of Fortune's favours, that he deems it unnecessary to do more than give this notice.

The earliest and most correct information given of the late of tickets, and all orders promptly attended to.

Baltimore, Sept. 10—11

#### COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY TUESDAY  
BY  
EDWARD MULLIKIN  
PUBLISHER OF THE LAW

THE TERMS  
Are Two Dollars and  
Annual payable half year  
in advance. For insertion  
Dollars; and continued  
Five CENTS per square.

The Eastern Shore  
RACE  
WILL commence on  
Friday, 10th of October next,  
at  
Easton.

First day.—A colt's pur  
miles and repeat, free for  
years old colt, foaled and  
of Maryland, Delaware, or  
of Virginia.  
Second day.—Four mile  
purse of 300 dollars, free  
or gelding, foaled and  
of Maryland, Delaware, or  
of Virginia.  
Third day.—Handy C  
for 100 dollars, free as  
above.  
The above days for run  
ly fixed for the fall racin  
the purses and apporportion  
was made at a meeting  
terday, and founded on the  
when the returns are made  
counties, the purses will  
enlarged and the apporportion  
rent days altered at the  
A. GRAHAM  
Easton, Sept 25, 1832.

NOTICE  
The members of the  
key Club, are requested to  
Hotel, in Easton, on Tues  
day next, at 8 o'clock, P.  
that each member pay the  
subscription, as it is neces  
sary to have the Club  
in hand, previous to the  
Those gentlemen who  
scribers in the different c  
forward them to the Sec  
October to be laid before  
A. G.  
Easton, Sept 25

LOOK H  
THE act of the  
persons indebted for  
promised payment of the  
very little exertions on  
comply with their prom  
notice them, through the  
papers, that unless pun  
made, and that speedily,  
disagreeable necessity of  
tion, especially of those  
subscribers, will be  
the present.  
I will also say to those  
repeatedly promised to  
heretofore, and have neg  
if the settlement of such  
punctually, they will ere  
held up to the gaze of the  
determined to close up the  
deputies have their order  
calling for settlements, ex  
pected.  
The public's humbly  
J. M. F.  
aug 28

AGENCY OE  
48 BALTIMORE  
THE subscriber con  
buying and selling  
al Estate, and will  
tion to the disposing of  
years or for life. Own  
good, and who can be re  
sure of getting good and  
In regard to SLAVES  
my hands to be dispos  
pledge my word never  
Persons having SLAVES  
the HIGHEST CASH  
striction as to the ph  
may depend on havin  
them, as if present.  
may 22

PETER W  
Clock &  
Denton, M  
Offers his services to  
tomorrow, and the  
will repair, at the sho  
kind of clocks and w  
which will be war  
"CHAINS, KEYS,  
N. B. Persons havi  
will be waited on at  
reasonable.  
February 21, 1832.

MAGISTRA  
L'ATROBE'S JUST  
STABLE, with a  
CONVEYANCING  
OFFICE.  
July 24  
JAMES'S FAMILY MONITOR, or Help  
to Domestic Happiness—being the sub  
stance of a course of sermons on the Epistle  
to the Ephesians—by the Rev. John Angel  
James—For sale at this office.  
July 24

JOHN MANROSS,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
And general agent, for collecting debts, con  
veyancing, &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills,  
Insolvent Papers, Chancery Proceedings, &c.  
prepared at short notice.  
Denton, Caroline county, &  
March 20, 1832. 3m

JOB PRINTING  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPED  
TIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE  
WHIG OFFICE:  
By order,  
JOHN GOLD  
sept 25

SHERIFF'S SALE  
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out  
of the Talbot county Court, and to me direct  
ed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the  
suit of the President, Directors and Company  
of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against I  
sac P. Cox, will be sold at the front door of the  
Court House in the town of Easton, on TUES  
DAY the 18th of September next, between the  
hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.  
for cash, to the highest bidder, the following  
property, viz—all the Lands with the improve  
ments and appurtenances to the same belong  
ing, devised to the said Isaac P. Cox by his fa  
ther, consisting of a Mill, Mill-seat and Farm  
lying and being in Talbot county, containing  
the quantity of 150 Acres of land, more or less,  
and being part Taylor's Ridge and part Hutch  
inson's Addition, but be the names what they  
may, with free privilege of the mill pond as  
high as high water mark.  
Also, all those lands with the improvements  
and appurtenances to the same belonging, ly  
ing and being in said county, which belonged  
to Joseph Darrah, late of the aforesaid coun  
ty, deceased at the time of his death, and was  
sold by the sheriff to Robert H. Goldsborough  
Esq. and by him to the said Isaac P. Cox, con  
taining the quantity of 2574 acres of land  
more or less, and being part of Bennett's  
Freshes and part of Taylor's Ridge, but be  
the name or names what they may—also 4  
head of horses, 1 two year old colt, 4 cows,  
yearlings, and 1 calf, 9 shoats and 2 sows and  
pigs, 1 ox cart, 1 horse do, 6 ploughs 2 fluke  
harness, and 1 drag do, 2 wheat fans, 1 eg  
and harness, and all the residue of his farm  
utensils, to pay and satisfy the above men  
tioned debt, with the interest thereon, and the  
costs of the said suit, and the interest and costs due and to  
become due thereon. Attendance by  
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.  
Aug 21 5w

