REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

Tuesday Morning, April 6.

It appears by the official report of the Post Master General, communicated to the Senate on Monday, that four hundred and ninety-one Post Masters have been removed between the 4th March, 1829, and the 22d of March, 1830.

CANAL SUBSCRIPTION.—The books for subscription to the contemplated Delaware and Raritan Canal, were opened in Trenton on the 23d inst. Three hundred and seventy-five shares were subscribed in Trenton, on that day. On the 24th, at Princeton, 400 shares were taken, and at New Brunswick, on the 26th, about 400 shares were subscribed.

THE LATE DUEL NEAR PHILADELPHIA.

From the National Intel. of Friday.

We are authorised to state that the Secretary of the Navy, on receiving satisfactory information that certain Officers of the United States' Navy had been concerned in the late duel near Philadelphia, which resulted in the death of Mr. Miller, of that city, communicated the same to the President of the United States, and recommended their dismissal from the service; and that the President, on being made acquainted with the facts, immediately ordered the names of the following officers to be erased from the Register of the Navy, viz:

Lieutenant Edmund Byrne,
Lieutenant Hampton Westcott,
Passed Midshipman Charles H. Duryee,
Midshipman Charles G. Hunter.

The determination of the Executive, announced in the above paragraph, is one of great consequence, to which we are disposed to award the credit of the best motives, and, for any thing we can see, of a wise and provident exercise of the only prerogative (save one) of the Executive of the United States.

The greatness of its consequence lies in its being a precedent, which probably will settle the question, for ever, that no duel, or challenge of defiance to a duel, will be tolerated, on the part of officers of the Navy or Army, with persons in the private walk of life, if under any circumstances, whatever, between themselves.

We feel sorry for the seconds in the late duel who have thus been made the first objects of a just regard to the general sentiment of the People, on this occasion outraged. We compassionate the situation even of the surviving principal. But the decision, if stern in justice, is stern in right. The People will approve it. Instead of yielding to the impulse of blind passion, the youth in the service of their country, understanding the conditions on which they enter the public service, will submit themselves to the military law, which is henceforth to be substituted for the arbitrament of the pistol and the sword, in which chance decides as often for the wrong as for the right. The error of education in a false code of honor, has produced the late fatal catastrophe. The decision of the President, in regard to it, followed up as it must be rigidly, in every case, tears up the error by the roots.

The following resolution requesting the President of the United States to strike the name of Lieut. Hunter from the Roll of the Navy, passed the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania by a large majority and was sent to the Senate.

Whereas, a murderous duel has been recently fought between Lieut. Charles G. Hunter of the United States Navy, and William Miller, Jun. Esq. of the city of Philadelphia, in which the said Miller was shot dead by the said Lieutenant Hunter; and whereas, it appears manifest by the correspondence published, that the said Lieutenant Hunter was the challenger and the aggressor: Therefore, with a view to express our disapprobation of duelling and the infraction of the laws of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to strike from the rolls of the Navy the said Lieut. Charles G. Hunter.

That the Governor of this commonwealth be requested to forward to the President of the U. States a copy of the foregoing resolution.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the U. States Gazette, dated HARRISBURG, March 31.

The bill authorizing the Governor to incorporate a company to make a rail road from the borough of York to the Maryland line, was read in committee of the whole. Mr. Logan of York spoke some time in favor of the passage of the bill; no one replied to him,—and on the question will the committee agree to the 1st section, it was answered in the negative—eight gentlemen only rising in support of the bill. The speaker then resumed the chair, and the chairman reported the 1st section negatived; and on the question will the Senate agree to the report of the committee? a motion was made by Mr. Miller, of Perry, that the further consideration of the report be postponed for the present, which was agreed to.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 30th March, 1830.

Official information has been received at the Department of State, from the Charge d'Affaires of France, that the blockade of the port of the Regency of Algiers, by the naval forces of his Most Christian Majesty, has not been interrupted; and that it extends to the ports of Algiers, Oran, Bugin, and Bona. [Fele.

The commissioners have adjourned to meet at Trenton on the 20th April next.

