REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
General Advertiser.

EASTON:

Tuesday Morning, Nov. 23.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

The Cherokee Phœnix of September 11. contains the proceedings of a meeting in Agnohee district, Cherokee nation, viz: resolutions of thanks to William Penn, and to those Senators, Representatives, Editors, Memorialists, and other citizens, who have taken an interest in their behalf,—appended to which is the following ADDRESS:

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE U. STATES

Friends and Brethren:—The occasion of our present Address, is one which affects, not only the well being, but the very existence of our country.

A course of policy has of late been pursued with relation to us, which we consider to be at variance with the most solemn treaties, and which has filled our minds with psinful anxiety.

Oppression is at this moment in vigorous operation, under the appellation of 'Laws of Georgia.' These overbearing and cruel edicts, are evidently designed to exterminate us from the earth. Under the sable banners of these pretended laws, are already marshalled, for the purposes of rapine and plunder, a host of the most abandoned characters, who drive off our property, break the repose of our families, imprison our persons, and threaten our lives. But these laws grant us no hearing: they afford us no redress.

We consider these doings to be flagrant violations of those identical treaties, by virtue of which millions of acres of land, *once ours*, are now vested in the United States, as the price of protection against these very evils.

We have asked your executive, for the stipulated protection; but it is not granted. We have petitioned Congress; but without success. We have assumed the attitude of abject supplicants, in soliciting that, for which we have paid, in full tale; but we have met nothing but mortifying repulses. We are grieved. We are oppressed. What are we to do? where shall we look for succour? The arm of your President, heretofore potent to enforce justice, has lost its wonted energy. he cannot help us.

The state of Georgia, in the vehemence of her thirst for sovereignty, has overleaped her bounds. She tramples on our dearest rights, and frowns to silence the interrogatories of justice.

People of America, where shall we look? Republicans, we appeal to you. Christians, we appeal to you. We need the exertions of your strong arm, we need the utterance of your commanding voice, we need the aid of your prevailing prayers.

In times past, your compassions yearned over our moral dissolutions, and the misery which was spreading amongst us, through the failure of game, our ancient resource. The cry of our wretchedness reached your hearts; you supplied us with implements of husbandry, and domestic industry; which enabled us to provide food and clothing for ourselves. You sent us instruction in letters and the true religion, which has chased away much of our mental and moral darkness.

Your wise president Jefferson, took much pains to instruct us in the science of civilized government; and recommended the government of the United States, and of the several states, as models for our imitation. He urged us also to industry and the acquisition of property. His letter was read in our towns; and we received it as the counsel of a friend. We commenced farming. We commenced improving our government. And, by gradual advances, we have attained our present station. But our venerable father, Jefferson, never intimated that, whenever we should arrive at a certain point in the science of government, and the knowledge of the civilized arts; then our rights would be forfeited; our treaties become obsolete; the protection graduated by them, withdrawn; our property confiscated to lawless banditti and our necks placed under the foot of Georgia.

The improvements we have made, we attribute in a great degree, to the measures originated and carried on, under the fostering care of your enlightened presidents, and associations of pious individuals, among your citizens.

If your benevolence responded to our silent petitions, when we possessed no other claims than our wretchedness, and no other advocate than the general emotions of your own breasts, we feel assured that our appeal will not be disavowed, when we ask for justice at your hands.

Much industry has been employed, to misrepresent our condition. Our faults and our misfortunes and our defects, have been magnified; and unfounded odium has been cast upon our name, as if the worthlessness of our character, and the degradation of our condition, could exonerate the United States government from her engagements, and annul the binding force of the treaties.

Sometimes our untamable barbarism and deplorable degradation, are urged against us; and at others, our civilization, and our cultivation of the domestic and social advantages, resulting therefrom, are charged upon us, as unpardonable crimes.

It has been frequently asserted, that we are willing, and even desirous, to go on to the west. We assure our friends that it is not so. We love our homes: we love our families: we love to dwell by our fathers' graves. We love to think that this land is our Great Creator's gift to them, that he has permitted us to enjoy it after them, and that our offspring are preparing to succeed us in the inheritance.

