General Advertiser.

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

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BY

THO. PERRIN SMITH.

TERMS

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum payable half yearly in advance.—No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for *One Dollar*, and continued weekly for *Twenty-Five Cents* per square.

In Caroline County Court,

March Term, 1830.

Jacob Charles, *Agt.* Thomas B. Bullock & Elizabeth his wife, Thomas Foster Willis, child and heir at law of Sarah Willis, Saml. Emerson, Robert Emerson and H'ry. Emerson, children and heirs at law of Samuel Emerson, deceased.	*Ordered* by the Court that the sale of the real estate of Samuel Emerson, as made & reported by Cannon Charles, Trustee for the sale thereof, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, by the 2nd day of next Term:

Provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three weeks successively, in a newspaper published in Talbot county, and also put up at the Court House door at least three weeks before said day.—The Trustee reports the amount of Sales to be $763.

Test,—JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.

True Copy.

Test,—Jo. Richardson, Clk.

june 1 3w

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Judges of Caroline county Court, at the last March Term, to value and divide the Lands and Real Estate of John Stanton, late of said county deceased, amongst his heirs and legal representatives, do hereby give notice, that we have appointed to meet on the premises (now occupied by Daniel Bartlett) on THURSDAY the 22d day of July next, for the purpose of executing said Commission.

WILLIAM POTTER,
ROBT. T. KEENE,
JOHN STEVENS,
JAMES BARTON,
WILLIAM H. RHODES, } Commissioners.

may 18 w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WM. CLARK

BEGS leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

WITH HIS USUAL SUPPLY OF

FRESH IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

GOODS

Of all descriptions, which is now opening and will be offered very cheap.

april 20 w

BOOTS, SHOES & HATS.

THE Subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore

WITH A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS, SHOES & HATS;

CONSISTING OF

Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Pumps, Ladies Lasting, Seal and Morocco, and a general assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes, both Morocco and Leather.—*Also,*

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF THE

BEST MATERIALS,

which he is ready to manufacture in the best and most fashionable style—all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms for Cash.—To his old customers, who have so liberally patronized him, he returns his most sincere thanks, and solicits a continuance of their favors.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN WRIGHT.

june 1 w

TO BE LET

THE UNION TAVERN,

In Easton;—possession to be given either immediately or at the commencement of next year.

Also,—The Dwelling House on Washington street opposite the Point Road, lately occupied by George F. Tompson:

Also,—Two Farms in Oxford Neck, and several other farms in Talbot county, of various qualities and sizes:

Also,—That Farm in Caroline county, called Popular Neck:—Leases, on advantageous terms, will be given to substantial farmers with good stock.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, june 8 w

City Commissioners' Office,

Baltimore, 7th May, 1830.

THE City Commissioners are desirous to purchase from two to four thousand tons of *RIVER PEBBLE PAVING STONE*, not less than three nor more than six inches in diameter, and not less than five inches in length, for which they will pay the cash on delivery.

By order, J. H. DORSEY, Clerk.

may 11 8w

☞ The Elkton Press and Easton Star, will publish the above once a week for two months, and charge the same to the City Commissioners.

JOHN L. JONES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the Frame House opposite the Miles River Road, formerly occupied by Joseph Parrott as a Carriage Shop, and has supplied himself with an

Excellent stock of well

SEASONED TIMBER

AND A FIRST RATE WORKMAN,

And is prepared to execute all orders at short notice, in the following branches:—Cartwheel Wright, Plough Stocking, or Cradling of Scythes.

may 4 w

TAILORING.

REUBEN T. BOYD, from Baltimore.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Easton and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in Easton, next door to the Union Tavern, on Washington street, where he is prepared to execute all orders he may receive with neatness and despatch, and in the most fashionable and complete manner.—He flatters himself that from his knowledge of the trade, (having had ten years experience in Baltimore,) and by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Prices moderate and fair to suit the times.

Easton, june 1st, 1830. w

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Monday, May 31.