By the act of incorporation 5000 shares are required to be taken, before the company is organized; and unless 5000 shares be taken within one year from the time of opening the books of subscription, the act of incorporation becomes null and void.

The Philadelphia Journal states that Mathew Carey, of that city, has published another pamphlet on the inadequacy of the wages paid to females, employed in the subordinate departments of mechanical trades. He states that there are in the four northern cities probably from 18,000 to 20,000 women, who, if constantly employed for sixteen hours out of the twenty-four, cannot on an average earn more than a dollar and a quarter per week. The matron employed by the Provident Society of Philadelphia testifies that of the eleven hundred women aided in the winter of 1828-9, at least six hundred were widows, and at least two thirds had children to support; and that their average wages was about fifty cents.

BALTIMORE, March 30.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship James Cropper has arrived in Hampton Roads from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 21st February. By the steamboat Virginia, which came from Norfolk, we received from the Beacon and Herald offices proof-slips containing the annexed items, extracted from the Liverpool Chronicle of the 20th and the London Globe of the 19th ult. the latest papers brought by the ship.

In relating to the distress of the country, the Liverpool Chronicle says:—'The country contemplate, with intense interest, all proceedings in Parliament; for they are sanguine enough to believe the legislature cannot remain insensible to their wants, and that the distress has become so severe and extensive, as to force on the Parliament the propriety of attending to their complaints. We fear the country is doomed to be disappointed; that no reduction in the taxes sufficiently extensive will be submitted to; but that as the last expedient, and the only one, the paper will be re-issued.'

Signs of great trade in Liverpool.—Mr. Parke, the receiver of customs' duties, passed on Wednesday last, 17th Feb. not fewer than 240 entries, for goods *inwards*, being the greatest number passed by him on any day during the 45 years he has been in the Custom house; and the export excise surveyor, on Monday preceding, cleared a greater quantity of excise debenture goods *outwards*, than was ever cleared in any one day since Liverpool was a place of trade.

THE CUBA CONSPIRACY.

The New York Post states that letters received in that city from Havana represent the conspiracy lately detected in the Island of Cuba as much more serious and alarming in its nature than had hitherto been supposed.—Twelve other persons had been apprehended on the charge of being concerned in the plot. Among the prisoners is one of the name of Rojo, one of the principal leaders if not the chief of the conspiracy, an advocate, a man of talent, enterprise and eloquence. A masonic lodge, it seems, had been instituted by the plotters under the name of *El Aguila Negra de Mejico*, or the Black Eagle of Mexico. A correspondence with Mexico had been set on foot, and troops were expected from that country and from the Republic of Hayti. On the landing of these troops the standard of independence was to be raised, and liberty proclaimed to the slaves, who were to be invited to assist in putting down the government of Old Spain. Such is the substance of the letters. The terrific and universal bloodshed which must have resulted from carrying this plan into execution, makes us hesitate in yielding entire belief to this account.

SAILING ON LAND.

The unequalled swiftness of 'Baltimore clippers' is a point so long and so well established in the experience of every commercial nation on the globe, that all rival efforts to produce vessels of like speed seem to have been abandoned by common consent. But while this superiority is so universally accorded to our vessels on the ocean, it appears that we are not to be permitted to enjoy, without dispute, the claim to a like superiority in sailing on land. Our Charleston friends, it will be seen by the annexed paragraph, have been making a bold effort on their rail-road with a carriage propelled by a sail, which resulted in attaining a speed at the rate of twenty-five to thirty miles an hour. This is certainly rapid sailing, but it does not exceed the sailing of the 'Meteor' on our rail-road, which has frequently accomplished, by close and accurate observation, a velocity equally as great. Our nautical men have not, as yet, turned their attention to the fitting out of a sail-carriage. Should they do so, our friends at the South must not be mortified if they are left as far behind in the land sailing contest, as they are now on the other element. [Bal. Am.

From the Charleston Courier.

RAIL ROAD SAILING.

