The following is the letter from Paris, spoken of in the commencement of this summary:

"PARIS, Nov. 28.

"The whole attention of this country is now turned to the momentous question of the possibility and even probability of war. The Government after making every effort in its power consistent with French honor, to avoid a struggle, the consequence of which no human eye can foresee, will certainly set to work in the event of unavoidable hostilities, with the greatest energy. Nor do we doubt that in case of a defensive war, an appeal frank and firm of Philip I. to the French nation, would be instantly followed by an enormous developement of forces ready and eager to enter the field. Indeed a war of that nature would be extremely popular. However, in several of our best informed political circles their is still a doubt that a general war will take place; those who frequent them humbly conceive that even in the delicate affair of Belgium, there does not appear the slightest ground for a foreign interference. Russia has from the first manifested very little sympathy, to say the least, for the new order of things in France. The Autocrat, in his letter to our King, has had the insolence to say that he will not examine the motives that have led Philip to accept the crown. This evidently announces little good will and forbodes evil. Now, neither France nor England can allow the Autocrat, whose immense and apparently powerful empire reaches from the Pole to near Constantinople, to oppose the constitutional progress of the Northern States of Europe.

Austria, moving in the same circle, directs and occupies by her armies the whole Italian Peninsula, excluding from it French and English trade. Such a system as this would be hostile to the two nations as the Continental blockades of Napoleon. We anticipate then by the natural course of things, an intimate alliance, between France and Great Britain. It does not in the least appear impossible that commerical treaties might be made between the two countries, and favourable to both. When once France shall have renounced the too violent democratic tendency of her first revolution, and shall have abandoned all idea of the unlimited and mad conquest of her imperial eagles, than the course of events would point out an alliance between us two as the most natural and the most politic proceeding. We have heard, with great satisfaction, that this is the probable state of the relations between our Governments. Lord Grey's open and noble declaration must lead to this, and I hear that M. de Talleyrand's reports to his Court are of the same bearing. We attribute to this the good state of our Funds ever since the news from Belgium. In the mean time our Government is displaying the most laudable activity, to be in complete readiness for any movement from the Cossack quarter.—Marshal Soult labours day and night.

We expect in January, 1831, independently of the great force of National Guards, every where armed and equipped, to have a regular army 300,000 men on our frontiers. But it is impossible to foresee what numbers an appeal from the Crown would muster in an instant. Our internal state is pretty quiet now. The trial of ministers is almost forgotten in the preparation for National defence. Some disorders have taken place in the Ecole de Droit. A professor of Carlist celebrity was hissed by the students. One of our Ministers, M. de Merilhen, himself spoke to the audience and order was restored. Our king continues to be extremely popular. I foresaw clearly that our priests would compel the Government to some severe measures. M. de la Mennis's Journal, D'Avenir, has been seized for a most violent appeal to Catholic fanaticism, under the pretext of a persecution from the Crown. There is not amongst the counsellors of his Majesty, nor among the public at large, the most distant idea approaching to persecution. But the fact is that when the Romish priests are not allowed to *command* alone, they cry out that they are persecuted. But all this will not do in France. Indifference is the religion of the land. One of our wits said of the Catholic Journal (L'Avenir.) The *future, that is already passed.*

Judging above from the printed accounts before us, we should infer that the writer of the preceding letter was under too much excitement at the moment to give a perfectly impartial view of the case. But we learn that a passenger in the Columbia, who left London a few hours later than any of our printed dates states that just before his departure, he saw an Extra issued from the office of the Courier, which stated THAT RUSSIA HAD ACTUALLY DECLARED WAR AGAINST FRANCE." There is no doubt that the passenger alluded to saw an edition of the Courier, making this statement—probably as a rumor from the Continent; for, notwithstanding the belief which from the first has strongly been impressed upon our minds, that the 'end' of the French revolution is not yet, still we are for the present rather inclined to believe the intelligence premature. There has scarcely been time for the Autocrat to provide for the exigencies of such a campaign as that must be against France, and to form combinations with his allies, and mature the necessary plans. Possibly, however, Russia and Prussia may have planned a *coup de main*, and intend to strike a blow before France is prepared to receive, much less return it.——

One thing is certain: the French capital was in a state of alarm, in proof of which we offer the following additional extracts from the correspondence of the London papers:—

Paris, Nov. 27.—Amind the general impression that war is impending, the public cling to the hope that the interference of your (the English) new liberal Mintstry will prevent the resort to arms by the Northern Powers, but I can assure you that the predominating feeling is that we are on the eve of war.

