new and most important incident occurred. The students of the Ecole Polytechnique, having been dismissed without their swords (lads of from fifteen to twenty-three years of age,) joined the people nearly to a man, then separated, proceeding singly to different parts to take the command of the people, or rather to receive it from them; and nobly did they repay the confidence so placed in them. In an hour an immense force was brought to bear on several points. The Hotel de Ville was attacked, carried, and became the *point d'appui*.—The depot of artillery in the Rue du Bac (St. Thomas d'Aquin) was equally carried, and the cannon carried off to the most important points, and worked with amazing coolness and effect for 12 hours by those heroic youths. The Tuilleries were attacked, and defended by the 3d regiment of the Garde Royale (all of whom were *Vendeans;*) they were the first soldiers who fired on the people on Wednesday. Early in the day the Sapeurs Pompiers surrendered. A large proportion of the gendarmes soon afterwords followed their example. I should have said earlier that the whole garrison of Paris had been ordered out on the preceding night. The 5th Regt. were ordered 'Make ready!' to fire on the people on the Boulvard. They did so, 'Present!'—and they turned their pieces on their Colonel, waiting with singular coolness for the word 'fire! That officer immediately broke his sword upon his knee, tore off his epaulettes, and retired. The people threw themselves into the arms of the soldiers, who received their embrace, but maintained their position. '*Vivu la ligne!*' (regiments of the line) was, in consequence, during the night, and ever since, a constant exclamation with the people.

At ten o'clock I went to the Place du Carousel.—In the Rue Richelieu, and all the neighborhood of the Rue St. Honore, the parties were *en face*. The 3d Guards maintained the appearance of determination to fight. The people were accumulating frightfully. Not a word was spoken. The garden of the Tuilleries was closed. In the Place du Carousel I found three squadrons of Lancers of the Garde Royale, a battalion of the 3d Regiment of the Garde, and a battery of six pieces, also of the Garde. The Tuilleries and Louvre were occupied by a regiment of Swiss Guards. Unhappy men! the example of former days was lost upon them. They have perished!

A few soldiers of the Garde were eating their breakfast—all the rest, to whom I have referred, were on the *qui vive*, ready to mount or fall in.

I passed on to the Quai du Louvre. The Pont des Arts (a wooden bridge for foot passengers the Louvre,) and the Palace of the Institute, were so crowded, that I turned, fortunately, to the Pont Royal. At that moment a dreadful tirallade was heard in the direction of the Place de Greve. It was answered by a rolling fire in every direction, and in 5 minutes 15,000 of the finest troops in the world found themselves engaged with citizens, variously armed. Here was a small party of elderly men, National Guards, who, with a *sang froid* only equalled by that of the beardless students of the Polytechnic School, opened their fire on the Garde Royale—horse and foot, and artillery, French and Swiss—taking special care to avoid injuring the regiments of the line, who remained grave spectators of the slaughter that ensued. In another direction might be seen the ferocious Federes of the quarters St. Antoine and Marceau, with their pikes of 1815, or other less terrible looking weapons—thousands of women and unarmed people looking on and encouraging the popular party.

For ten hours the war raged incessantly. On every hand, without intermission, musketry rolled, cannons thundred, shouts and cries were heard. I proceeded to a remote quarter of the town, which I found quiet as on ordinary occasions; but the cruel certainty that death ensued among the combatants every instant, the still more appalling doubt respecting the event, the dread of danger which menaced every man in Paris, and the doleful tolling of the tocsin, produced sensations the nature of which may be conceived.

I had sat for two hours, at a window overlooking the city with a Colonel of the Imperial Old Guard.—His face was immoveable, but he spoke not a word. His practised ear detected what I could not have discovered, for, although a league and a half from the Hotel de Ville, the first words he uttered for two hours burst from his lips with a tone of triumph—'Nous avons un point d'appui la'

The Hotel de Ville had surrendered, and the new sound proceeded from the victor and the retreating enemy. The 'line' the (regiments of the line) fired no shot during the day. The 53d refused to act. The cannoniers of the guard gave their pieces an angle of elevation which spared assailants who spared not them, for the intention was not ascertained.