LAND FOR SALE.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the  
President, Directors and Company of the  
Farmers' Bank of Maryland, will offer for  
sale, at public auction, at the front door of the  
Court-house of Talbot county, on TUESDAY  
the twenty-first day of November, in the year  
of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-two,  
between the hours of one and four o'clock, in  
the afternoon of that day, all that part of a  
tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in  
Talbot county aforesaid, near Choptank River,  
called Marsh Land, which was devised to  
William Martin by his father, Henry Martin,  
and conveyed by William Martin to James  
Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain, to the  
said President, Directors and Company, con  
taining the quantity of one hundred and sixty  
five acres of land, more or less.  
The Sale will be on a credit of six months  
for one half of the purchase money, and  
twelve months for the residue thereof, with  
interest on the whole from the day of sale;  
that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the  
end of six months one half of the purchase  
money, with interest on the whole of the pur  
chase money; and at the end of twelve months,  
the residue of the purchase money with inter  
est on the part unpaid.—The purchaser will  
be required to give Bond, with approved se  
curity, for the payment of the purchase mo  
ney, and interest as aforesaid—after the pay  
ment of the purchase money and interest, a  
Deed will be made to the purchaser and not  
before.  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,  
Cashier of the Branch  
Bank at Easton.  
Branch Bank, Easton, }  
may 1st, 1832. [G]

LAND FOR SALE.  
NOTICE is hereby given that the Presi  
dent Directors and Company of the Far  
mers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale  
at public auction, at the Dwelling House on  
the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October,  
in the year of our Lord, Eighteen hundred  
and thirty two, between the hours of twelve  
and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day,  
all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being  
in Talbot County, on Choptank River, which  
belonged to Wm. Ross and was mortgaged  
by him to the said President, Directors and  
Company, and consists of part of a tract of  
land commonly called Woolsey Manor and  
part of another tract of land called Love's  
Rambles and contains the quantity of 226 ac  
res of Land, more or less. This Farm is well  
situated and the Land is considered of good  
quality—the waters near and adjoining aboun  
dantly in fish, oysters and wild fowl.  
The said sale will be made on a credit of nine  
months, for one third of the purchase money,  
eighteen months for another third of the pur  
chase money, and twenty four months for the  
residue thereof, with interest on the whole  
from the day of sale, that is to say, the pur  
chaser must pay at the end of nine months  
from the day of sale, one third of the purchase  
money, with interest on the whole of the pur  
chase money; and at the end of eighteen months  
from the day of sale, another third of the pur  
chase money, with interest on the part unpaid,  
and at the end of twenty four months, the  
residue of the purchase money, with interest  
on the whole of the purchase money, with in  
terest on the part unpaid.—The purchaser will  
be required to give bond, with approved se  
curity, for the payment of the purchase mo  
ney and interest as aforesaid; after the pay  
ment of the purchase money and interest, a  
Deed will be made to the purchaser and not  
before.  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.  
Branch Bank at Easton,  
Easton, April 10th, 1832.