"The news from Belgium and all the Northern frontiers of France appears to have at length roused the French Government. The most extraordinary exertions have been ordered to be made, to provision and garrison the fortresses to manufacture arms, and other materiel, and to reorganise the army. It is said to day on 'Change that Government contemplates the formation of an army of 150,000 men in the Northern departments within three months. This, however desirable, will be impossible, as the utter state of destitution which the expelled Government left the country, of all means of attack or even of defence, will require a much longer period of time.

"*Paris (Exchange) Nov. 27, half past 7 o'clock, P. M.*—This has been a very busy, but a very disputing day here. War—war—inevitable war, is the cry of the principal portion of the speculators. You will perceive by the stock lists, which I enclose, the result of these impressions. In addition to other reports, propagated to depress the funds, is one, that the Prussian army is under orders to cross the frontier, and march on to Paris; and that there is not in the intermidiate departments a sufficient number of troops to impede them. The idea of such a *coup de main* is, however, too absurd to deserve a moment's consideration. I have just heard that the Guards Royale is recalled.

London, Nov. 30.—Evening.—The Paris papers of Sunday, 28th, and a private letter from our correspondent of the same date arrived this morning. They announce great activity on the part of the French Government in preparations for War. How far the apprehension of such a step on the part of Russia and her Allies is justified by authentic information is not stated.

MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Corn Exchange.—The trade in Wheat is but moderate, the supply very small, and the advance of 2s, which took place at the close of Friday's market, has been fully maintained to-day. The supply of Barley is very great, though we have but few fresh arrivals, and the trade is very flat, at a reduction 1s to 2s per quarter. The Flour market is very largely supplied, and the demand being but moderate, has prevented the advance that was expected, the prices remaining as last quoted. Wheat, Essex and Kent, 64s a 74s per quarter. Gray Peas, 40s a 42s do.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.

In the corn market on Tuesday, 23d, considerable business was transacted in Wheat, at rather advancing rates. American Flour sold in moderate quantities at 27s a 28s per bbl. in bond, and 36 a 38s duty paid. Duties this week as last advised, except in Indian Corn, which is reduced to 7s 10d per quarter.

P. S.—Nov. 27.—In the Corn market today a fair business was done at a further small advance in wheat; about 2000 bbls. American Flour, in bond, sold at 28s per bbl.

ENGLAND.

The popular disturbances in various parts of England continued, and in some places seemed to increase. Burnings and mobs were constantly occurring, and large districts of country were kept in a state of continual alarm.

Lord Melbourne, as Secretary of the Home Department, has issued a circular to the magistrates of the different counties, urging upon them, in the strongest manner, the necessity of taking, with the least possible delay, such measures as may be effectual for the repression of tumult, the preservation of the public peace, and the protection of the properties and lives of his Majesty's subjects. For this purpose, he recommends a concert of measures with the yeomanry and gentry, in assembling and strengthening the civil force.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—We can state upon undoubted authority, that both the late ministers and their successors have united in directing the magistrates in the disturbed counties, to enter into no compromise with any persons while in a state of commotion, but to resist all force with force, if necessary; and that one or more special commissions will be forthwith issued to try such rioters as may have been apprehended.

LONDON, November 30, (morning.)—The accounts said to be received at the Home-office, yesterday were, we rejoice to state, of a somewhat more favourable nature, respecting the disturbed districts than those in which the public have now for some time been so painfully effected. Still, besides that there is much to regret, there is also much to apprehend.

Views of the New Ministry.—It will be seen by the speech of Earl Grey in the Lords, that the Administration have pledged themselves spontaneously and solemnly to three great principles of policy, domestic and foreign.—His Lordship announced as the grounds on which he means to rest the claims of his Government to the national approbation and support.

1. A correction of these abuses which have been introduced by time into the representation of the people in Parliament.

2. An unsparing retrenchment of all but the most unfavorable expences in the public establishments.

3. A complete system of non-interference on all these questions which were now disturbing and distracting the Continent of Europe, so far as the national honor would permit.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Dec. 28, 2 P. M.