The cavalry were cut up in a hundred charges.

The tri-coloured flag soon floated on the tower of the Hotel de Ville, and on those of the Cathedral (Notre Dame.)

I am obliged to suspend details, and to be irregular from hurry.

On Tuesday night Prince Polignac narrowly escaped being made prisoner. His house was roughly handled. On Wednesday night the celebrated Abbe de Fraysenous (Bishop of Hermopolis, was arrested (I am assured.) All the Priests disappeared during that day.

The Ministers all ran off, save Debelleme, who was thrown into prison for allowing some of the journals to be printed.

At 10 o'clock the Tuilleries and Louvre still held out, but at that moment I saw march along the Boulevard part of a regiment of Lancers, whose appearance indicated extreme fatigue. They were quickly followed by a portion of a regiment of infantry of the Guard. 'These are new troops,' I observed to a military gentleman of experience; 'you know the regiments in the departments have been called up to town' 'Tis a retreat,' said he, 'they are in full *deroute*—mark how the drums, music, officers, and soldiers are mingled; and behold, there is a wounded officer. They must be sorely pressed, for see how his leg bleeds, and is still unbound. Many of them are, moreover, without shoes!'

A regiment (or the remains of a regiment) of Curassiers, mixed up with Gendarmes de Chasse, next followed—the horses cut up, and the men fainting.—Lastly, a portion of a regiment of the line followed with a melancholy air. The remainder of the three regiments first mentioned were dead, and, as my friend guessed, the survivors, with some soldiers of a regiment of the line, were on their way to join the King at St. Cloud, where they arrived in a most confused state yesterday.

The attack on the Louvre and Tuilleries was renewed early yesterday, and with success, but with great slaughter. The palace was pillaged. The different barracks of the unhappy Swiss Guards were carried in the course of the day; and the Swiss (having refused to surrender) cut to pieces. A regiment of Hussars of the Guard marched in from Orleans yesterday morning, but hearing of the retreat of those above mentioned, they halted in the Place Louis XVI, and in the course of the day retreated upon St. Cloud, receiving a heavy fire on their way. At four o'clock in the evening there was not a man in arms against the people in Paris. The tri-coloured flag waved once more over all the public monuments. The joy was universal.

The appointment of Gen. Lafayette to the command of the National Guard was a happy circumstance; 80,000 will be organized to night. At his instant the disarming of the rabble is in progress. There is a large boat at this moment receiving its melancholy freight of dead from the Palace of the Louvre.

The Duc d'Orleans will be King. His son is marching to Paris in aid of the Burgeois, at the Head of his regiment of Hussars. General Gerard is at the head of the armed force under Lafayette. The Royal emblems and every mention of Royalty have disappeared elsewhere. The King of France, whoever he shall be, must be a very limited Monarch to receive the approbation of the people.

Napoleon II. is in the mouths of the lower orders.

The newspapers will give other particulars.

The troops are assembling in the Place du Carousel, to march upon St. Cloud—but there will be little fighting.

At the moment I write, there are placards posted, with these words—"No more Bourbons!"

REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
General Advertiser.

EASTON:

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 14.

On Monday, the 30th of last month, Mr. Steen de Bille had an interview with Mr. Van Buren, Secretary of State, at the City Hotel in New York, when he delivered his credential letter as Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty, the King of Denmark, near this Government. And, on the next day, the 31st, Baron d'Ostensacken also had an interview with him at the same place, when he delivered his credential letter, as Charge d'Affaires of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias; and they were accordingly recognized in that character.

U. S. Tel.

IMPORTANT FROM COLOMBIA.

We have been favored by the Mercurio with the following extract of a letter, dated August 7th, 1830:—

'Venezuela is going on to organize itself, and its Congress gives hopes that its patriotism will establish the Federal system; in which case this country will be happy as she is intended by nature to be. The Congress has sanctioned the Federal Union with the Centre and South; and, best of all, Religious Toleration and the abolition of the military and ecclesiastical course.'