TO REKT,  
'The farm, in Bayley's neck, on which Igna  
tius Rhodes at present resides—to a capable  
and an approved person the terms will be li  
beral—apply to  
ROBERT H. RHODES.  
Aug. 28 3t

MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE.  
L'ATROBE'S JUSTICES PRACTICE—  
Including the DUTIES OF A CON  
STABLE; with a collection of forms for  
CONVEYANCING—FOR SALE AT THIS  
OFFICE.  
July 24  
JAMES'S FAMILY MONITOR, or Help  
to Domestic Happiness—being the sub  
stance of a course of sermons on the Epistle  
to the Ephesians—by the Rev. John Angel  
James—For sale at this office.  
July 24

JOHN MANROSS,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
And general agent, for collecting debts, con  
veyancing, &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills,  
Insolvent Papers, Chancery Proceedings, &c.  
prepared at short notice.  
Denton, Caroline county, &  
March 20, 1832. 3m

JOB PRINTING  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPED  
TIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE  
WHIG OFFICE:  
By order,  
JOHN GOLD  
sept 25

The St. Michaels and Baltimore  
PACKET

SLOOP AMANDA,  
Will resume her regular trips on Wednes  
day, 29th instant, leaving St. Michaels for  
Baltimore at 9 o'clock, A. M. of that day.—  
Returning will leave Baltimore on Saturdays,  
same hour. The subscriber, having been for  
many years engaged in this business, confi  
dently rests his reputation as a packet mas  
ter, with his friends and the public he has  
served. He cannot permit the present op  
portunity to pass without returning his thanks  
for the support he formerly received—and  
trusts he shall still receive the encouragement  
of the public.  
WILLIAM DODSON, Master.  
aug 5w (G)

NEW FASHIONS,  
NEW FANCY GOODS and  
MILLINERY.  
MISS BROWN has just received from  
New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the  
latest Summer Fashions; together with a ve  
ry good assortment of  
Fancy articles and Millinery,  
which she is prepared to make up in the best  
style.  
MANTUA-MAKING.  
July 3

NOTICE.  
The Assessors appointed under the law of  
the last session of the Legislature, to assess  
and value all the real and personal property  
of Talbot county, having completed their As  
sessment and made return thereof to the Com  
missioners for Talbot county. Notice is here  
by given that the books and returns of said  
assessment and valuation will be opened by  
the Commissioners on Tuesday the 31st inst.  
also on Thursday and Saturday of the same  
week, and on the same days of the next suc  
ceeding week, for the purpose of giving to all  
persons interested and wishing to make any  
alteration in their assessment, an opportunity  
of inspecting them, and the said days are ap  
pointed by the commissioners, to hear and  
determine any appeals therefrom and to make  
such alteration therein as may seem just and  
requisite. They further give notice that they  
will on Tuesday the 23rd of August appoint  
a Collector of the Tax for Talbot county.  
By order of the Commissioners,  
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.  
July 31

LIBERAL PREMIUMS.  
The publisher of the Casket, a monthly  
periodical of Literature and Arts, pub  
lished in Philadelphia, with the view of in  
creasing the attraction of the new volume of  
that work, to be commenced on the first of  
January, 1833, and at the same time to aid  
the cause of American Literature, offers the  
following premiums for original compositions:  
One hundred dollars for the best original  
tale, founded on scenes connected with Ame  
rican history.  
Thirty dollars for the best original essay, on  
any subject within the scope of moral philo  
sophy and science.  
Twenty-five dollars for the best original po  
em, not exceeding seventy lines; the subject  
left to the discretion of the writer.  
The articles forwarded in competition will  
be submitted for decision to the penul of five  
respectable gentlemen of this city. Competi  
tors will forward their communications post  
paid, to Samuel C. Atkinson, Pr. Philadel  
phia.  
aug. 14

NOTICE.  
THE undersigned, Commissioners appointed  
by Caroline county Court, to divide or  
otherwise value the Lands a 1 Real Estate of  
William Dillin, late of the county aforesaid,  
deceased, will meet on the lands mentioned in  
said commission, on Thursday 27th of Sep  
tember next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will  
then and there proceed in the execution of said  
commission. All persons interested are here  
by notified to attend.  
R. T. KEENE  
JOHN RUMBOLD }  
WM. ORRELL } Commis  
JAS. B. RUMBOLD } sioners.  
JESSE HUBBARD }  
Aug 1—21 6w

LOOK HERE!  
IF REUBEN BRINTON, late a Corpor  
al in McEwens company of the 16th Regi  
ment of Infantry, during the late war, or his  
legal Representatives, will call upon Colonel  
Adam Wann of Elkton, Md., they will hear  
of something to their advantage.  
July 31, 1832.  
Printers throughout the U. States friendly  
to old soldiers, are requested to publish this  
notice.  
350 NEGROES  
WANTED.  
I WISH to purchase three hundred NE  
GROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years  
of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to  
purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are  
intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of  
Mississippi, and will not be separated. Per  
sons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well  
to give me a call, as I am permanently set  
tled in this market, and will at all times give  
higher prices in CASH, than any other pur  
chaser who is now, or may hereafter come in  
to market.  
All communications promptly attended to.  
Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency of  
fice, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber,  
at his residence, above the intersection of  
Aisquith st. with the Harford Turnpike Road,  
near the Missionary Church. The house is  
white, with trees in front.  
may 29 JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.  
Baltimore.