We understand advantage was taken of the fresh breeze yesterday, to test the rapidity with which the Car could be moved by means of a sail. This novel appendage to a land carriage, was fortunately under the control of several masters of vessels, and notwithstanding the car travelled at the rapid rate of 25 or 30 miles an hour, on a way not exceeding a mile in extent, no accident occured, or any serious alarm manifested by the passengers, some of whom were ladies. They literally moved upon the 'wings of the wind,' and the rapidity of their motion, had it been prolonged to any considerable extent, would have rendered respiration difficult.

The new barges Philadelphia and Baltimore were yesterday placed upon their station on the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. They are splendid canal boats, different in model and arrangement from any thing of the kind heretofore constructed. They are intended for the Union Canal line, between this city and Baltimore which it is contemplated to put into operation in a few days leaving either city in the morning and arriving at an early hour in the afternoon. The new steamboat George Washington, Capt. Robinson, of very remarkable speed on the Chesapeake, and the steamboat Newcastle, Capt. Doughlass on the Delaware, will form the line for the present until the Robert Morris, a new boat now constructing and nearly similar to the George Washington, to be commanded by Capt. Jenkins, is completed.

Phil. Gaz. of Monday week.

TAX ON BANK STOCK.

A decision of importance to the State of Louisiana was made in the Supreme Court of that State on the first ultimo. By an act of the Legislature of 1813, an annual tax of twenty-five per cent. is imposed on every $100 of the stock in banks, insurance, and other incorporated companies. It appears that it has hitherto been the practice to levy this tax only on the amount of stock actually paid for. The stock of the Louisiana Insurance Company is divided into 300 shares of $1000 each, one tenth of which has been paid in, and securities taken for the remaining nine-tenths according to the first section of the act of incorporation. The attorney General demanded the per centage on the whole amount, and made a seizure on its not being paid. The Judicial District Court allowed an injunction to restrain the proceedings, and, after argument, made it perpetual. On appeal by the State from this decision, it was reversed by the Supreme Court, with costs.—The question made was on the meaning of the words 'stock in trade,' used in the act, which the Court declared to mean the amount subscribed to the Companies and secured. The Companies will therefore hereafter pay taxes on the whole amount subscribed. In this instance the State Treasury is a gainer to the amount of $25,000, with an increased annual revenue hereafter.

Serious accident to Bishop Chase.—The Cumberland (Md.) Civilian of Friday says:—"On Wednesday night last, as the Western stage was leaving town, in consequence of excessive darkness it was precipitated off the bank of the turnpike and dashed to pieces, the horses running off with the fore carriage. Bishop Chase of Ohio was seriously injured—some of his ribs broken and his left arm dislocated. The Bishop had arrived in town a short time before the stage, travelling in a coach presented to Kenyon College by our late townsman, James Reeside, Esq.—but being unable to reach Ohio in time to fill some appointments, he was induced to take the stage at this place. The stage was much crowded with passengers but none of the others were materially injured."

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the 'Newcastle and Frenchtown Turnpike and Rail-Road Company,' held at Newcastle March 31st, 1830, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors:

William McDonald,	Thomas Stockton,
George Read,	James R. Black,
James Rogers,	Thomas Janvier,
John Janvier,	Thomas W. Rogers,
Frisby Henderson,	James Booth,
John Moody,	Andrew F. Henderson,
James Smith,	Andrew McIntire

At a meeting of the said Directors on the same day, John Janvier was elected President of the Board; Cornelius D. Blaney was appointed Secretary, and James Couper Treasurer.

John Randal, Jr. was appointed by the Board on the 1st April Engineer in chief.

HALIFAX Co. Va. March 15.

A narrow section of our country about a quarter of a mile in width, and fifteen or twenty miles in length, was visited on the evening of the 7th inst. by a most alarming and destructive hurricane. It was accompanied with an unusual degree of thunder and lightning for the season, and commenced its ravages some four or five miles south of this place, driving with incredible fury from S. W. to N. E. razing from their foundations, almost indiscriminately, every negro-cabin, tobacco barn, stable, or other low bodied house, and depriving the more firmly constructed farm houses of their porches, roofs, or chimneys; and in some few instances, upseting them, or moving them from their original positions. We have heard as yet of but three deaths, which occurred among the negroes at Mr. Bruce's by the fall of a chimney, after the house had blown over them, without doing any injury. There were in other places many hair breadth escapes, for it frequently happened that houses were blown down over six or eight negroes, without any other suffering than some slight bruises.