In the Senate of the United States, on Saturday, on motion of Mr. Sandford, Samuel Hall had leave to withdraw his petition and papers. On motion of Mr. Hendricks, the resolution of the Massachusetts Legislature, asking for the survey of a rail road, was taken up and referred to the Secretary at War. On motion of Mr. Woodbury, the memorial of certain inhabitants of Philadelphia, engaged in ship building, praying a drawback of duty on certain artiles of their trade; a memorial of the inhabitants of Mobile, praying for the establishment of a marine hospital, and some other subjects referred to the Committee on Commerce, were postponed till next session of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Woodbury the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to cause a comparison to be made of the standards of weights and measures now used in the principal Custom Houses in the U. States, and communicate at the next session, order to ascertain if any legislation on the subject be necessary. The bill from the House reducing the duty on salt, was taken up as in Committee of the Whole, then read a third time and passed, ayes 24, noes 15. On motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. the bill providing for a reduction of duty on molasses, and to allow a drawback on spirits distilled from foreign materials was taken up read a third time and passed, ayes 30, noes 8. The bill making provision for regulating the commercial intercourse between the United States and the Colonies of Great Britain, was passed. On motion of Mr. Grundy, the report of the Postmaster General, on the subject of the Post Office in the City of Washington, was ordered to be printed. The bill making provision for the appointment of a Solicitor of the Treasury, was returned from the House with an amendment, which was concurred in. The bill making appropriations for surveys, &c., was returned from the House, with various amendments, one of which appropriates fifteen thousand dollars for arrearages of money expended on the Cumberland road.—Mr. King opposed this amendment, because the sum heretofore appropriated was specific, and if the Department was permitted to exceed the appropriation when it might suit its purpose, he saw nothing to prevent it from going on to expend any sum, no matter how large, and thereby entirely defeat the object of specific appropriations. He hoped, therefore, that the Senate would put a stop to so dangerous a practice, and reject the amendment. Mr. Hendricks explained the cause that led to the appropriation.

It was not the negligence of the War Department; but was owing to some misapprehension on the part of the superintendent of the road, of the extent of his instructions. Under this misapprehension, he went on and expended the sum asked for in this amendment, over and above the legal appropriation. Under such circumstances, he thought that the Senate should agree to the amendment. It was then agreed to, ayes 18, noes 9. Several other amendments were agreed to; when the Senate adjourned, to meet again at 6 o'clock, P. M.

The House of Representatives held a session of more than common interest, both from the extent and importance of the business transacted, and the extraordinary duration of the sitting, which continued, with the exception of a short recess, from 10 o'clock on Saturday, until 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, a *period of nineteen hours!!!* A vast number of bills received from and transmitted to the Senate, passed, under the legislative action of the House.

Among the most prominent of them, in point of interest, were the bills for the settlement of the Massachusetts claims; for a subscription of stock to the Washington Turnpike Road Company; for granting pre-emption rights to actual settlers on the public lands; for the appointment of a Solicitor of the Treasury; for appropriations for the Engineer, Ordnance, and Quartermaster's Departments; for appropriations for light-houses, harbors and surveys; for a subscription of stock to the Louisville and Portland Canal; and for the relief of certain officers and soldiers of the Revolution. The President, who remained in the Capitol until midnight, for the purpose of acting upon the measures of Congress approved of the bills for the reduction of the duties upon salt and molasses, as well as many others.

The tedium of the long protracted sitting, was about half past four o'clock on Sunday morning, in some measure enlivened, by a facetious proposition of Mr. Davis, of S. Carolina, to devote the remainder of the Sabbath, (as the most appropriate day) to the consideration of the memorials on the subject of Sunday mails; but a motion for adjournment prevailed, and the House adjourned at 5 o'clock, to meet again at 6 o'clock this morning.

Tuesday, June 1.

In the Senate of the United States, yesterday, a message was received from the President transmitting a report from the Secretary of the Treasury accompanied by three statements.

1st. Of the lands appropriated by Congress for specific objects within the several States, and shewing the proceeds of the three per cent fund to the 31st of December, 1828. The total amount of land is 8,093.458 02 acres, and of the three per cent fund is $610 916 67.

2d. Of the amount of disbursements made by the United States from the commencement of the Government to the 31st of December, 1828, exhibiting as nearly as can be ascertained, the States and Territories in which they were made. The aggregate is stated to be $728,226,006 74

3d. Of the value of exports from the several States and Territories from the commencement of the Government to the 30th September, 1828.—[The amount is stated to be $2,458,338,-784.]

Mr. Livingston asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide a system of criminal law for the United States; which was read and passed to a second reading, and ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the President of the United States, and read as follows:

Washington, 31st May, 1830.

To the Senate of the United States:

Gentlemen: I have considered the bill proposing 'to authorize a subscription of stock in the Washington Turnpike Road Company,' and now return the same to the Senate, in which it originated.