300 NEGROES  
WANTED.  
I WISH to purchase them from the age of  
15 to 25 years. Persons having such to  
sell, shall have CASH, and the HIGHEST  
Prices by applying to the subscriber, Pratt  
street, Baltimore, near the intersection of the  
rail road, with the Washington City road.  
Liberal commissions will be paid to those who  
will aid in purchasing for the subscriber.  
AUSTIN WOOLFOLK  
—April 17  
The Eastern Whig will copy the a  
bove till forbid; Globe, Intelligence, Wash  
ington and Gazette, Alexandria, till forbid.

BOOK AND STATIONERY  
STORE,  
AT THE POST OFFICE, ADJOINING  
MR. LOWE'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber has opened an assortment  
of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which  
he will endeavor to perfect in a few days, and  
invites his friends and the public to give him a  
call. At his store may now be had, among  
others,  
Blair's Ancient History Ruddiman's Latin  
Grammar  
Tyler's History Goldsmith's Rome  
Goldsmith's Greece Keith on the Globes  
Grisham's England Melville on the Globes  
Tooke's Pantheon Blair's Lectures  
Bonnycastle's Algebra Worrester's Geogra  
phy and Atlas  
Wilson's do. do. Adams' do. do.  
Greek Exercises Academic Reader  
Huthinson's Xenophon Introduction to do.  
Horace Delphin English Reader  
Vigili Introduction to do.  
Sequel to do.  
Caesar English Grammars  
Spelling Books  
Gough, Pike, Jess and  
Bennett's Arith  
metic, &c. &c.  
Also, Slates, Pencils,  
Paper, Blank Books,  
Lead Pencils, &c.  
EDWARD MULLIKIN.  
July 10

NEW SPRING GOODS.  
The subscribers have just opened and ar  
ranged their new stock of Spring and Sum  
mer Goods, purchased in Philadelphia and  
Baltimore, consisting of  
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,  
CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, &c.  
Also a good assortment of  
FRESH IMPORTED TEAS,  
which they are prepared to sell at very low  
prices, for CASH, or at short dates to punc  
tual customers.  
The friends of the subscribers, the former  
customers of the store, and the public gener  
ally, are invited to call and examine the as  
sortment, which will be found of the newest style.  
Highest price given for Wool, Feathers,  
Tow Linn &c.  
ROSE & SPENCER.  
Easton, May 15th, 1832.

AGENCY OFFICE,  
48 BALTIMORE STREET,  
BALTIMORE.  
THE subscriber continues the business of  
buying and selling Real and Personal  
Estate, and will pay particular atten  
tion to the disposing of Servants, for terms of  
years or for life. Owners of Servants that are  
good, and who can be recommended, will be  
sure of getting good and fair prices for them.  
In regard to SLAVES that are placed in  
my hands to be disposed of, and their owners  
not wishing them to go out of the State, I  
pledge my word never to violate instructions.  
Persons having SLAVES for which they wish  
the HIGHEST CASH PRICES, without res  
triction as to the place they are to go to,  
may depend on having every justice done  
them, as if present.  
JOHN BUSK,  
Baltimore.  
—may 22

PETER W. WILLIS,  
Clock & Watch  
MAKER,  
Denton, Maryland:—  
Offers his services to his friends and old cus  
tomers, and the public generally.—He  
will repair, at the shortest possible notice, all  
kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry: all  
of which will be warranted to perform.  
"CHAINS, KEYS and SEALS."  
N. B. Persons having clocks in the country,  
will be waited on at their residence. Charges  
reasonable.  
February 21, 1832.