[N. Y. Daily Adv.

In the last New York Albion we find the following item on the subject of the British Colonial Trade:—

'The Hon. George Chipman arrived in the George Canning. We understand that the West India Trade Question, although under negotiation, will not be decided on before the next session of Parliament.'

A secondary, but highly important effect of the Revolution in France will be immediately, and for some length of time felt on this side of the Atlantic. Not only invasions but intrigues, scarcely less alarming, heretofore directed against Mexico, Colombia and South America in general, must now be suspended. The King of Spain can spare no troops, the cabinets of Europe will look well to their pecuniary resources, and statesmen will have full occupation at home. May patriotism and moderation prevail on this side of the water.—N Y. Daily Adv.

The tri-colored flag was displayed on the boards of the Park Theatre on Friday evening, and a French gentleman in the dress of the National Guard, sung the Marsellois Hymn. The house was crouded to excess. A great number of the French residents were present, and nothing could exceed the enthusiasm with which the display was received by them. They joined the chorus of the song with one voice, and, in the full fervor of exultation. There was a general waving of handkerchiefs and flourishing of hats—not a few of the latter of which were decorated with the tri-cololored Cockade.

[N. Y. Gaz.

September 6, 1830, was the 73d birth-day of the venerable La Fayette, now at the head of the National Guard, the hero of three revolutions.

Duke of Orleans.—The Boston Palladium states, that the Lieut. General of France was formerly, for a short time, a resident in Boston, and boarded with Mr. Amblard, a Frenchman, who lived at the West corner of Wilson's lane and State street. He also resided for a short time in Baltimore, where he offered his hand to a young lady of that city, who refused him.

The Hon. Ward Chipman, of St. John N. B., one of the British Commissioners of the Boundary Line, arrived at Boston on Saturday, on his return from England. The points in dispute between the two governments are now before the King of the Netherlands for his decision.

☞The speeches in Congress of the Jackson members of South Carolina are republished in the English papers with exultation at the prospect of a speedy dissolution of the Union, which they are supposed to indicate. The editor of the Times considers a dissolution quite a matter of course, from Mr. Blair's speech. When he reads their July toasts he will consider the Union already dissolved, and the Western and Yankee States blown 'sky high.'

[Kentucky Reporter.

EXTENSIVE FORGERY.

A rumor has been circulating in this city some days past of an extensive forgery, said to have been perpetrated a few months since, by a gentleman, who has recently disappeared.—As the story goes, he came to this city as an English gentleman of fortune, with letters of recommendation and credit, from the Barings in London, and several other distinguished houses of that metropolis. Upon this testimony he obtained large sums of money from several of the banks on his own bills of exchange, which on being sent to England, were found to be fraudulent and valueless, and the letters of credit were pronounced forgeries. Several names have been mentioned to us, but we refrain from giving them publicity until the information is communicated from some more official source.

Philad. Enq.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

United States Bank notes of the denomination of five dollars, payable at the Branch Bank at New York to the order of M. Robinson, Cashier, dated July 1, 1829, and No. 1346, are in circulation in Philadelphia. The paper is light and flimsy. The signatures of N. Biddle and Wm. McIlvaine are good imitations. The vignette and the ends of the notes are badly engraved, and the endorsement on the back of M. Robinson is not well imitated. Part of the filling up and the numbering are a good imitation of the genuine notes.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

THE ACTORS IN THE SCENE.—No. 1.

The great ability of the men who are now concerned in the French revolution, gives strong assurance that they will go through the work they have commenced so fearlessly.

Our readers must have noticed that General Gerard commands the National Guards under Lafayette. He is a Count by rank and an officer of great reputation. In his early campaigns he was the aid of Bernadotte, now king of Sweden. In 1806 or 7, he was made commander of the Legion of honor and headed the French Staff in Denmark. He distinguished himself at Urpar, and at Wagram at the head of the Saxon cavalry. His conduct in the Russian campaign led Napoleon to make him a General of Division. At Frankfort, on the Oder, he had a brilliant affair with some Russian cavalry, and in 1814 captured 5000 Austrians at Montereau, in the department of Seine and Marne. Napoleon called it 'an heroic action.' On this occasion the Duke of Belluno's command was given to the Count Gerard.