I am unable to approve this bill, and would respectfully refer the Senate to my message to the House of Representatives, on returning to that House the bill to authorize 'a subscription of stock in the Maysville, Washington, Paris, and Lexington Turnpike Road Company,' for a statement of my objections to the bill herewith returned. The message referred to, bears date on the 27th inst., and a printed copy of the same is herewith transmitted.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The bill referred to in the foregoing message, having originated in the Senate, the Senate proceeded to reconsider said bill in the manner prescribed in the 7th section of the 1st article of the constitution; and two-thirds of the Senators present not having voted for its passage, it was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Barnard, Barton, Benton, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Hendricks, Johnston, King, Livingston, McKinley, Naudain, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, Md Webster, Willey—21.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Foot, Grundy, Iredell, Kane, Rowan, Sanford, Smith, S. C. Sprague, Tyler, White, Woodbury—17.

Thirty eight members present—necessary to pass the bill, twenty-six.

A message was then received from the House of Representatives, that they had appointed a committee to join such committee as might be appointed by the Senate, to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that the two Houses having finished the business before them, were prepared to adjourn, unless he have further communications to make: in which the Senate concurred, and Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Burnet were appointed on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Woodbury reported that they had discharged the duty assigned them, and had been informed by the President that he had no further communication to make, except that he has detained the act in relation to the subscription for the stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company; and an act in relation to certain Light Houses and Harbors, for further consideration.

The usual messages were interchanged between the two Houses, of their intention to adjourn.

The President then adjourned the Senate, *sine die.*

[Some Executive business was transacted in the course of the morning.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Last day of the Session.—May 31.

The House met at 6 o'clock, A. M.—A full quorum soon after in attendance.

The various enrolled bills were reported, signed and sent to the President of the United States, as usual

On motion of Mr. Conner, a resolution was adopted, without opposition, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury, to report to the House, at the next session, the quantity of Sugar annually made in the United States, and the average price which it brings; also of the quantity of Sugar made per acre, the quantity of land employed in the cultivation of sugar, and the quantity of land adapted to its cultivation.

On motion of Mr. McDuffie, by unanimous consent, a bill making further appropriations for the support of the Marine Corps; the bill concerning the old and new mint buildings at Philadelphia: the bill re-appropriating the unexpended balance of 30,000 dollars for the suppression of the slave trade, passed through a Committee of the Whole, and received their final reading.—They have become laws.

The bills which originated in this House, last presented to the President for his approbation, were returned for his signature.

The following Message accompanied one of these bills:

To the House of Representatives.

Gentlemen:—I have approved and signed the bill entitled 'An act making appropriations for examinations and surveys, and also of certain works of Internal Improvement;' but as the phraseology of the section which appropriates the sum of eight thousand dollars for the road from Detroit to Chicago, may be construed to authorize the application of the appropriation for the continuance of the road beyond the limits of the Territory of Michigan; I desire to be understood, as having approved this bill with understanding that the road authorized by this section is not to be extended beyond the limits of the said Territory.

ANDREW JACKSON.

May 31, 1830.

The business of the Session, being finished, the House, at 10 o'clock, adjourned *sine die.*

THE INDIAN BILL—AS PASSED.

AN ACT to provide for an exchange of Lands with the Indians residing in any of the States or Territories, and for their removal West of the River Mississippi.

Be it enacted, &c. That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to cause so much of any territory belonging to the United States West of the river Mississippi, not included in any State or organized Territory, and to which the Indian title has been extinguished, as he may judge necessary, to be divided into a suitable number of districts, for the reception of such tribes or nations of Indians as may choose to exchange the lands where they now reside, and remove there; and to cause each of said districts to be so described, by natural or artificial marks, as to be easily distinguished from every other.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall and may be lawful for the President to exchange any or all of such districts, so as to be laid off and described with any tribe or nation of Indians now residing within the limits of any of the States or Territories, and with which the U. States have existing treaties, for the whole or any part or portion of the territory claimed and occupied by such tribe or nation, within the bounds of any one or more of the States or Territories where the land claimed and occupied by the Indians is owned by the United States or the United States are bound to the States within which it lies, to extinguish the Indian claim thereto.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That, in the making of any such exchange or exchanges, it shall and may be lawful for the President, solemnly to assure the tribe or nation with which the exchange is made, that the United States will forever secure and guaranty to them, and their heirs or successors, the country so exchanged with them; and if they prefer it, that the United States will cause a patent or grant to be made and executed to them for the same: *Provided, always,* That such lands shall revert to the United States, if the Indians become extinct, or abandon the same.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That if, upon any of the lands now occupied by the Indians, and to be exchanged for, there should be such improvements as add value to the land claimed by any individual or individuals of such tribes or nations, it shall and may be lawful for the President to cause such value to be ascertained by appraisement or otherwise, and to cause such ascertained value to be paid to the person or persons rightfully claiming such improvements; and upon the payment of such valuation, the improvements so valued and paid for, shall pass to the United States, and possession shall not afterwards be permitted to any of the same tribe.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That, upon the making of any such exchanges as is contemplated by this act, it shall and may be lawful for the President to cause such aid and assistance to be furnished to the emigrants as may be necessary and proper to enable them to remove to, and settle in the country for which they may have exchanged, and, also, to give them such aid and assistance as may be necessary for their support and subsistence for the first year after their removal.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall and may be lawful for the President to cause such tribe or nation to be protected, at their new residence against all interruption or disturbance from any other tribe or nation of Indians, or from any other person or persons whatever.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall and may be lawful for the President to have the same superintendence and care over any tribe or nation in the country to which they may remove, as contemplated by this, not that he is now authorized to have over them at their present places of residence. *Provided,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed as authorizing or directing the violation of any existing treaty between the United States and any of the Indian tribes.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this act, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