UNION Co. Ky. March 10.

One of the strangest circumstances took place here to-day that I ever heard of: about 12 or 1 o'clock a very black cloud came over, from which fell a moderate shower of something that was as black as ink; and as the ground was covered with snow, I for the first time saw black snow. Since it has dried; the cornstalks are covered with something like ashes and gunpowder. The rain was accompanied with a thick smoke, which smelled like the smoke of stone coal. After the shower (which lasted but a few minutes) was over, it commenced snowing, part of which was likewise black. It has created some little alarm; some attribute it to a volcanic eruption.

TREMENDOUS HURRICANE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pittsburg Gazette of the 26th instant contains a letter from a gentleman in Elizabethtown (Penn.) which furnishes the following description of a tremendous hurricane with which that town has been visited. The editor thinks that from the course it pursued, it would pass over highly improved parts of Washington, Westmoreland, and Alleghany counties.

At 7 o'clock on the 22d inst. our village was visited with a Tornado or Hurricane, more alarming than any thing of the kind ever witnessed by our oldest inhabitants. About ten minutes before the hardest blow was felt, it was heard like distant thunder; and the nearer it approached the heavier became the general roar. Major Walker, one of our oldest, settlers, who had experienced a similar storm some forty years since in this country, gave the alarm to his family and neighbors, advising them to betake themselves to their cellars or strong holds, as a hurricane was certainly approaching. By this time the air was literally filled with the hurling fragments, such as roofs of houses, rafters, boards, rails, shingles, &c. &c. Not a house, tree, fence, or scarcely any thing is left standing within the space it appeared to occupy, which we think is about one-fourth of a mile wide, and in a vein from west to east.

Our village presents to the beholder a shocking spectacle. Fourteen houses are blown down and unroofed; five barns and stables, one boat-house, one mill and wool carding establishment, completely crushed, with many other houses much damaged. Many families are turned out without a roof to shelter them from the pitiless storm.—Beds, bedding, and household furniture, are to be seen hanging amongst the broken timber, and strown along the road. Among the principal sufferers in this place, are John Craighead, Esq. F. C. Flannegan, John Wilson, Esq. and John and Samuel Walker.

The boats along shore were lifted and thrown on the beach, and broken; and what is very remarkable, two flat boats were lifted from their moorings, and carried some distance, and torn to pieces, large parts of which have not yet been found. Much damage is also done in the vicinity. Captain Thomas Robertson's brick house, kitchen, and ferry house, are all blown down. Hugh M. Wilson, who resides one mile east of the place, had his grist and saw mill, house and barn, carried away to the ground. We have not yet heard from farther than about three miles each way, but as far as heard from, the destruction appears general.

Thanks to that Providence who watches over and protects us amid such calamitous visitations, no human lives are lost, though many have received slight wounds. We fear to hear from a distance, as the consequences must be disastrous.

THE HURRICANE IN THE WEST.

We inserted yesterday, from the Pittsburg Gazette, an account of a devastating hurricane which had been experienced at Elizabethtown. From the following paragraph, copied from the Columbus (Ohio) Bulletin of the 24th March, it appears that the same hurricane had extended itself to Urbana, in Ohio:—Bal. Am.

'A note made upon the way-bill, brought here yesterday by the Western stage, gives the account of a terrible storm at Urbana, on Monday afternoon, which destroyed several lives, and much property. Six or seven houses, and two churches, were blown to pieces. We have heard no particulars as to the persons killed, nor the extent of injury done. Several individuals are also said to have been badly wounded.'

SNOW STORM.

At Albany on Friday last snow fell to the depth of eighteen inches. At Catskill the depth of the snow, on a level, was estimated to be between two and three feet.