This land is our last refuge; and it is our own. Our title to it has no defect but the inferiority of our physical force, and this defect is amply supplied by our compacts with the powerful and magnanimous government of the United States.

Respected and honored friends, permit us to speak plainly. Much has been done against us. Promises, threats and stratagems, have been employed. But we are still unshaken in our attachment to the land of our birth, and we do solemnly protest against the exercise of oppressive measures to effect our removal. We protest against the extension of the laws of Georgia over any part of our territory; against the occupancy of our lands, by U. States citizens, in virtue of compacts between the United States government and another nation, with which we have no political connexion, and which possesses no rights, within our territory, against the removal of our boundary lines; and against the employment of money or other bribes, to corrupt our citizens and induce them to become traitors to their country, and against the distribution of our annuities amongst individuals, as being all contrary to the letter and spirit of our treaties.

We are greatly encouraged, in bearing up under accumulated wrongs, to know, that our rights are acknowledged and our claims advocated, by a great majority of the wise, the honorable, and the virtuous among the citizens of the U. States.

Brethren, while we beg your acceptance of the imperfect expression of our unfeigned gratitude, for your past exertions, we ask, with the most earnest solicitude and respect, the continuance of your aid, in every way, which your wisdom and philanthropy may dictate. And trusting to the guidance of an all-wise Providence, we are encouraged to look foward, thro' generations yet to come, in the hope that the Cherokees will be still known on their native soil; that the light of truth, which already illuminates our horizon, will advance to meridian splendor, and that the magnanimous deeds of the vindicators of our rights will live in the memory and the veneration of our posterity, long after our bodies shall have mingled with the dust.

CHOSTOSA, Chairman,
JOHN WICKLIFF, Clerk,
JOHN TIMSON,
SWEE WATER,
SITUAGI,
KANEEDA.

A collision between the troops of the U. States and the militia of Georgia may possibly have arisen ere this, if the annexed extract from the Cherokee Phenix of 30th ult. be accurate in its facts:—

NEW ECHOTA, Oct. 30.

During the latter part of the first week of the Council, a gentleman by the name of Bogan, from Gwinnet co. Georgia, was at this place, engaged, as he said, in taking a census under an act of Congress. As this act, and the constitution of the United States expressly exclude Indians not taxed, we felt very little inclination to give in. He met but a poor success here. It appears on his return home, he was arrested by the U. States' troops, after being stabbed in the breast with a bayonet. This was done at Phillips', on the Alabama road, where we are told, he spoke rather harshly on the conduct of the troops towards the intruders, declaring that he would not allow himself to be taken by them, for they were but a band of robbers—that if they did take him, he would take them in return, by collecting the militia of Gwinnett county, and if one county would not do, he would muster six. A lieutenant heard all this, and soon after had him arrested. So the report goes, which we presume is substantially correct. It appears Mr. Bogan has been up to his words in some respects, for a gentleman who left Laurenceville last Monday, says that a company was about to be formed in the county of Gwinnett, for the arrest of those persons by whom he was taken. We shall soon know the result.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Formosa, Capt. Orne, arrived this morning from Havre, whence she sailed on the 20th of October. The editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received files of Paris papers of the 19th inclusive. The very late hour at which we received them compels us to be brief in our extracts.

Fresh disturbances have taken place in Auxerre, which continued several days—and until troops came in from the surrounding country to quell the mob.

The Quotidienne of the 18th, says it is reported that insubordination has broken out in a regiment quartered not many leagues from Paris, that many of the soldiers have refused to obey their officers, and have deserted and dispersed themselves about the country. Orders have been given at the Barriers of Paris to arrest such of them who may attempt to enter the city.

The recognition of the new government by Russia had inspired speculators with confidence, and caused the price of stocks to improve.

Baron Athalin, who arrived at Paris on the 15th had an immediate interview with the King.