PROPOSALS  
For publishing in the town of Easton, Md.  
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER  
TO BE ENTITLED  
The Farmers' & Mechanics' Jour  
nal, and Temperance Herald.  
By JOHN D. GREEN.  
It is the design of the publisher of this Jour  
nal to make it useful and interesting to Far  
mers and Mechanics, and to aid and assist in  
the great cause of Temperance, so happily  
begun in these United States.  
All political matter and religious controver  
sies, will be excluded.  
The Journal and Herald will be printed on  
a fine super-royal sheet, and good type, at  
two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per annum,  
payable half yearly in advance.  
Contributors of papers on the Eastern Shore, will  
confer an obligation, which will be gladly re  
ciprocated, by giving this a few insertions.  
aug 7

LOOK HERE.  
Persons indebted for Office Fees have  
promised payment of the same, but finding  
very little exertions on their part made to  
comply with their promises, I am induced to  
notice them, through the medium of the news  
papers, that unless punctual payments are  
made, and that speedily, I shall be under the  
disagreeable necessity of collecting by execu  
tion, especially of those persons who have  
failed to pay their last year's fees as well as  
the present.  
I will also say to those persons who have  
repeatedly promised to pay off executions  
heretofore, and have neglected so to do, that  
if the settlement of such cases are not made  
punctually, they will ere long find their names  
held up to the gaze of the public, as I am de  
termined to close up my business as I go; my  
deputies have their orders to be punctual in  
calling for settlements, and punctuality will be  
expected.  
The public's humble servant,  
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.  
aug 28

PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW;  
Office on Federal Alley, opposite the Court  
House, and next door to the Post Office.  
Easton, June 19.

TO THE PUBLIC.  
THE Subscriber, Rector of St. Michaels  
Parish, intends opening on the first Mon  
day in November next (the 5th day of the  
month) a school for boys at the Parsonage  
of his Parish. The situation of the Parson  
age, which is about 9 miles from Easton,  
is pleasant and remarkably healthy, being  
entirely free from those bilious complaints,  
which prevail in many other parts of the Es  
tern Shore. Besides the pleasantness, and  
healthiness of the place, it possesses other ad  
vantages, in some measure peculiar to itself,  
for an institution of the kind proposed. It is  
secluded, and will hold out to students no  
temptations to neglect their studies, and to  
form idle and injurious habits. The dwell  
ing house is commodious, and well adapted to  
the accommodation of boarders.  
The course of instruction in this Seminary  
will be more extensive than is usual in schools  
of a similar description. It is intended so to  
arrange it, that students may be fitted, not only  
for College course, but for entering immedi  
ately on the study of the learned profes  
sions, should they not wish to incur further  
expense of time and money in a preparatory  
education. In addition to the branches com  
monly taught in Academies, viz: the Latin,  
and Greek languages, English Grammar, Ar  
ithmetic, Geography, use of the Globes,  
Mathematics, History, Chronology, Declama  
tion, &c. pupils will be instructed in Con  
position, both English and Latin, Grecian  
and Roman Antiquities, Logic, the Elements  
of Moral and Natural Philosophy, and the  
Hebrew language if desired. The subscriber  
hopes, from his long experience in teaching,  
that he will be able to render his seminary wor  
thy of the attention and patronage of the public.  
His mode of discipline, though strict, will be  
mild and such, he trusts, as will not create in the  
minds of his pupils a distaste for the knowl  
edge which he designs to impart. His num  
ber of pupils will be limited to twenty.  
Boarding will be provided by Robert Ban  
ning, Junr., who has rented the Parsonage ex  
pressly for that purpose. Mr. Banning pledges  
himself to the public to do all in his power  
to give satisfaction in his department of the  
establishment, and the subscriber has no  
doubt, from Mr. B's well known standing and  
character, that he will fully redeem his pledge.  
He feels himself happy in being associated,  
in so important an undertaking, with a gen  
tleman for whom he has so high an esteem,  
and whom he can so cheerfully and so strong  
ly recommend to the confidence of the Public.  
The price of boarding and tuition will be  
\$125 per annum. Should it be inconvenient  
for students to furnish themselves with bed  
ding and washing, they will be provided for  
them at an additional expense of not more  
than \$12 per annum. There will be no other  
extra charges.  
Communications to the subscriber must meet  
with an earlier notice by being directed to  
Easton.  
JOSEPH SPENCER.  
St. Michaels Parsonage, Talbot co. Md.  
August 16th, 1832—aug 21

FANCY AND WINDSOR  
CHAIR FACTORY.  
No. 21 Pratt street,  
Between Charles and Hanover Streets,  
BALTIMORE.  
THOMAS H. SEWELL, begs leave to  
inform his friends of the Eastern Shore, and  
the public generally, that he continues to  
manufacture, of superior materials and in the  
best style of workmanship,  
all descriptions of  
FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS,  
of the most approved and fashionable pat  
terns.  
Orders from his Eastern Shore friends  
and customers are attended to with the utmost  
punctuality—and the furniture, (securely pack  
ed,) delivered on board vessels, agreeably to  
directions.  
N. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted  
on reasonable terms.  
aug 28 15ar