THE NEWS AND THE MARKET.

The news of this morning has produced quite an excitement in the market.

Extensive transactions have been made in Flour, at an advance of 50 to 75 cents. We know of sales fancy Canal at $6, and are told that Troy has been sold at $6, it has certainly, at $5 75, 87½.

WARLIKE NEWS.

By the packet ship Hibernia, Capt. Maxwell, from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received numerous files of London papers, to the morning of the 1st December, and Liverpool of the 2d.

AFFAIRS OF BELGIUM.

The Morning Chronicle of December 1st, contains two letters from its correspondent at Brussels, dated the 25th and 26th of November. The writer is strong in the belief that the injudicious proceedings of the Belgic Congress will inevitably bring down upon the country the wrath of the Holy Alliance. The fatal step, the writer believes, was the decree excluding the House of Nassau from the Throne of Belgium *forever.* We make the following extract from the letter of the 26th, which although of a date no latter than was received yesterday, discloses facts which show very clearly that the Belgic Congress has acted precipitately and madly.

"The Government (Provisional) has received several hints from M. Bresson, that the government of Louis Philip would wish the exclusion of the House of Nassau to be postponed, but it took no notice of them. However, within two hours of the period at which the Congress was in vote for the exclusion, a special Charge d'Affairs arrived at this place from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris, charged, as it is said, to counsel the Provional Government not to reject the House of Nassau *en perpetuite.* The individual in question is M. Langsdorff. The communication surprised the Diplomatic Administration of the Provisional Government, and M. Van de Weyer said he could merely communicate this to the Congress. But how to do this was difficult. To put an end to the difficulty, the President declared that the Congress should resolve itself into a Secret Committee, and the public were excluded for two hours. I have heard that it was resolved with unanimity to pay no attention whatever to the communication, but to pass to the Order of the Day. What gave rise to this tardy communication on the part of France? I will tell you all I know. I have just seen a letter from ——— at Paris to ———, which says that Count D'Appony, the Austrian Ambassador in that capital, waited on Louis Philip, and represented to him that Austria and Russia, in concert with Prussia and the Germanic Diet, would interfere to replace on the throne of Belgium, the House of Nassau, in case its *deckemence en perpetuite* should be pronounced by the Congress.

The same intelligent writer argues the question as to the propriety of the course pursued by the Belgic Congress, but our limits forbid the insertion of his letter. We quote the following:

"Was this measure expedient? Not if the Beigians have not made up their minds rather to be cut off from the earth as a people and to reduce Belgium to one arid desert rather than submit to the yoke of Holland and the Nassaus. But if they have resolved to prepare for and endure this, rather than submit, then their determination is not inexpedient.—To determine its expediency, we must look into futurity; and this we cannot do. If Russia, Austria and Prussia shall invade Belgium, and France shall not assist her, she will be conquered, or rather distroyed: But before she is destroyed, all her two and a half millions of people must be destroyed, for women and children will fight against the invaders. Should this be so, and France should remain neutral, the decision will be ruinous, but still not expedient, for who will say that it is not better to die than to be ruled as slaves? But should France not remain neutral, the decision of the Congress will neither be ruinous nor inexpedient. Belgium will then neither be conquered nor enslaved, yet Belgium will then become a part of France.

In another paragraph the writer says with an assurance founded upon something stronger than rumor: "We know for certainty that the decision of the Congress against the House of Nassau will be opposed by the Holy Alliance. Our Congress voted its exclusion, fully awere beforehand of this fact. It was informed by Russia, and warned by France."

In conclusion the writer says:—"The Dutch have broken the armistice. Prussian troops are on the march to Holland. Shall we have war in December or March? I will hope neither at the one nor the other period, but my hopes are not very assuring---The government expects war.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

The latest advices from the French capital, are the evening papers, though with private letters, written on the evening of Monday, Nov. 29th. They were received by express by the London Times, at half past 3 o'clock, in the morning of Dec. 1st, and immediately issued in a second edition. It will be preceived by this intelligence, and also by all the London morning papers of the 1st, that the reported declaration of war was premature, as we suggested last evening. The general aspect of the news however, is decidedly warlike.