At Boston the Snow began to fall early on Friday morning, accompanied by a violent wind. A letter from Mr. Topliff, of Merchants' Hall, says:—

The tide rose to an uncommon height—the wharves were overflowed for several feet, and large quantities of lumber, wood, hhds. of molasses, logs of mahogany, casks, barrels, staves, &c. were removed in various directions, into the docks, &c. The platforms on the principal wharves were ripped up by the sea, removed from their situations, broken to pieces, &c.—Many wharves received considerable damage, and buildings in the immediate neighbourhood of the wharves were filled with water. The damage sustained by the shipping was not so great as was anticipated. The English packet brig Emily drove from her anchors in the stream, against Hancock's wharf, stove nearly all her stancheons, on the starboard side, and received considerable damage.'

Fears were entertained for the safety of an inward bound ship, and a barque supposed to be the Pacific, daily expected from Liverpool,—both of which were near Scituate when the gale commenced.

NEW ENGLAND GLASS BOTTLE COMPANY.—The works of this company are located in East Cambridge, near the Charles River, and between Craig's and Cambridge brides. They employ about 80 men and boys, and about a dozen girls, who turn out daily, about 25 groce (over 3000) bottles. The yearly sales amount to $75 000. The girls are employed in covering with willow the carboys, demijohns, &c. One of the most curious operations in the establishment is that of the formation of the pots in which the materials for the glass are melted. It is necessary that they should be capable of sustaining an immense degree of heat. They are therefore composed of burnt and fresh clay, ground together, and then placed in bins, where three men are employed for the space of three months in treading, with their bare feet, a sufficiency for three pots. The feet give the amount of heat and friction which is necessary to knead the mortar. The pots are then fashioned of sufficient size to hold three of four barrels and are removed from place to place, the heat of them gradually increasing, till it is raised to the heat of the furnace, when they are instantly thrust into the furnace. The heat thus gradually communicated to them they are capable of sustaining for four weeks, when burnt out, they must be removed to give place to others. Allowing all the pots to be good, the cost of that single article is over $1,200 a year. The heat is communicated by an Air Furnace, which consumes 150 bushels of Virginia Coal daily. The furnace is kept heated all the time, as, if it were permitted to cool down, an expense of $2,500 would be necessary to raise it again the workmen live in the immediate vicinity, and the whole establishment is under the superintendance of Ralph Smith, Esq. whom we are happy to rank among the intelligent manufactures of Middlesex.

There are two other glass factories in East Cambridge, one for the manufacture of crown, and the other for flint, cut glass.

[Lowell Journal.

NEW-ENGLAND SALE.

It affords us much pleasure to state that the sale of domestics, especially cotton and prints, which took place on Thursday, under the direction of the New-England Society, terminated favourably to the owners of the goods, the prices having ranged from 5 to 8 per cent higher than at the previous sale, in August last.—There was a numerous company in attendance, and the bidding was brisk from the commencement to the close of the catalogue. We understand that the manufacturers are highly pleased with the result of this extensive sale, a brief account of which we subjoin:

Prints, 700 packages, different kinds of Calico Prints, Plates, &c.—Common assorted sold at 10 7-8 a 11¾; Cocheco, 10¾ a 21c; Merrimac, Fancy, &c. 13½ a 27; Warren Fancy, &c. 11¾ a 12½.

Brown Shirtings, 244 bales sold—Dedham, 6¾ a 6 5-8; Appleton, 7 5-8 a 7¾; Common, 6 1-8 a 10; Cocheco, 5½ a 6¾; Waltham, 9 7 8 a 10.

Bleached Shirtings, 225 bales sold—Appleton, 8 3-8 a 7¾; Sea Island different kinds, 12 1 3 a 10; Waltham, do. do. 15 a 7¾; Merimac, 12½.

Indigo Plaids, Stripes, and Checks, sold at 8 a 12 7 8c and 13¾.

Tickings, 94 packages sold—Acchusenett, 15c; Common, 11¾ a 12; Methuen, 15¾ a 17½.

Satinets, 3 packages sold—Blue Mixt, 51 a 73c; balance passed.

Flannels, red and green, $8 3-8 a 11 5-8.

Casimeres, case sold—passed.

Broadcloths, 19 bales, different kinds, sold from $2 90 to 1 75—balance passed.