The law had passed making an appropriation of 30,000,000 francs, to be employed in advances to the mercantile and manufacturing interests. It was opposed as being directly in opposition to the sound maxims of political economy, which leaves trade in all its branches to regulate itself, and also as being a dangerous precedent that would ultimately lead to the ruin of the finances of the state. The law was adopted, 61 to 12.

The Monitour of the 18th of October, contains an elaborate report of the Duke de Broglie, as Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, which is followed by a Royal Ordonnance, instituting committees of Primary Instruction in arrondisements and sub-prefectures, to be composed of seven members at least, or twelve at most, to be formed of the Judge de Paix, the Rector of the cantons, and others, to be chosen by the respectable inhabitants of the canton and the Rector of the Academy, in concert with the Prefect of the Department, and subject to the approbation of the Grand Master of the University. This Ordonnance is followed by another nominating 24 Judges de Paix.

The following is from the Courrior Francais. —'The proceedings against the ministers are gradually going on in the Chambers of Peers. The Committee are engaged with interrogatories, the reading of documents and preparatory enquiries. It is believed that the public debates will not open before the middle of November. The mode of proceeding during the public debates, is not yet fixed. The following principles, however, appear likely to serve as the basis of them. The Chamber of Peers will be considered as a Grand Jury. Each of the members will therefore have a right to put questions to the prisoners; all possible latitude will be granted to the defence, which it is said, will chiefly turn into two points: 1. The Ordonances of July were in Art. 14 of the Charter, since it has been deemed necessary to cancel that Article. The firing was not begun by the troops but by the citizens, and upon this point witnesses will be produced.

The Commissioners of the Chambers of Deputies will support the impeachment; after the summing up of the proceedings, the Court of Peers will assemble secretly, to deliberate on the judgment. It is thought that several sittings will be taken up by secret discussions, in which each Peer may state the grounds of his opinions; moreover, a series of questions will be proposed relative to each of the prisoners, and each series will give rise to a vote by ballot. All this will occupy a long time. The result of the deliberations will be made public, and the same form will be dopted as in Court of Assizes.

The Gazette de France says: We learn from Frankfort-on-the-Main that an extraordinary circumstance has just revealed a dark plot for the overthrow of the whole of Germany. The plan of a combined attack against each State, with the details of the means of execution, and the names of all the conspirators has been ascertained.

The disturbances in Electoral Hesse had totally subsided. Some robberies and the burning of a few Custom-houses were said to have been the only mischief committed.

The Ex-Ministers are still at Vincennes, and some time will elapse before their new prisons in the Petit Luxembourg will be ready for their reception. The outside of the palisades is covered with placards, demanding the death of M. de Polignac and his colleagues, and in many places, it is written on the walls with chalk—*Death to the Ex-Ministers.*

The French Ministers have fixed their own annual allowance at 80,000 francs each—upwards of $15,000 a year.

It is stated in the Temps of the 18th, that the Government does not intend to bring forward any project for abolishing the punishment of death, under two years.

Spain.—The Minister of War in Spain has made a report to the King, stating that confidence is wanting in the army. Even the loyalty of the troops sent to guard the frontiers is doubted. The King was about to make a tour through Castile, and visit the confines of Portugal.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 16th.

An exact list has been made of the victims injured by the fire of Prince Frederick during the four days. They amounted, as far as known to 165 killed and 311 wounded. The Journal of Auveas had published a report in favour of Juries, approved by the Prince. This was laughed at, as no other government than the Provisional, was recognized by the Bruxellois. Some days previous, the troops forming part of the corps d'armee, whose head quarters is at Maestricht, has retired into the walls of that town; and St. Trond, Hasselt and Tongres were free from hostile occupation. The *gardes bourgeoises* had organised to maintain order in these places.

URSUS, Oct. 13th.

On the evening of the 13th the Spanish refugees crossed the frontier, accompanied by two aid-de-camps, M. Pablo and M. Mendez de Vigo.