Extraordinary Levy of Troops.—In addition to the 148,000 men called out by the recent ordinances, and who are to march on the 1st and the 15th of December, the government has determined upon making an extraordinary levy of 80,000 men. The consent of the Chambers will be applied for on an early day, and an extraordinary credit asked for, to meet the expences rendered necessary by the levy.—These facts have been made known by the Ministers themselves.

MORE IMPORTANT STILL.

The Morning Herald of Dec. 1st states editorially, and without qualification, that "The Emperor of Russia has already published a sort of manifesto, in which he states that besides forcing upon the free people of Belgium a dynasty which they detest he is also concerned for the honor and authority of the French government; and would save it from measures which the impetuosity of the French people might oblige it to adopt."

"We stated yesterday the formation of camps upon the Rhine, and at the foot of the Pyrenneces; it is now added that orders have been given to provision the fortresses throughout France, for the Governors to repair to their commands, and all officers peremptorily to join their standards, and if we interpret rightly a paragraph in one of the papers, for the fortification of the heights of Paris, so as to make that capital a citadel for liberty in the last extremity:—

The postscript to the Herald, contains a letter from Paris of the 29th Nov. written at different hours, down to half past 4 o'clock in the evening;—

Half past four.—I have just been at the two Chambers. At seven o'clock, M. Montalivet rose in the Chamber of Deputies to propose resolutions respecting the National Guard. You will find a copy of his speech in the second edition of the Messenger des Chambers, which I shall send you. General Sebastiani was expected to follow with a demand of 150 millions of francs for his (the Foreign Department.)—All at the Chamber appeared to expect war. At the Chamber of Peers the Commissioners presented their report to the Chamber (in secret Committee,) and retired at half past three. Nothing has yet transpired. The Funds have recovered a little, as you see by your lists, but without any news to account for it.

From the Cincinnati Com. Adv.

The Wonders of Nature.—For want of a more appropriate we give this name to the BONES that have been lately dug up at BigBone Lick, Boone county, Kentucky. We have seen two skeletons of the Mammoth, the skeleton of the Whale, and the Elephant, besides numerous Whales and a number of living Elephants; but the sight of neither of them created any of those sensations of the mind which we felt at beholding these wonderful productions of nature. To reflect for a moment upon the appearance of a living animal which from the skeleton, is proved to have at least *sixty* feet in length, upwards of *twenty-two* in height, and *twelve* across the hips, the upper bone of whose head weighs *six hundred* and grinders *eleven* pounds each, and this having undergone the decay of many centuries—must fill the mind with astonishment and reverence for that being who said '*let there be light, and there was light.*' This animal as much surpassed the Mammoth in size as the Elephant does the Ox, and was of the carnivorous species. With the bones of this *non-descript*, were found the bones of several other animals, some of which were of the herbaceous species, as is proved by their teeth.

MARRIED

On Thursday evening last, by the Revd. George G. Cookman, Mr. JOHN DIAMOND, to Miss ELIZA CHAPMAN.

At Philadelphia, on Tuesday 28th ult. by the Revd. Solomon Higgins, Mr. WILLIAM DEWLIN, of this county, to Miss RUTH NEAL, of Philadelphia.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Abraham Jump, Mr. SAMUEL BRIGHT, to Miss MARY JAKES, both of Tuckahoe Neck, Caroline county.

On Thursday last, by the same, Mr. JOSEPH EATON, to Miss HESTER SKINNER, both of Queen Ann's county.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. John Henry, Mr. JOHN GRIFFITH, to Mrs. ELIZABETH HOPKINS, all of this town.

DIED.

At Locust Grove, in this county, the residence of Thomas Hayward, Esq. on Tuesday morning last, after a lingering illness, HENRIETTA wife of Mr. Thomas S. Hayward.

On Sunday morning 2d. inst. Emily Eliza, daughter of Mr. Peter Tarr, of this place, aged 1 year, 2 months and 22 days.