After the restoration of Louis he was honored with an important mission to Hamburgh, and received distinguished marks of kindness from the King. When the reign of the hundred days commenced, Gerard was again in active service for his old master, as General in Chief of the army of Moselle, and in that character he took the village of Ligny, and defeated the veteran Blucher. The village of Ligny is situated, as our readers perhaps know, near Fleurus in the Netherlands, and from this the battle changed ground to the fatal field of Waterloo. It was at Ligny that Blucher was rode over by a corps of French cavalry in a charge and escaped without injury. Had he been killed, the Prussians would never have shewn their faces at Waterloo.

Gerard by a change of position became a part of Marshal Grouchy's force, and manœuvred with it though not without receiving a severe wound.

Since the fall of Napolean he has not been employed in any public capacity until the present time. It was predicted of him by his then master, that he was destined to rise to great distinction, and the prediction seems about to be realized. At all events we may expect from him in his military career a combination of great skill and undaunted bravery. His well known character gives a pledge that he at least will acquit himself well in this eventful struggle.

THE WEST INDIA TRADE.

There is a feverish anxiety for an opening of the British West India ports, which it is difficult to account for on any rightful principle. If—(and we say IF,) they shall be opened on liberal terms, the proceeding may benefit the lumber exporting states, and take off some small additional quantity of live stock; but we cannot believe, unless the public documents deceive us, that the general benefit of the people of the United States will be in the least degree promoted—that one dollar's worth will be steadily added to the value of commodities exported to the West Indies at large. The *official returns* shew a value exported to the West Indies, neither increased nor diminished, because that the British ports are, or were, open or shut. It may be the interest of Britain to close them, to *force* the navigation of her North American colonies—but that our interest will be promoted by opening them, is not admitted by many practical men whom we have consulted. The British islands are at present supplied with all the American flour, &c. that they will take through St. Thomas, St. Bartholomew, and other 'free ports,' as they are called—and to these free ports the flour, &c. is almost exclusively carried in American vessels—and so a *freight* is earned: but the British ports being opened, a large part of these supplies will be carried direct in British vessels, and we shall lose a proportionate part of what is now the earnings of our navigation—and further, the present American shipper, by meeting the dealers from the British islands at St. Thomas, &c. has a greater *discretion* as to what he will receive in exchange for his merchandise. He may have produce or specie,—but in sending direct to Jamaica, it is probable that he will be compelled to take certain selected kinds of produce—We are really 'friends of free trade,' and will greet a free and full opening of the British West India ports—*an honest reciprocity*, but, loaded as the opening has been heretofore, we stand wholly indifferent to the subject, unless as it shall affect our navigation.

Niles' Register.

The Cherokee Phœnix of August 14th contains the opinion of Mr. Wirt 'On the Right of the State of Georgia to extend her laws over the Cheerokee Nation.'

After discussing the subject at great length, Mr. Wirt comes to the following conclusions, viz.

"1. That the Cherokees are a sovereing nation; and that their having placed themselves under the protection of the U. States does not at all impair their sovereignty and independence as a nation.

2. That the territory of the Cherokees is not within the jurisdiction of the State of Georgia, but within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the Cherokee Nation.

3. That consequently, the State of Georgia has no right to extend her laws over that territory.

4. That the law of Georgia which has been placed before me, is unconstitutional and void—1. because it is repugnant to the treaties between the U. States and the Cherokee nation; 2. because it is repugnant to a law of the United States, passed in 1802, entitled 'An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers; 3 because it is repugnant to the constitution, inasmuch as it impairs the obligation of all the contracts arising under the treaties with the Cherokees: and affects moreover to regulate intercourse with an Indian tribe, a power which belongs exclusively to Congress.'