RAIL ROAD TO WASHINGTON.

The citizens of Baltimore, we believe, are much disposed to comply with the suggestion made some time since in a Washington paper, 'to construct a lateral Raid Road from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road to the city of Washington.' The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company have full power, under their charter, to construct such a Road as far as the line of the District of Columbia; and there is no doubt that Congress would pass a law to extend their power and privileges to any part of the District.—The cost of such a Rail Road could not exceed $750,000—its benefit would be great to both cities, and indeed, to the U. States and its profit to the Stockholders ample. This is a subject worthy of attention, and we hope will not be neglected.—Balt. Gaz.

THE WEST INDIA TRADE.

The people in Maine are making complaints because that *British* vessels are loading with plaster; &c. to proceed to Southern ports with their cargoes, and thence to the British West Indies, with the proceeds of them—in *advance*; while their own plaster vessels are hauled up ordinary! And well they may complain, but what of that? The 'glorious arrangement' is made and you can't 'complain' the seal off the bond. It gives John Bulls ships three months start of ours, and covers the administration with —'a blaze of glory!' [Del. Journal.

The following extract of a letter published in the Savannah Georgian shows that in Georgia the rights of citizens are scarcely held in more respect than those of Indians; and that tricks in the Legislature are sometimes resorted to for the purpose of serving ends, as well as in the deliberative bodies of States, which set up more modest pretensions to chivalry:

MILLEDGEVILLE, Friday Nov. 5.

Yesterday in voting for Judge, twice the President found in the hat three or four votes together, evidently put in by one person. The subject has been brought before the Senate this morning, and a Committee appointed with necessary powers to enquire into the matter.

Mr. Poindexter, Senator from Mississippi, and Mr. Hunt, Representative from Vermont, have arrived at the Seat of Government.—Nat. In.

TREATY WITH THE SUBLIME PORTE.

Charles Rhind, Commissioner to Turkey, arrived in the brig Phebe Ann, from Smyrna, bringing with him an important *Commercial Treaty* negociated by him at Constantinople with the Sublime Porte, which we understand is highly favourable to this country. This is the first treaty ever negociated between the two Governments. Mr. R. speaks in the highest terms, of the treatment he received from that Government, and the friendly disposition manifested towards this country.

[N. Y. Daily Adv.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

A letter from Paris, dated 7th ult. states that a large party of American gentlemen with their ladies, had been invited to the palace of Louis Philip, who with his Queen gave them a very flattering reception. Gen. Lafayette prepared the list of invited guests, at the express desire of the King. The same letter states that Dr. Niles late of this city, had thrown by his lancet and pill boxes to accept an office under Mr. Rives, as Secretary of Legation. The Doctor was a firm friend of the last administration, and is, we believe, a great admirer of Mr. Clay.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.

The brig Danube, cleared to-day for Valparaiso, and a market, has as part of her cargo 579 packages domestic cottons, containing 411,239 yards—300 casks Am. manufactured nails, and 15 cases domestic striped drills.

FEDERAL JUDICIARY.

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 5th inst. has two or three columns, headed 'The Federal Judiciary,' the main object of which is the reprehension of Justice Story for mingling with his fellow citizens, and expressing his approbation of their views of the Constitution, at the last fourth of July dinner, in Faneuil Hall. The writer even intimates that Justice Story has disqualified himself, from passing judgment on 'Mr. Webster's constitutional doctrines, should they be brought before U. S. Court.' We put a question to the writer. Suppose some state or statesman should assume that the constitution does *not* 'guaranty each state a republican form of government,' or that the states have the right to 'coin money, issue letters of marque and reprisal,' &c. and that these questions should be brought before the U. S. Court: It is requisite, to a proper and fair decision, that the Judges should never have formed and declared an opinion on the question? The doctrines of Mr. Hayne are, in view of the public, as repugnant to the letter and nerve of the Constitution, as any which can be supposed; and the people would deem no man fit for a seat in the Constitutional Tribunal who had not formed and expressed his views in regard to it.