EASTERN SHORE WHIG
AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1830.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

We have inserted in this morning's Whig the opinion of the Judges in Convention of the Superior Courts of Georgia, in regard to the extension of the Laws of that State over the Indians within its limits. It is a document whose force of argument must convince every unprejudiced mind, that the laws of Georgia are justly extended over that unfortunate people; and that the treatment the Indians have received, so far from partaking of the injustice and oppression which ignorance, bigotry and fanaticism charges upon the governments of Georgia and of the United States, has been more mild and lenient than could have been reasonably asked or expected. We have inserted this able opinion at this particular time in consequence of an excitement recently created in our community by certain remarks made at the meeting of a missionary society in Easton, last week, by a gentleman holding the station of a minister of the gospel, in which he took occasion to animadvert with much bitterness, not only on the measures adopted by the government in relation to the Indians, but also on the officers of government, as the authors of these (as he was pleased to term them) *high handed* measures. We do not belong to that class which would lay restraints upon a minister's expressing at a proper time, his political sentiments—We do not view him as disfranchised by his office—but we must forever hold up our hands against the introduction of party politics into the sanctuary of God—or against any attempts at blending the concerns of religion and politics. The *duties* of the ordinary minister of the gospel, whether itinerant or pastoral, are simple and plain—but not more so than those of the missionary to the heathen, who is expected to use his efforts to bring to the knowledge of the true God the people to whom he is delegated—not to sow dissentions among them, or counsel them to the resistance of the laws of the land.

We had intended to present a brief summary of the heads of the different speeches delivered at the missionary meeting, with a review of the sentiments and arguments advanced—but we forbear at the earnest request of several gentlemen who were present, and who were as much mortified as ourselves at the course pursued by the gentleman in question.

The News.—We have a mass of intelligence from Europe of the most interesting nature.—The clouds of Discontent and War are fast gathering for a mighty storm, all over that quarter of the globe. The threatening tempest must burst, and that speedily; and from present appearances no one country in Europe can expect to escape this general outpouring of the revolutionary elements.

France, Russia, Prussia, Austria and Poland, are arming for the field. Belgium and Holland are already engaged—and before the Spring we confidently expect the whole of Europe to be in arms.

The foundations of thrones become more insecure every day—The voice of the people, who but a short time since were regarded merely as slaves, is now beginning to be heard, and its power felt in the strongholds of aristocracy—and the onward march of popular influence is quickened at every step. These events must be regarded here with an intense interest.

It will be observed that in England the Wellington ministry has been compelled, by the force of public sentiment, to retire—and that a Whig ministry has taken its place. The people of England have long demanded a reform in Parliament—a curtailment of the powers of aristocracy—and it would seem that the Duke of Wellington's hostility to the proposed modification of government has called down upon him the indignation of the people, and is the paramount cause of his resignation. The reformation may now be looked to as more than probable, a ministry having been organized favourable, it is believed, to the measure. The Catholic emancipation was looked upon as a great popular triumph—but it dwindles into comparative insignificance when viewed in connection with this long-sought reformation. The internal peace of that kingdom, however, cannot be viewed as by any means settled—though it may possibly be much improved if England engages in the troubles of the continent, as seems to be expected. Such a diversion of the public mind has more than once been made in that country.

Much discontent and excitement had been created in London in consequence of the king not attending the Lord Mayor's dinner. The king was advised to this course by the Wellington ministry, on the ground that there was reason to apprehend that, notwithstanding the devoted loyalty and affection borne to his majesty by the citizens of London, advantage would be taken of an occasion which must necessarily assemble a vast number of persons by night, to create tumult and confusion, and thereby to endanger the properties and the lives of his majesty's subjects." The subject had excited such an interest as to call forth the attention of parliament.

The Order in Council opening the West India ports to American commerce, agreeably to the arrangement with our minister last summer, was made on the 5th of November. In presenting the subject to the H. of Commons on the 8th Nov. Mr. Herries, president of the board of trade, spoke in high terms of the frank and liberal manner in which the negotiation had been conducted on the part of the American minister.

Our Claims on France.—The King of the French has appointed a commission for settling the claims of the United States upon the government of France, which have so long been urged by the American minister. The same commission will also consider the counter claims against America, and then form a basis for an equitable and final adjustment of each. The commissioners are, Viscount Laine, president; Messrs. George W. Lafayette, Beslay and Delessert, deputies; M. d'Andiffret, president of the court of accounts, and M. Pichon, counsellor of state.

CONGRESS.