This opinion is dated at Baltimore, June 30th 1830, and bears Mr. Wirt's signature. From the above conclusions, it will be seen, that Mr. Wirt, who is one of the most learned and able lawyiers in the United States goes all lengths in favor of the Cherokees, and against the State of Georgia.

A letter from Gibraltar, under date of 14th ult. published in the New York Gazette, states that the Dey of Algiers had four millions of pounds sterling in his treasury, and that eighty thousand had been allowed him. Business was exceedingly dull at Gibraltar, and rents had fallen from twenty dollars per month to twelve and fourteen. 'There were at St. Michaels, on the 25th June, the American brig Ann, Hammond of Boston, from New Orleans for Madeira. She had touched at Fayal for refreshments.—When within fifty miles of Terceira, she was captured by the blockading squadron, condemned, and ordered to Lisbon. A Spanish brig from Havre for Cadiz, with a full cargo, condemned; British brig Amelia, from Sierra Leone, for England, full cargo, condemned; British brig Velocity, from Valparaiso for England, full cargo, and $200,000 specie, condemned—all to be sent to Lisbon. The captain of the American brig was robbed in the most shameful manner of his wearing apparel.

A GOOD EXCUSE.

The game of Chess is ended with bringing your adversary's King into such a situation that he is in check, and cannot be moved without being in check; which is equivalent to taking him. Dr. Franklin, once playing chess in Paris, and being thus check-mated, said, 'Here take the King; I am a Republican, and don't care for him.'

RHODE ISLAND ELECTIONS.

The Providence Journal contains returns from 25 out of the 31 townships of the State, which, says the Journal, 'give an aggregate of 41 friends of Clay and the American System, and 19 Jacksonians. Of the remaining 6 towns, 2 will certainly return 4 Clay men; and 4 probably 8 Jackson men. The whole number in the House, being 72, we shall have at least 45 true men in the House to 27 Jackson men.'

The Daily Advertiser says, 'the exertions of our opponents have been great, and their defeat signal. We do not boast of this election, for it is no test of the Clay strength in Rhode Island. Local causes have had a great effect over it. In Smithfield for instance, Mr. Steere, a strong and devoted friend of Mr. Clay, was elected without opposition, while Mr. Dexter, another Clay man, received but a majority of nine. Rhode Island is strong and sure for Mr. Clay.'

Kentucky.—The Lexington Reporter gives a list of thirteen counties that have changed since last year from Jackson to Clay—in several of them reducing majorities of 800!—and of seven counties that have gone the other way, principally from local considerations, and by majorities of from 8 to 50 or 100. In twelve counties named by the Reporter, there has been a change since 1828 of nearly or quite 5000 votes! Then Jackson had a majority in them of upwards of 4000 votes: now Clay is ascendant by about 1000 votes.—The Reporter goes much into detail, and furnishes instances of the most astonishing revolutions ever known, and proves beyond all doubt or cavil, that Kentucky is as certain for Clay now, as that it went for Jackson in 1828, and that Clay's majority will be overwhelming.

☞Two years ago it was our unwelcome employment to explain away defeats in the West. The saddle is now on the other horse.

☞'*The Little Red,*' is the nick-name which the Jackson papers have conferred upon Mr. Senator Barton, of Missouri. 'Little Red' has now made his opponents look *a little* BLUE.

☞Five States have renounced their Jacksonism within the last ninety days. The sixth from the West will come in soon. The Chieftain will then hang his head, and sigh the melancholy air of *O—hi—ho.* [N. Y. Courier.

In the case of McTavish vs. the proprietors of the Union Line of Stage Coaches, which was tried in our County Court on Saturday and Monday, the Jury gave a verdict of $600 damages in favour of the plaintiff.

The Gazette states that Mr. McTavish was severely injured by the upsetting of one of the stages of the Union line on the road from Washington, in February. His collar bone was broken, and he received a severe and dangerous wound on the forehead. He was confined for six weeks by the accident. The driver of the Union Line finding the opposition close behind him, and likely to reach Baltimore first—employed the usual methods of keeping ahead, by cutting across the road, and occasionally racing his horses. It was while thus racing that the stage upset. It appeared in proof that the proprietors had given especial orders to the drivers in their employ, not to race against the opposition Line. This however in the opinion of the Court did not alter their liability to the public, and they so directed the jury, when the above verdict was found against them.