[Boston Pat.

The New York Atlas speaking of Professor Lyell's opinion that Niagara Falls are constantly receding; and that consequently Lake Erie will some time or other be drained and cause a terrible inundation upon those below, is of opinion that it will not happen under about *thirty thousand years*. This makes us quite easy for our grand children, who may possibly settle in those parts.

JUDGE SMITH.—The Yorkville *Pioneer*, of the 6th inst. contains an 'Address to the good people of South Carolina,' from that consistent and veteran politician, the Hon. Judge Smith, one of our Senators in Congress, upon the great political questions of Convention and Nullification, which occupies two entire pages of that paper. He expresses himself as decidedly opposed to any such measure at present. He concludes, from the signs of the times, 'That both the Tariff and Internal Improvement Systems are fast crumbling away, and will soon be entirely demolished;' and he cannot, therefore, conceive it to be necessary for this or any other State, 'to resort to Secession, Nullification, or Convention, to effect the object.'

Notwithstanding its great length, we shall endeavor to lay this interesting State paper before our readers. [Charles. Cour.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The result of this election for Governor, according to the Jackson papers, is 10,000 majority for *Throop*, the Jackson candidate; but according to the statements in the papers of the opposite party, the majority is between 5 and 6000.

Of the Members of Congress elected, the partizans of Jackson have increased their numbers for the next Congress, to the number of six, as far as heard from. Two of the ablest members from the State, are left out, viz:—Spencer and Storrs. In both houses of the Legislature, the Jackson party have a large majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.—In all the election districts but two, elections have been effected. In two, therefore, new elections will be ordered. All the members elected are of the National Republican party.

John Q. Adams, the late President, is elected for Plymouth district.

OHIO ELECTION.—The Cincinnati American of the 1st inst. states that the late election has resulted in giving an equal number of Clay and Jackson members to the Senate. That the Clay majority in the House of Representatives is certainly 4—and 5 anti-caucus men which may go with the partizans of Clay.

M'Arthur's majority for Governor, 1347, as far as returns had come in. Both parties now acknowledge the election of M'Arthur with a majority of from 2 to 3000 votes.

According to the Ohio papers the number of Jackson members elected for the next Congress is but three. In the present Congress there are eight. [N. J. State Gaz.

A friend stepped in yesterday to say, that the Congressional Table which we published in the morning was, as is evident, quite incorrect. —He gave us the following, which is corected to the latest state election.

	Present Congress. Jackson—Anti-J.		Next Congress. Jackson—Anti-J.	
Maine	4	3	4	2
Mass.	0	13	0	11
Vermont	0	5	0	3
N. York	19	15	23	11
Penn.	25	1	17	9
Delaware	0	1	0	1
Ohio	8	6	5	9
S. C.	9	0	9	0
Georgia	7	0	7	0
Louisiana	1	2	0	3
Mississippi	1	0	1	0
	74	46	66	49
Add				5
			66	54
Anti-Jaakson gain				16

[U. S. Gaz.

CANADA ELECTION.

At the late canvass for members of Parliament in the county of Haldimand, U. C. (which includes Fort Erie, and extends to the mouth of Grand River) John Brant son of the late celebrated Indian Chief of that name, has been returned to a seat, in opposition to Col. John Warren, his opposing candidate.—We understand the Col. will contest the seat, upon the ground of irregularity in the admission of the votes of Indians who were not freeholders. Brant is a full blooded Indian, who has received a good English education, and is a gentleman in his manners.

COURSE OF THE CURRENT.

At the Presidential election in 1828, General Jackson's majority in Pennsylvania was upwards of 50,000 votes. In 1829, the Jackson candidates beat their opponents twenty-five thousand votes only. At the election just terminated, taking the votes for the members of Congress as a criterion, the aggregate given to the regularly nominated Jackson candidates was only five thousand over the aggregate of their opposing candidates. Making a diminution of about 20,000 Jackson votes per year.