But little of importance has yet been done by Congress in the way of legislation. The raising of subjects of inquiry for the different committees, and the trial of Judge Peck, occupies almost the entire time of both Houses.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday last, a resolution moved by Mr. Haynes, was adopted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House, such information as the Department may furnish, touching the cost of brown and white sugar imported into the United States from the year 1794 to 1830, inclusive, at the places from whence imported, distinguishing the prices of each year respectively.

An animated debate arose on a motion by Mr. Howard of Baltimore, to reprint certain reports from the committee on commerce and manufactures, made to the House in the years 1802—'3 and '4. The motion was supported by Messrs. Howard and Cambreleng, and opposed by Mr. Speight. Mr. Howard urged chiefly as his reasons for the motion, that the reports alluded to would tend to enlighten the public mind on the subject of the protective system. Mr. Speight contended that such a course was not only unnecessary, but also improper—that it would not be right in the house to attempt to influence public sentiment. Mr. Cambreleng contended that as the present policy would be shortly brought up for revision, these documents would tend to enlighten the mind of Congress and enable gentlemen to act more understandingly—he had a veneration for the patriots of those days, and for their opinions—he hoped we should go back in our policy to the tariff of that time, &c. The debate on this resolution was continued also on Wednesday and Thursday, and the resolution with the amendments proposed to it finally referred to the committee on the Library.

In the Senate on Wednesday, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, after the examination of several witnesses, the Court was adjourned till Monday (yesterday) in consequence of the absence of Mr. Wirt, one of the counsel for Judge Peck; who had been called home by the indisposition of one of his family.

We have been compelled to make this hasty notice of the proceedings in Congress, in order to make room for the mass of other interesting matter pressing upon us—particularly the intelligence from Europe.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

The Legislature of this State convened on Monday, 26th ult. On the first day the Senate did not form a quorum.

On Tuesday a quorum being present, Wm. H. Marriott, Esq. was chosen President, by a unanimous vote. Louis Gassaway was appointed Clerk; Joseph H. Nicholson, assistant clerk; Solomon Scott, committee clerk; Andrew Slicer, messenger. and Sam'l Peaco, door-keeper.

The House of Delegates met on Monday, when the roll was called, and a quorum being formed the members present qualified, and adjourned without organizing a house.

On Tuesday, the House proceeded to the choice of a speaker, when Richard Thomas, Esq of St. Mary's was elected. George G. Brewer was appointed clerk, and James H. Milbourn, assistant clerk; G. I. Grammer, serjeant at arms, and John Quynn, door-keeper.

A warrant of election was issued to the sheriff of Somerset county, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of William Done.

To the polite attention of General Dickinson, one of our delegates at Annapolis, we are indebted for the Governor's Message, and the Treasurer's Statement. They are, however, excluded to-day by the foreign intelligence and other interesting matter.

To the Afflicted.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with hæmaturia, or in other words, that I passed a great quantity of blood with my urine, by which I was weakened so as to be confined to my bed; for the removal of which disease I employed physicians both at Easton and Baltimore, without receiving any benefit from their prescriptions or advice. Despairing of a cure of the disease, I applied to the Indian Physician, E. Lockwood, at Easton, and in nine days my complaint was entirely removed. As witness my hand and seal this the 3d day of January, 1831. THOS. P. TOWNSEND, Seal.

☞ As to a knowledge of the cure of Mr. Townsend's disease by the Indian Physician, I cheerfully put my hand and seal, this 30th day of January, 1831.

SAMUEL H. BENNY, Seal.

jan 4

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Monday the 27th of September last, a negro boy who calls himself TOM BANKS, who is about sixteen or seventeen years of age. Tom is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, complexion of a dark chesnut colour; had on when he went away, tow linen shirt and pantalets; no other clothing recollected.—The above reward will be given if taken out of the State, or $10 if taken in the state and secured in Easton gaol, so that I get him again.

WILLIAM ATWELL.

Jan. 4

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Md. on the first day of January, 1831.

☞ Those who inquire for letters advertised in this list, are requested to say they are advertised—they may otherwise not receive them.