TRUE ENOUGH.—The New York Correspondent of the Boston Palladium thus alludes to the predicament in which the new American Consul General to the Barbary Powers, will find himself placed on his arrival at Algiers:—'The sloop of war Boston, which sailed hence with Com. Porter the latter part of June, could not have arrived until the first of August, and consequently the new Consul General must have found himself rather in a dilemma, in absence of any government to whom he could present his letters of credence.'

The present King of Great Britain is the only European monarch who has trod American ground. The Lord Chancellor of England (Lord Lyndhurst,) from whom the present King of England received his oath to office; and the beautiful and accomplished Marchioness of Wellesly, who has been appointed First Lady of the Bed Chamber of the British Queen Adelaide, are both Americans, one a native of Boston, the other of Baltimore.

SICKNESS IN THE SOUTH.

The Port Gibson (Mississippi) Correspondent of Aug. 14. says that Death has been busy for the last eight days, and has introduced sorrow and the sable garment into many families. Our country, for nine years, has not been so sickly as at present. The disease which is prevalent is of a congestive character, and carries off the patient with but little warning.'

LAUDABLE CONDUCT.

A gentleman from Catawissa was so unfortunate as to lose his pocket-book, containing several thousand dollars, on the Centre turnpike one day this week; it was picked up by a young man named Arthur Bradford, who sought out the owner, returned it, and refused all compensation. In these hard times, and in this wicked world, such acts of honour should be recorded and strung together like the beads of rosary, in enumerating which, humanity may hope for oblivion of its frailties. [Miner's Jour.

From a Statistical View of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has recently been published, it appears there are 476,000 of this denomination of Christians in the United States. The increase since last year has been 37,935. Of the whole number, 402,561, are whites, 69,230 are colored persons, and 4,209 are Indians.

The age of the Chesnut tree, is said to rival that of the Oak, while it is not inferior in the durability of its wood. There is a Chesnut tree at Tortworth in Gloucestershire, England, that was known as a boundary mark in the reign of King John. This tree was then believed to be more than 500 years old, making its age at this time, above 1100 years. The diameter of its trunk is 15 feet and it still bears fruit.

It is mentioned in an English paper that there is, in the gardens of Dr. Bright, in Derbyshire, Eng., a gooseberry tree of the amazing breadth of fifty-eight feet. It has been planted thirty years, and is of the Dutch red kind. A single branch of the parent tree measured forty-five feet in length.

Cincinnati, (Ohio) August 26.

COWS POISONED.

A large number of Cows belonging to the citizens, are turned out daily to graze on the common Mill Creek bottom, where they eat of some plant which poisons them. Last year, a number of cows were poisoned from grazing on those bottoms, and two persons lost their lives by skinning some of them. This season, we are informed, as many as fifty valuable cows have been lost from the same cause, and four persons poisoned and died, who were employed in taking off their skins. We mention this fact as a caution to those whose cows may sicken and die from being poisoned.

DIED

On Wednesday last, in the 24th year of her age, after a short illness Miss *Eliza A. M. Abbott*, of this town.

On the 11th inst. at his fathers residence *Henry C. Maynard*, after a severe illness, aged 15 years.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

[From the American Farmer]

September 10, 1830.

Grain—bt. wh. wheat new,	$1 00	a	1 05
best red do. do.	90	a	96
Common red	—	a	—
Corn, white	56	a	—
Do. yellow	56	a	—
Rye,			50
Oats,	30	a	—
Beans,	90	a	1 00
Peas,	50	a	60

Sale of Farm Stock on a Credit.