[Boston Gaz.

The Senate was yesterday again upon Executive business. Of what was done, we hear only, that the nomination of Samuel Swartwout, to the office of Collector of the port of New York, was confirmed; and that of John P. Decatur, to the Collectorship of the port of Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, and of Samuel Cushman, as Attorney of the United States for the District of New Hampshire, were rejected.

[Nat. Intel.

The last Louisville Advertiser says—We have conversed with two gentlemen who were on board the Helen McGregor when the late awful explosion took place, who concur in the opinion that the number killed could not have been less than 35 or 40; and that at least 40 others were more or less injured. They do not give the citizens of Memphis quite as much credit as was claimed for them by the paper published in that place; but think their charity and liberality was by no means *excessive*. For the sweet oil used in dressing the wounded, a bill of $60 or 70 was presented to the boat and paid. Some of the physicians too, whose charity had been compared to that displayed by the good Samaritan instead of *refusing pay* for their sevices, demanded it.

GREAT SPECULATIONS.

A part of the mineral district of Missouri, comprising twenty or thirty townships and parts of counties, is advertised to be sold at auction on the first Monday in August next, at the Land Office in St. Louis. In addition to lead, ores of iron, manganese, zinc, antimony, arsenic, plumbago, and other minerals of miner importance, are to be found in that district, which is also represented to be remarkably healthy, well watered, and timbered with pine, sycamore, cotton wood, sugar maple, and other rich productions of the forest.

From the Gazette and Watchman.

A man who calls himself William Clarke, was committed to the public gaol in Sussex county, on the 24th of March. This man was arrested on suspicion of being a horse thief. When he was taken before a magistrate for examination, he was proved to be the same individual, who six years ago, called himself William Clow, and whom it was believed stole two horses from the village of Bridgeville about that time.

He was seen loitering about in the neighbourhood of Bridgeville, changing his course for different directions.

He is about 5 feet 11 inches, or 6 feet high, rather spare built, with large whiskers of rather a reddish cast, and with one upper tooth out in front. This man has excited considerable suspicion; and it is believed has committed various depredations in this state and elsewhere.

Should any person know the character of this man, and of any felony committed by him, it would be an act of justice to the community, and to every citizen, for them to give immediate information to the Attorney General, that he may receive his lawful and just deserts.

William Clarke alias Clow, states that he is from Buck's county, Pennsylvania, and perhaps it would be well for the Philadelphia papers to publish his being arrested also.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM BRIDEWELL.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Monday night the watchman whose duty it is to guard the Bridewell, hearing a slight rustling in the grass and shrubs, before the wing of that building next Broadway, proceeded to ascertain the cause, and discovered an *arrow* about 6 inches long, to which was attached a cord, having from it suspended, a parcel containing a saw most ingeniously formed from a fine steel pallet knife or spatula, and three or four small steel wedges, well adapted for the purpose of assisting in cutting through the iron bars of the window.

The watchman after securing these articles, immediately communicated the circumstance to Mr. Skilorne, the keeper of the Bridewell, who promptly proceeded to the room from which the cord had been suspended. In it were six prisoners, amongst whom were Henderson, the person charged with the robbery, and atrocious violence, committed in Brooklyn, some time since, and Williams, one of the gang, who formerly effected their escape from Bridewell. When Mr. S. entered, they all feigned to be asleep, he however soon ascertained that they were awake, and on searching the room he found a small *bow* about 8 inches in length formed of a piece of oak, and two or three *arrows*.

It appears that the prisoners had conveyed the cord over the fence, which surrounds the bridewell, by the arrow, to which it was found attached. It was also discovered that the iron knot, of one of the bolts which makes fast the bars, had been by a previous operation sawed off.—N. Y. Cour.

WHOLESALE POLICE.