	A
Austin, Richard	Arringdale, William
Abbott, William	
	B
Beardley, Daniel	Barnes, Mr.
Bruff, Rachel	Bullen, Thomas 2
Barrott, Samuel	Boon, Owen
Bell, John	Battee, Rosanna L.
Benson, Charles	Barnett, William
Barnett, Ellen Sophia	
	C
Coats' Lodge, No. 76 2	Crandall, John
Cook, Richard	Craw Nancy
Cox, Daniel	Cox, Isaac P.
Cain, James	Cain, Mrs.
Colston, Ann	Cox, Margaret
	D
Darden, Richard 4	Dawson, John 3
Dawson, John, Jr.	Downs, Charles
Dawson, Mary	
	E
Elbert, John L. 2	Edmondson, Charlotte
Edmondson, John,	Esgate, Thomas
	F
Foulke, Harriet M.	Freeland, Edward N.
Fountain, Sarah	Firbanks, John B.
	G
Goldsborough, Nicho.	Greenleaf, J. author
Goldsborough, Sophia 2	Gist, William
Grigory, Zebediah	Gross, Dr.
	H
Hessey, John	Hopper, P. B.
Haddaway, Wrathburn B.	Harculus, Adam
	Henley, Ann
Holiday, Eliza	
	J
Jefferson, George	
	K
Kerby, Ann	Kinnamont, Mary Ann
Kemp, Samuel F.	Kibbler, William.
	L
Loockerman, Rich'd 2	Lamdin, Wm. K. 2
Lamdin, James M.	Lee, Ann, widow,
	M
Manning, Robert H.	Matthews, John
Martindale, Chas. N.	Martin, Daniel
M'Neal, Elizabeth	
	O
Oldson, Thomas	Orem, Spedden, Jr.
	P
Pinkney, Amelia	Price, Sally
Packham, William	Parrott, James
	R
Ridgaway, James	Ringgold, Richard
Rosel, Mr.	Richardson, Capt. W.
	S
Seth, Mary E.	Spedden, Dr. Edward
Shannahan, Wm. E. 2	Smith, Mary E.
Smith, Robert S.	Sheehy, James
Seymour, Matilda	Sandes, Robert
Slaughter, T. K.	Scull, Almira
	T
Tilghman, Anna Maria.	Toomy, George
Tilghman, Rich'd Ll.	Taylor. Alexander P.
Tilghman, Anna	Tenant, Thomas
	W
Wickes, Augusta	Webb, Peter
Wilson, Sarah	Whiteley, Rebecca
Wickes, Antoinette	While, John
Walters, George	Webb, Memory
Wright, Peter	Wheat, James S.
Winder, Edward S.	
	Y
Young, Elijah.	

EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.

Jan. 4

MARYLAND:

Caroline County Orphans' Court, 21st day of December, A.D. 1830.

On application of JAMES M. STANTON, Administrator of *Arthur Connelley*, late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of December, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty.

L.S.

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

In compliance with the above order,
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Arthur Connelley, late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the fourth day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of December, Anno Domini, eighteen and thirty.

JAMES M. STANTON, Adm'r.
of Arthur Connelley, dec'd.

jan 4 3w

THE INDIAN PHYSICIAN.

EDWARD LOCKWOOD,

FROM BALTIMORE,

HAVING for the last fifteen years, practised the healing art with the most flatteringsuccess in Philadelphia and Baltimore, he has appointed E. Lockwood his agent in Easton, in whom he can confide; he having studied with me for about four years, and is perfectly well acquainted with those Vegetable substances, known to have the power of curing the worst of Disease, to which our frail bodies are liable; the administration of medicine will be confined to the practice of the Seneca Nation of Indians, which practice is particularly applicable to the cure of the following diseases:

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Gout,
Tetter, Erysipelas, Epilepsey or Falling sickness,
Deafness, Fits, Baldness, Sore and Weak Eyes,
Female Obstructions—Cancers—Ulcers,
Kings Evil, White Swellings, Stone or Gravel,
Dropsy, Piles, Costiveness, Liver Complaint
Sore Throat. Quincy, Polypus and Mercurial affections,
Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Palsey,

And many other diseases to which the human family are exposed. The afflicted will meet with every possible attention, and every possible exertion will be made to restore them to health by calling on the Indian Physican, at Mr. Ridgaway's Union Tavern, Easton.

Easton, Nov. 23 8t

☞ The Cambridge Chronicle and Centreville Times, will each insert the above eight times, and forward their accounts to their agents here for collection.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13073-0116.jpg