Houses to Rent.  
To rent for the year 1833, the following  
house, viz:—A framed dwelling house with  
the appurtenances, on Washington street, in  
the town of Easton, at present occupied by Wil  
liam Hussey.  
A small two story brick dwelling on Harri  
son street, with a kitchen and garden attach  
ed, at present occupied by Jacob Howard.  
The above property has lately undergone a  
thorough repair and some alterations which  
render it most comfortable and convenient.  
Also, the brick store room or shop on Wash  
ington street adjoining S. Lowe's tavern, at  
present occupied by James L. Smith, and the  
office on Federal Alley and fronting the pub  
lic square, at present occupied by F. F. Thom  
as. For terms apply to  
WM. H. GROOME.  
sep 4 cow3w

THE SCHOONER EDGAR,  
A new and commodious vessel having re  
cently been built of the very best materials,  
Copper fastened and Coppered, with a fine  
Cabin for the accommodation of Ladies and  
Gentlemen, is intended to resume the occupa  
tion of the Schoonier Leonard.  
The EDGAR will commence her regular  
routes, from Easton Point to Baltimore, on  
Sunday the 15th inst. leaving Easton Point  
every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock for Balti  
more, returning will leave Baltimore every  
Wednesday morning at the same hour. Pas  
sengers will be accommodated in the best man  
ner that advantages will afford, at one dollar  
and fifty cents and found, to or from Balti  
more. Freight of all kinds will be thank  
fully received and punctually executed.  
ROBINSON LEONARD.  
The Subscriber, grateful for the past  
favours of his friends and customers, respect  
fully solicits a continuance of their patronage,  
and assures them that nothing shall be want  
ing on his part, to afford a general satisfac  
tion, in executing any business in his line,  
which they may choose to entrust him with.  
N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of  
T. H. Dawson and son in Easton, or with my  
brother Robert Leonard, who will attend at  
Easton Point for the transaction of all busi  
ness connected with the Packet, will be prompt  
ly attended to.  
July 17

PROPOSALS.  
FOR carrying the Mails of the United  
States for three years, from January 1,  
1833, to December 31, 1835, on the following  
post routes in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Del  
aware Maryland, Michigan, Ohio and Kentuck  
y, will be received at this office until the 2d  
day of November inclusive; to be decided on  
the 9th day of November.

IN MARYLAND.  
1418. Wieschburg by Black Horse, White  
Hall, Long Green Academy, Watkin's Tav  
ern and Fork Meeting House to Kingsville,  
30 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Wieschburg every Wednesday, af  
ter the arrival of the mail from Baltimore,  
say 12 noon, arrive at Kingsville same day by  
10 p. m.  
Leave Kingsville every Thursday after the  
arrival of the mail from Baltimore, say 8 a. m.  
arrive at Wieschburg same day by 6 p. m.  
1419. From Doverfield, in Somerset coun  
ty, Pa., by Solisport, Md. and Youghiogeny  
Iron Works to Yough Glades, 20 miles and  
back, once a week.  
Leave Somerset every Thursday at 6 a.  
m. arrive at Yough Glades same day by 11  
a. m.  
Leave Yough Glades every Thursday at 1  
p. m. arrive at Somerset same day by 7 p. m.  
1420. From Williamsport by Bakersville  
to Sharpsburgh, 12 miles and back, once a  
week.  
Leave Williamsport every Wednesday at 2  
p. m. arrive at Sharpsburgh same day by 5  
p. m.  
Leave Sharpsburgh every Wednesday at 9  
a. m. arrive at Williamsport same day by 12  
noon.  
1421. From Sabillsville, in Frederick coun  
ty, Md. to Waynesburg, Pa., and back, once  
a week.  
Leave Sabillsville every Wednesday at 5  
p. m. arrive at Waynesburg same day by 7  
p. m.  
Leave Waynesburg every Wednesday at 6  
a. m. arrive at Sabillsville same day by 9 a.  
m.