As the season is approaching when this powerful disinfecting agent may be advantageously employed, we think we cannot devote a portion of one of our columns to a more useful object than in noticing the satisfactory results which have attended its use in the Spanish marine service. A writer in the National Intelligencer, who has perused the Reports of the Surgeons of the Spanish fleet, directed to the Commandant General of the station at Cuba, quotes the following evidence of the extraordinary powers of the article in changing an atmosphere rendered highly offensive and pernicious to health, to one devoid of effluvia, and perfectly salubrious.

On the 11th July last, the fleet, destined for the invasion of Mexico, conveying, in addition to the usual compliment of mariners, a large number of soldiers, was overtaken in the Gulf of Mexico by a violent tempest, which continued for several days. The severity of the storm rendered it necessary to remove the windsails, and to close, not only the ports of the lower gun deck, but likewise those of the main deck, and to place on the hatches. In this condition of the ships with such a crowd of persons confined together, in the middle of summer, within the tropics, without fresh air, putrid fevers and malignant dysenteries soon made their appearance. The air is described as possessing in addition to a highly offensive effluvium, an acrid heat, burning to the skin, with a degree of density that arrested respiration and produced giddiness.—At this moment of distress and anxiety for the safety of all on board, the chlorine was used with the most decided and happy effects. Twelve vessels, containing one ounce each of the chloride of lime, in solution with water, were suspended on the birth deck, four were placed on the orlop deck, and two in the gun room. In the space of two hours the atmosphere lost all its deleterious qualities, and became perfectly agreeable, leaving nothing perceptible but the smell of tar, which always exists more or less in ships. The solutions were renewed every twenty-four hours, but the chloride undissolved at the bottom of the vessels was then sprinkled on the decks, and thrown into such vessels as it became necessary to cleanse. During the whole of the campaign, which lasted three months and a half, the atmosphere was preserved in this pure state by the chloride, to which all the surgeons unite in attributing the very few instances of death that occurred in the fleet, when there existed such fruitful sources of fatal disorders.

In these Reports we find the experiments of Labarraque confirmed. Putrid meat, immersed for two hours in a solution of one part of the chloride of lime with forty parts of water, after being several times washed in fresh water, lost its disagreeable odour, and became as agreeable to the taste as if no putrefaction had ever taken place. It is likewise added, the chloride never incommoded in the least the healthy or the sick. Two cases of pulmonary consumption were particularly noticed, in which not the least irritation of the lungs could be perceived. The writer adds that while inviting public attention to the signal virtues of the chloride, it should not be confounded with the disinfecting gasses of Morveau and Charmichael Smith, so much condemned in Trotter's Medicina Nautica.

☞ It may not be amiss to remind our readers, that the article is manufactured to perfection at the Maryland Chemical Works, and may be obtained in any quantity at the warehouse in South street. [Bal. Am.

A LARGE EGG.—Mr. Francis Lippincott, of the vicinity of this town, a few days since, presented us a hen's egg, from the common dung-hill fowl, which measured in circumference 6 7-8 inches, and lengthwise 8 1-2 inches. [N. J. Mirror.

JOHN BULL—HEAR HIM!

The United Service Journal for April, in a review of Capt. Moorsom's Letters from Nova Scotia,' bestows the following *compliments* on the American Navy.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