Our Boston Friends, who have just finished an electioneering campaign are unluckily fighting their battles over again—raking open the dying embers of the strife—each saying to the other, 'thus did you.' Now this is in bad 'taste.'—We should in all these matters follow the determination of 'my Uncle Toby,' with reference to the composition of the child, who wrote a tragedy before he was two years old: 'If a child of mine had composed any thing at that age,' said my Uncle Toby, 'I would have wiped it up and said nothing about it.'

[U. S. Gaz.

THE LATE WM. H. FITZHUGH.

It appears from the Colonial Journal printed at Washington, by the Colonization Society, that Mr. F.'s will was written sometime before his death, and when he had no expectation of being so soon and suddenly called away.

'After the year 1850,' [says the will,] I leave all my negroes unconditionally free, with the privilege of having the expenses of their removal to whatever place of residence they may select, defrayed.—And as an encouragement to them to emigrate to the American Colony on the Coast of Africa, where I believe their happiness will be more permanently secured, I desire not only that the expenses of their emigration be paid, but that the sum of fifty dollars shall be paid to each one so emigrating, on his or her arrival in Africa.'

Encouragement to Cultivators of Fruit.—Mr. Samuel R. Johnson, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, has received $51 36, for the produce of a single plum tree in his garden, this season, besides giving away considerable of the fruit to his friends. The tree produces the Bolmer's Washington Plum, and has yielded but a little short of $50 per annum, for the last three years. St. Michael pears of the finest appearance have been sold in our market this week for $1 50 per dozen. [N. E. Farmer.

NAVAL EXPEDITION.

A naval expedition, under Capt. Fitzclarence, is in preparation in England. Its object is to examine completely the whole of the Eastern Archipelago, where many openings are expected to be found for commerce. It first goes to New South Wales. It will be ready about January.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, James Bloom was convicted of forging a check for ninety dollars on the North River Bank, in the name of C. and L. Denison.—N. Y. Post.

Alexander B. Weaver, was convicted of stealing about $1258 from Col. John Scott, who was a boarder with Weaver, in the house of Peter McIntyre, in Greenwich street. He is a young man of good address, and formerly a student at law in the office of Messrs. Maynard and Spencer, of Utica, and has highly respectable connections. A full report of the trial appears in the Journal of Commerce.—ib.

Mrs. Eliza Clasby, who keeps a Boarding-House in this city, brought a suit in the Superior Court against William Brown for slandering her character; and has recovered a verdict of eight hundred dollars.—ib.

EXTRAORDINARY FECUNDITY.

On last Friday week, a cow, the property of Mr. Daniel Neff of the vicinity of Alexandria had four calves, one of which is since dead And about nine months previous the same cow was delivered of two calves; making in the space of 10 months, six calves!!!

[Huntingdon Gaz.

The Boston Transcript of Saturday states that Joseph J. Knapp, indicted at Salem as an accomplice in the murder of Mr. White, has been found GUILTY. The trial of George Crowninshield, another accomplice, had commenced.

A most atrocious murder was committed on the 28th ult. in the upper part of Chester District, upon the body of Mr. Benjamin O'Bannon, a young gentleman about 26 years of age, by a banditti of seven runaway negroes. After the commission of this crime, the fugitives made their way to the vicinity of Yorkville, where other atrocities were committed, when a pursuit was undertaken by the citizens of that district, and four of the negroes had already been taken. An active search was making for the remainder (one man and two women) and a reward of One Hundred Dollars had been offered by the citizens, for the arrest of Big George, the principal offender, who was still at large.

[Charles. Cour.

CURIOUS CASE.

At the Oyer and Terminer, for this county, last week a woman was tried, convicted, and sentenced to the State Prison at Mount Pleasant, two years for stealing a horse, and running away with the same, in men's apparel. A parallel case can hardly be found in the annals of criminal judicature.—Catskil Recorder.