1422. From Sabillsville by Derickson's &  
Roads, Catheys Mills and Whaley's Store to  
Berlin, 22 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Sabillsville every Wednesday at 5 a.  
m. arrive at Berlin same day by 11 a. m.  
Leave Berlin every Wednesday at 1 p. m.  
arrive at Sabillsville same day by 8 p. m.  
1423. From Annapolis by Haddaway's Fer  
ry to St. Michaels, 30 miles and back, once a  
week.  
Leave Annapolis every Wednesday at 6 a.  
m. arrive at St. Michaels same day by 3 p. m.  
Leave St. Michaels every Friday at 6 a. m.  
arrive at Annapolis same day by 2 p. m.  
1424. From Unity by Hoot's Mills to  
Westminster, 28 miles and back, once a  
week.  
Leave Unity every Friday at 6 a. m. arrive  
at Westminster same day by 2 p. m.  
Leave Westminster every Friday at 3 p. m.  
arrive at Unity every Sunday by 10 a. m.

NOTES.  
1. The Postmaster General reserves the  
right to expedite the mails, and to alter the  
times of their arrival and departure, at any  
time during the continuance of the contracts  
by giving an adequate compensation, never  
exceeding a pro rata allowance, for any extra  
expense which such alteration may require.  
2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for open  
ing and closing the mails at each office, where  
no particular time shall be specified, but the  
Postmaster General reserves to himself the  
right of extending the time.  
3. For every ten minutes delay in arriving  
at any point after the time prescribed in any  
contract, the contractor shall forfeit five dol  
lars. If the delay shall continue beyond the  
time for the departure of any pending mail,  
the forfeiture shall be equal to twice the as  
sessment allowed for carrying the mail one trip.  
If it be made to appear that the delay was oc  
casioned by unavoidable accident, of which  
the Postmaster General shall be the Judge,  
the forfeiture may be reduced to the amount  
of pay for a trip; but in no case can that a  
mount be remitted. The forfeitures are other  
wise unconditional, and will in all cases be en  
forced.  
4. Persons who make proposals will state  
their prices by the year, payments to be  
made quarterly, in the months of May, Au  
gust, November and February, one month af  
ter the expiration of each quarter.  
5. None but a free white person shall be  
employed to carry the mail.  
6. Proposals should state whether the per  
son proposes to carry the mail in a 4 horse  
coach, a 2 horse stage or otherwise.  
7. If the person tendering proposals wishes  
the privilege of carrying newspapers out of the  
mail, he must state it in his bid; otherwise he  
cannot enjoy that privilege.  
8. Proposals for any improvements in  
transporting the mail, as to the manner of car  
rying, increase of expedition, extension of  
routes, frequency of trips or any other im  
provements, are invited to be stated in the  
proposals, and will be duly considered.  
9. The termination of any contract at its be  
ginning and termination as advertised, should  
be stated in every bid; and the proposals must  
be sealed, directed to the "General Post Of  
fice, office of Mail Contracts," and superscrib  
ed "Proposals."  
The following is a proper form for a propo  
sal:  
"I will convey the mail, agreeably to adver  
tisement on route No. , from to for  
the yearly compensation of dollars."  
He must state the place of his residence;  
and if not a contractor, he must accompany  
his bid with satisfactory recommendations.  
10. The distances, as stated, are estimated,  
and may not be entirely correct; but if any er  
rors have occurred in relation to them, no in  
crease of compensation will be allowed on that  
account. The contractor will inform himself  
on that point.  
11. The Postmaster General reserves the  
right of annulling any contract whenever re  
peated failures to arrive within the contract  
time shall occur; or whenever one failure  
shall happen amounting to the loss of a trip;  
or whenever any direction which he may give  
shall not be promptly obeyed.  
12. No bid shall be withdrawn after the  
time for receiving it has expired, and should  
any person refuse to face a contract at his bid,  
he shall forfeit all other contracts that he may  
have with the department, and be held res  
ponsible for all damage that may result from  
his failure to comply.  
13. No contract nor bid can be transferred  
without the special and written approbation  
of the Postmaster General; and an assignment  
of a contract, or bid without his consent, first  
obtained in writing, shall forfeit it. This rule  
will never be departed from.  
14. If a contractor or his agent shall violate  
the Post office law, or shall transmit com  
mercial intelligence by express more rapidly than  
the mail, his contract shall be forfeited; and  
in all cases, when a contractor shall run the  
stage, or other vehicle, more rapidly or more  
frequently than he is required by contract to  
carry the mail, he shall give the same increas  
ed celebrity and frequency to the mail, (unless