It is a common, though a most absurd practice, to institute comparisons between the *Navy* of the United States and that of Great Britain! As well might we compare a gun-boat to the Caledonia, or the fleet on the Serpentine to Nelson's at Trafalgar. A British fleet of a dozen sail of the line, with a due compliment of frigates and light vessels, would sweep every American craft carrying a gun off the seas, and batter every accessible port in the Union. A squadron of three or four heavy frigates, with perhaps a ship of the line, is the largest combination of force they can possibly display, in any one quarter, for years to come; and if the unwieldly and ill-assorted Confederation tumbles to pieces, as it probably will by the collision of discordant elements within itself, the day may be indefinitely retarded when the stars at the mast head shall proclaim an American fleet of men of war. The efforts of this country should be directed to the equipment of single vessels of a class and strength to cope with the superior and insidious dimensions and weight of metal of the vessels which the Americans are pleased to rate as frigates, but which, in fact, are scarcely matched by our Razee seventy-fours. Give our captains the right sort of craft, and the right sort of stuff to man them, and let Jonathan muster Yankee, instead of *British* seamen (as last war) for his crews, and we will answer for the rest.' Upon this subject Capt. Moorsom has the following remarks, which merit the deepest attention:

'We have heard the American vessels of war lately described—their supposed excellence stated to be ideal. I have not served in the Navy; but I learnt to speak, to think, to act among naval officers; and I felt pity within me as I examined every plank of the American ships from Portsmouth to Washington, and thought that my gallant brothers might be sent, on a nominal equality, to cope with such fearful odds of material against them. It is like the combat of the cuirassier with a naked though not more active dragoon. I include not here the consideration of number or weight of metal; in the latter indeed, I believe they have themselves discovered that the due proportion has been exceeded. It may be true that ships of this description are very unfit for the services required upon our home station; but it is to be hoped that such of ours as may be destined for the American shores will be more powerful of their respective classes than any we have hitherto launched: for, although our late Razee frigates may be fully adequate to the old 'Constitution,' or our Canopus models to such as the 'Franklin,' neither one nor the other could fairly compete with the rivals that a few weeks could produce to each respectively from under the building sheds that at present contain them. Actions of fleets in confined seas would produce very different results, were such large ships employed; history attests it; but the Atlantic will be the theatre in the Western hemisphere, and squadrons are the most numerous orders that are likely to be opposed to each other for years to come.

'I wish well to brother Jonathan; I admire him greatly upon many points owing to personal observation; I dislike the feeling of any hostile calculation either on his part or ours—considering him as a near relation, and knowing that the truest wisdom would induce him and his elder brother to walk arm in arm through life: but how easily will motives of fancied self-interest sever the bonds of even family union! I would therefore have mutual respect insured by physical means, which could not but contribute to render that union more lasting.'

This species of boasting and brow beating (we allude to the remarks of the reviewer and not of the letter writer) is nothing new with Johnny; it was tried effectually just before the last war, when in fact the American Navy was considered beneath contempt.—But John had to pay dearly for his whistle, for instead of 'sweeping every American craft carrying a gun, off the seas,' he had his own fleets swept from two of the Northern Lakes,—three heavy Frigates, and various smaller men-of-war, besides 1700 merchant vessels, either sunk, burnt or captured. We think, after this signal disparity of results, compared with the forces employed,—this proud pre-eminence of the American Navy, after a three years war with the 'mistress of the ocean,'—it becomes Johnny to be pretty *mum.*—Our Navy, it is true, is small compared with his, but it can muster, on a short notice, a dozen ships of the line in addition to the force in existence during the last war, and its officers have received their promotion, not because they happened to be 'decended from high houses,' but because they have shown themselves heroes in actual service. Whenever John shall come in contact again with the American Navy, (which we hope will be far remote) we think we can promise him he will become acquainted with more Decaturs, Perrys, Hulls, McDonoughs, &c. At all events we can tell him, as Col. Miller did his superior officer just before carrying a battery at the point of the bayonet, 'We'll try, Sir.'

FORTUNATE ESCAPE.

During the thunder storm yesterday afternoon, as the steamboat Trenton was returning from Bristol, a boat was discovered on her beam ends, with a number of persons clinging to her. Captain Jenkins, with his usual promptness, immediately put off to their relief, and after securing five in number, learned that one remained in the forecastle, the entrance to which was on the larboard side and entirely under water. Axes were immediately procured, and after some difficulty, the poor fellow was relieved from his perilous situation. To illustrate the old adage 'that single misfortunes never come alone,' it appears that this gentleman, his companion, and a dog, had been rescued from the bottom of a small boat a few minutes before, and had taken shelter in the forecastle, from which one made his escape as the water rushed in. Much praise is due to Captain Jenkins for the exertions used on the occasion, as the exposure and risk were such as could only be encountered by one animated with the desire of saving the lives of his fellow creatures. [Philad. Adv.

GRAPES.—Dr. J. W Smith, of Lockport, Niagara county, says in the last American Farmer, that the best manure for grapes is coal dust, cinders, and scales of iron, or black oxide of iron from the forge, properly mixed with fine garden mould. The thought struck him from a knowledge that the grapes flourish best in volcanic districts. His experience has proved the superior value of this manure.

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