HORSES, Oxen, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Farming Utensils, together with some Household and Kitchen Furniture, will be sold by Public Auction, at my farm in Oxford Neck, called Bellville, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of the present month. A credit of six months on all sums over five dollars will be allowed, notes with approved security being given before the delivery of the property. The sale to commence precisely at 11 o'clock. Mr. John Newnam will conduct the sale, judge of the security and deliver the property in my behalf.

N B The Union Tavern, in Easton, is now in complete order for a tenant, and not yet rented.

Easton, Sep. 11 3w

MORE NEW SADDLERY.

JOHN G. STEVENS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Philadelphia with

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SADDLERY.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE

BEST MATERIALS.

All of which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner, and as low as they can be had in the cities or elsewhere, for CASH—He has also on hand and will keep

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

Gig & Dearborn Harness, Collars and Trunks,

Of every description, or manufacture them at the shortest notice. The public therefore, are respectfully invited to call and view his assortment.

He has also on hand a general assortment of

CHAISE, GIG & SWITCH WHIPS,

CURRY COMBS, HORSE BRUSHES, &c.

Easton, Sep 14 w

N. B. *J. G. S.* respectfully requests all those indebted, to come forward and settle their accounts, particularly those of long standing—this will be, not only an advantage to himself but to his customers, as it will enable him to keep up his assortment and dispose of articles in his line, as low as they can be procured in any city in the Union.

New Boot and Shoe Store.

THE Subscriber takes this occasion of informing his friends and the public, that he has returned from Baltimore with

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Well made Boots and Shoes,

of all descriptions—consisting of

Ladies' and Misses' Seal Skin, Lasting and Morocco Shoes & Boots;—Men's and Boy's Calf and Seal Skin Boots and Shoes;

TOGETHER WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

MATERIALS

in his line; which in a few days, he will be enabled to manufacture to the order of his customers in the best manner. The above artices he assures the public have been selected with great care and attention from the latest arrivals, and are equal at least to any that have ever been brought here,—they will be sold at a very moderate profit for cash. The subscriber returns his thanks to his former friends and customers for the kind patronage which they have heretofore extended to him, and invites them to call and see him at his stand nearly opposite the market house, and next door to Dr. Spencer's Drug Store. PETER TARR.

sept 14 w

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a SCHOOL at the Head of Chester, for the instruction of Females, on the 1st of September inst., and solicit a liberal share of their patronage. The following branches will be taught: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, History, Composition, Philosophy, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, including Lace and Bead Making.

TERMS:

Orthography, Reading and Writing, per quarter,	$3 00
All the branches, exclusive of Ornamental Needle Work,	3 50

A few Young Ladies can be accommodated with Board, at $80, including Bedding, Washing, &c.

E. ROBERTS,
H. M. BRUFF.

sep 14 3w

EASTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

Miss M. G. Nicols,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Parents and Guardians of Youth in Talbot and the adjacent counties, that the duties of her school will be resumed on the 13th of September inst. Miss M. G. Nicols would also inform the public of the intention of her brother, Mr. Thomas Nicols, moving to Easton, about the 15th of October, or before, and he will unite with her in the various branches of education, and nothing shall be wanting on their part, to give satisfaction to those who may see fit to intrust their children to their care.

Boarders can be accommodated, on reasonable terms, at Mrs. Elizabeth Nicols'. Mrs. R. D. Hands intends opening a music school on the 1st of October next, at Mrs. E. Nicols'. Young Ladies, desirous of learning music, can obtain board at Mrs. Nicols' by the day, week, month, or year.

sept 14 w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of John D. and Henry D. Harwood, are respectfully informed that Henry D. Harwood, is duly authorised to settle the accounts of the late concern; therefore, all persons indebted to said concern are respectfully invited to call, and settle their respective accounts, otherwise the same will be placed in the hands of the proper authority for collection.

HENRY D. HARWOOD,
Surviving partner of the firm of
John D. and Henry D. Harwood.

Easton, Sept. 14 3w

WANTED,

TO serve as Apprentices to the different branches of Coach Making, three well grown Boys, from fourteen to sixteen years of age. EDW'D. S. HOPKINS.

sep 14 3w

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