General Post Office Department.  
WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 6, 1832.  
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE LAW TO  
carry into effect the Convention with France.  
WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 6, 1832.  
THIS being the day appointed by law for  
the meeting of the Commissioners, one  
of them attended at the Apartment, provided  
by the Secretary of State; and having ascer  
tained that a meeting of the Board cannot  
not probably be effected before the third Mon  
day of September next, in consequence of the  
recent enactment of the law under which the  
commission has issued, and the distant re  
sidences of the other Commissioners named  
therein, it was  
Ordered, That the meeting of the Board  
stand adjourned to the 3d Monday of Septem  
ber next at noon, at this place. And that the  
Secretary cause public notice hereof to be giv  
en to the Journals authorized to publish the  
laws of the United States and in those nearest  
the residences of the several Commissioners.  
By order,  
JOHN E. FROST, Sec.  
The papers authorized to publish the  
Laws of the United States will publish the a  
bove notice as often as their papers may be  
issued, for the first week after its reception,  
and then once a week till the next meeting of  
the Board.  
aug 8—14 1wtSept17

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
14th August, 1832.  
IN conformity with an Act passed the 14th  
July, 1832, entitled "An Act to revive and  
continue in force an Act authorizing the pay  
ment of certain certificates," approved 7th  
May, 1832: Notice is hereby given, that  
the act last mentioned (a copy whereof is at  
tached) has been revived and continued in  
force for four years from and after the said  
14th of July, 1832, and from thence until  
the end of the next Session of Congress there  
after.  
LOUIS MLANE,  
Secretary of the Treasury.  
AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE PAYMENT OF CER  
TAIN CERTIFICATES.  
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate  
and House of Representatives of the United  
States of America in Congress assembled, That  
so much of an act, entitled "An act making  
further provision for the support of the pub  
lic credit and for the redemption of the pub  
lic debt," passed the third day of March, one  
thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and  
so much of the act entitled "An act respect  
ing loan office and final settlement certificates,  
and of the interest, and the unfunded and re  
gistered debt, credited on the books of the  
Treasury," passed the twelfth day of June  
one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight,  
as bars from settlement or allowance certifi  
cates, commonly called loan office and final  
settlement certificates, and indents of inter  
est, be, and the same is hereby, suspended for  
the term of two years from and after the pas  
sing of this act, and from thence until the end  
of the next Session of Congress; a notification  
of which temporary suspension of the act of  
limitation shall be published by the Secretary  
of the Treasury, for the information of the  
holders of the said certificates, in one or more  
of the public papers in each of the United  
States.  
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That  
all certificates, commonly called loan office  
certificates, countersigned by the loan offi  
cers of the States, respectively, final settle  
ment certificates, and indents of interest which,  
at the time of passing this act, shall be out  
standing, may be presented at the Treasury;  
and upon the same being liquidated and adjust  
ed, shall be paid to the respective holders of  
the same, with interest at six per cent. per  
annum, from the date of the last payment of  
interest, as entered on said certificates.  
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That,  
for carrying this Act into effect, the sum of  
fifteen thousand dollars be appropriated, out  
of any moneys in the Treasury of the United  
States not otherwise appropriated.  
Approved, 7th May, 1832.  
aug 28 6w

FOR SALE,  
The thorough bred Stallion,  
TUCKAHOE,  
A son of W. G. Wright's celebrated  
Horse Silverheels, said to be the  
best bred horse in America, (see  
American Register.) His  
dam was got by Col. Thornton's Top Gallant,  
one of the best mile horses of his day,  
his granddam by Col. Lloyd's Rattler; for par  
ticulars of the pedigree and performances of  
the above mentioned Horses, see handbills of  
the last season, in possession of the Editor  
and subscribers.  
Tuckahoe has proved himself a sure  
and excellent foot getter; his colts are large and  
handsome, of good action, kind to harness,  
and of hardy constitution. This valuable  
horse is now in his prime, perfectly sound,  
in good condition, and will be sold on accom  
modating terms.  
JOHN WRIGHT,  
EDWARD S. HOPKINS.  
Easton, Sept. 4

EMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION  
OFFICE.—The State Colonization Man  
agers will receive applications until the 15th  
day of August next, from free persons of co  
lour residents of Maryland, who wish to emi  
grate to Liberia.  
The Managers will dispatch a vessel on the  
1st of October, if a sufficient number of  
applicants are received; of which public no  
tice will be given.  
All persons who may wish to manupit their  
slaves on condition of their leaving the state,  
are requested to inform the Board, whether  
any of the latter are willing to emigrate to  
the Colony. And as the law requires all  
slaves manumitted since its enactment in  
March last to leave the state, they are invited  
to avail themselves of the