A man in Montgomery county, who is authorised to solemnize marriage, advertised some time since that his fee for performing that ceremony was seventy-five cents, which would be taken in *rags*, at the paper mill price, or something to that effect. The last Dayton Journal gives a list of *seven marriages* that had taken place in that county within one week. Who would not get married when it costs but seventy-five cents? Cincinnati Chron.

A Turnip weighing 12 pounds 2 ounces, raised by Mr. Elisha Jackson, of Louisa county, has been politely presented to us by a gentleman of this city.—We are so little conversant with the growth, that we do not hazard any challenge to others to beat this, but it really looks to us like a mammoth.

[Richmond Whig.

We learn that a youth, a son of the late Thomas Pulling, Esq. of this city, was killed last evening by a horse running away with him on the street leading from the Market up the Valley. He was thrown off and his foot getting fastened in the stirrup iron he was dragged some distance before the horse was stopped. He died immediately. [Ib.

CENSUS ANECDOTE.

A marshal in our neighboring counties, on making a call at the house of one Cornwell, who to use an Eastern phrase, was at the time pretty well corned, enquired who was the head of the family. 'She is,' replied the man, pointing to his better part. 'You are a boarder, I suppose' said the census man. 'Yes I board here, except DRINKING and LODGING;' 'and where do you DRINK and LODGE?' 'I drink at the grocery, and lodge in the barn.'

[Portland Advocate.

FORCE OF HABIT.

Jerry Snow, whose pecuniary concerns were always uppermost in his mind, was once travelling in company, and very early in the morning was waked by his companion, who said, 'Come Snow, day is breaking.' 'Well,' says Snow, 'let it *break*, it don't *owe* me any thing.'

Some mischievous wags, one night, pulled down a Turner's sign and put it over a Lawyer's door; in the morning it read, all sorts of Turning and Twisting done here.

A young lady while walking with a gentleman, stumbled, and when her companion, to prevent her fall, grasped her hand somewhat tightly, 'Oh Sir!' she simpered, 'if it comes to *that*, you must ask my pa!'

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

[From the American Farmer]

November 19, 1830.

GRAIN—bt. wh. wheat	$1 03	*a*	1 07
best red do.	95	*a*	1 00
Common red -	—	*a*	—
Corn, white - -	55	*a*	56
Do. yellow - -	56	*a*	57
Rye, - - - -	55	*a*	—
Oats, - - - -	29	*a*	30
Beans, - - - -	90	*a*	1 00
Peas, - - -	50	*a*	60
WOOL—Common unwashed, lb.	15	*a*	16
" Washed,	18	*a*	20
" Crossed,	20	*a*	22
" Three-quarter,	28	*a*	30
" Full do.	30	*a*	35

DIED

On Sunday night last, Mrs. *Susan*, relict of the late Dr. William E. Seth, of this county.

THE INDIAN PHYSICIAN.

EDWARD LOCKWOOD

FROM BALTIMORE,

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

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Gout,
Tetter Erysipelas, Epilepsy or Falling sickness,
Deafness, Fits, Baldness, Sore & Weak Eyes,
Female Obstruction, Cancers, Ulcers,
King's Evil, White Swellings, Stone or Gravel,
Dropsy, Piles, Costiveness, Liver Complaint,
Sore Throat, Quinzy, Polypus and Mercurial Affections,
Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Palsey,

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

Easton, Nov. 23 4w

THOS. C. NICOLS

TAKES this method of informing the public, that he has removed to Easton and intends teaching school, in company with Miss M. G. Nicols. He flatters himself that, by unremitted attention to the duties of his profession, he will merit a share of public patronage. He has in his possession, letters of recommendation from gentlemen of respectability, both in Kentucky and Ohio, which may be seen at any time, at Miss Nicols' school room.

N. B. For the accommodation of such young gentlemen as are prevented by their business, from attending a day school, I have determined upon opening a night school, to commence on Monday the 29th inst. at 6 o'clock P. M. Terms two dollars per quarter. Hours of tuition from 6 until 9, five nights in the week.

THOS. C. NICOLS.

nov 23 3w

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