Eighty persons, half of whom were females, were committed to Bridewell for examination yesterday morning. For their summary arrest the community are indebted to the energy and resolute activity of Alderman Strong, of the Fifth Ward, whose exertions at all times and on all occasions to put down the sinks of vice in that region, have long entitled him to public gratitude. We learn from the morning papers, that on Saturday evening, assisted by the Captain of the Watch, and a strong party, the Alderman unceremoniously entered a porter house, No. 34, Reed street, corner of Republican alley, in which there was a cock pit in full operation. The landlord and his customers, with the subjects of their cruelty, were carried *en masse* to the Police Office. After this, accompanied by Mr. Sparks, street Inspector of the Sixth Ward, the Alderman made domiciliary visits in the quarter known as the Five Points, and transferred the contents of half a dozen riotous houses, of both sexes and all ages to the watch-house.—It is stated in the Mercantile that the floating population of that district is so great, that a house which was emptied at 12 o'clock, was again found full at 2 A. M. of a similar description of vagabonds. If all our Aldermen, and those in authority under the Police, would do their duty with equal intrepidity and diligence, we might have a fair look at that formidable army which wages war by day and night on the peace and security of our citizens. Whether all the prisons and islands would contain them is a question which we cannot answer.

[N. Y. Com.

The vine appears to be becoming an article of much regard and consideration in the State of Alabama. The Mobile Commercial Register speaks of the peculiar adaptation of the soil in those parts to its cultivation; and referring to some specimens exhibited in connection with an advertisement of its sale, says, 'The wine has been tasted by a great number of gentlemen in whose judgment the utmost reliance may be placed, and it is pronounced by all to be of excellent native quality, and is capable by proper management, of being rendered a very fine wine. The sample is the pure juice of the grape, neither managed nor mixed in any way. It has the color, in some measure the flavour, and the astringency of Burgundy.

FIRE ALARMER.

The London Mechanics Magazine for Dec. 19, 1829, contains a description of a machine invented by a Mr. Darby, called, "Darby's Fire and Burglary Alarm." The Magazine says "It would not be an objectionable piece of furniture in a sleeping room, having the appearance of a ward robe; wires connected with it are attached to the various doors and windows, and in the event of thieves breaking in or fire taking place, a bell alarms the inmates of the house, and at the same instant lights a candle and presents a tablet showing the name of the apartment where either of those disagreeable agents are carrying on their work"

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

[From the American Farmer]

April, 2, 1830.

GRAIN—best white wheat	$0 87½	a	90
best red do.	85	a	87
ordinary to good do.	75	a	80
Corn, white	34	a	35
Do. yellow	35	a	37
Rye,	48	a	50
Oats,	26	a	27
Beans,	90	a	1 00
Peas,			65

DIED

In this county on Sunday week, Mr. *Nicholas Matthews*.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Board of Managers of the Female Bible Society of Talbot County is requested on Thursday next, the 8th inst. —By order of the President.

april 6

SCHEME, No. 4

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY. To be drawn in Baltimore on *WEDNESDAY*, the 28th April.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

Ten Thousand Dollars.

This Scheme is arranged on the popular ODD & EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of two Tickets or two Shares is certain of obtaining at least one Prize, and may draw Three! Besides the Capital Prize of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, there are the usual number of minor denominations, and *no Prize lower than Five Dollars*.

Only Nine Thousand Tickets in the Scheme —*More Prizes than Blanks!*—the whole payable in Cash: which, as usual, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets,	$5 00
Halves,	2 50
Quarters,	1 25
Eighths,	0 62

ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, Baltimore.

Baltimore, April 6 3w

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

A FEW more Young Ladies and Gentlemen can be received at this Seminary, and the rate of Board and Tuition is made to correspond with the present state of the market.

The House, Globes, Maps, &c. are all in good order, and no exertions shall be wanting for the moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to our care.

JOHN MANROSS.

april 6 3w

NOTICE.

CONTRIBUTORS to the building of a *New Church* in St. Peter's Parish, at or near the place where the old Church now stands, are respectfully requested to pay in to the Bank at Easton the Instalment of their Subscription, which became due on the 1st January last. The money is now wanted for the purpose of procuring the necessary materials.

By Order of the Vestry,

JAMES LL. CHAMBERLAINE, Reg'r.

Easton, March 23, 1830.—eo3w

New Books & Stationary,

FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE, EASTON.

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