REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
General Advertiser.
EASTON:
Tuesday Morning, March 8.

A letter from Liverpool by the Silas Richards, received at the Exchange dated the 25th of January says:—'In consequence of the prohibition of the export of Grain from Poland, Flour has risen in Liverpool to 35 shillings per barrel in bond. Clover Seed 100s. to 105s.'

Flour has risen in consequence to-day in the Baltimore market 50 cents.—Bal. Am.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Wednesday last, received by a respectable Merchant of Baltimore.

'The Liverpool advices to the 26th of January received this morning by express have unsettled the market. When we get the printed accounts it may possibly settle at $6½ or upwards. There appears to be no want of demand at Liverpool, and I believe that all our spare flour will not supply the wants of England and France.'

We have seen a letter from Constantinople, dated 9th December, which says that 'contrary to all expectation, very large quantities of grain have come down from the Black Sea, and prices have fallen fully 15 per cent.—There is consequently no longer the same brilliant prospect for American Flour. [N. Y. Mer. Adv.

James Boyle, Robert H. Goldsborough and Reverdy Johnston, Esqrs. have been appointed by the Executive of Maryland, Commissioners to proceed to Harrisburg on behalf of the State, for the purpose of obtaining a removal of the obstructions to the free navigation of the Susquehanna river, which have been created under the authority of the State of Pennsylvania.

A correspondent at Annapolis, has furnished us with a copy of the following Act, passed on the 22d inst. Our correspondent thinks it a 'deed worthy of the day' on which it finally passed; but we entertain a different opinion.—'There is manifest injustice in the discrimination it makes between debtors—for if it be just to exempt from execution the body of him who owes *no one individual* more than *thirty dollars*, but who may owe a thousand dollars in the aggregate, it cannot also be just to imprison the less artful man who has contracted but one debt, and that upwards of thirty dollars. Why should there be *any* distinction drawn between debtors, except as to their honesty or dishonesty? Another year will either extend this Act or repeal it altogether. We are favorable to the abolition of imprisonment for debt, but must protest against partial and unjust legislation on the subject.

A bill much more worthy of the day, in our opinion, was passed on the 22d in the U. S. House of Representatives. We mean the bill for the relief of insolvent debtors to the United States. It makes no such unjust distinction as the Act mentioned above. [Bal. Chron.

AN ACT

To abolish Imprisonment for Debt on certain Judgments rendered by Justices of the Peace.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the fourth day of July next, it shall not be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, or Court of Justice, on the affirmance of any Judgment of a Justice of the peace, to issue a Capias ad Satisfaciendum, or Execution against the Body of any Debtor who may have been a bona fide resident of the State one year, and of the County where the Judgment may have been rendered four months, on any Judgment rendered by a Justice of the Peace for any debt not exceeding thirty dollars, contracted after the date aforesaid,—Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the imprisonment of any person against whom fraud had been alledged and proved.

From the National Intelligencer of Monday.

Died at his lodgings, in this city, on Saturday night last, after a short illness, the honorable *James Noble*, a Senator in Congress from the State of Indiana, which high office he filled with fidelity and without intermission, from the time the State was admitted into the Union, to the period of his death. He was a man of warm and generous feelings, of uncalculating independence, and honorable mind. His age was about 48 years.

In the recess of the Senate yesterday, the Vice President ordered the preliminary arrangements for the Funeral Ceremonies, and made the following appointments:

Committee of Arrangements—Messrs. Bell, Marks, Ruggles, Barton and Kane.

Pall Bearers—Messrs. Holmes, Clayton, Robinson, Burnet, Woodbury, and Frelinghuysen.

The body of the deceased Senator will be borne to the Senate Chamber from Mrs. Galvin's boarding-house, this morning, at 11 o'clock; and the procession will move thence to the place of interment, at half after 11 in the order prescribed by the Committee of Arrangements.

DANISH CLAIMS.

Notice has been given by the Department of State, that the Commissioners for the adjustment and payment of the claims of persons entitled to indemnification under the convention between the United States and Denmark, ratified in March, 1830,—is required to meet at Washington on the first Monday in April next.

It appears by official documents that the import of Corn in England amounted last year to three milions and a half pounds sterling, and that on the last four years the import of Corn has amounted to above nine millions pounds sterling.

We learn from the Boston Gazette that the Banks have agreed to receive the small Spanish coins again at the old rates; they now pass as formerly, among all classes of that community.

Foreign Passengers.—A bill is before the Legislature making new regulations as to the arrival of vessels at the ports of Massachusetts with foreign passengers. On the arrival, the owner or consignee of the vessel is to leave with the city or town authorities a list of the passengers, their names, &c. and soon afterwards is to give bonds in the sum of $200 each, that they shall not become chargeable to the State. These bonds may be commuted for $10 each passenger. In New-York such bonds are we believe, commuted for one dollar. Would it not be well to introduce a provision that when a load of acknowledged paupers arrive, they shall be shipped back again at the expense of the State, before bonds are exacted.

[Boston Pallad.

New York, March 1.

Still later from England.

By the packet ship Silas Richards, Capt. Holdredge, from Liverpool, we have received our London papers to the 25th and Liverpool of the 26th of January, the day on which Capt. H. sailed.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

Accounts from the Hague are to the 16th of January, inclusive. The Protocol of the Ministry of the Five Powers, commanding the cessation of hostilities had been received by the King, and was acquiesced in. Orders in compliance with the mandate were forthwith sent to the frontiers. But the Hague papers do not make the slightest allusion to the peremptory order for opening the river Scheldt, of which they must have been as well informed as of the communication on the other subject to the Belgians.

Brussels papers are to the 22d of January.—The National Congress were still discussing the election of a King for the vacant throne, but had not as yet come to any conclusion.—The necessity of an immediate choice, as well to put an end to the suspense which was paralyzing commerce as to place an extinguisher upon the hopes of the House of Orange, which by all that appears either in the Congress or in the Journals, are as desperate as ever, was however, conceded and seemed to be strongly felt upon all hands. A motion was made by a Mr. M. Zoude for peremptorily fixing the important day, which was got rid for the present, but subsequently the 28th of January was named as the day upon which a final appointment of their future Sovereign must take place. The majority of voices seems still to favour the Duke of Leuchtenburg and it is probable the ultimate choice will fall upon him. This Prince is the son of Eugene Beauchairnois, the celebrated son of the Empress Josephene. He has been excluded from the Belgic throne by the decision of the Five Powers.

Extract of a letter dated Ghent, Jan. 18:—'I fear that troubles are about recommencing in this place. Last evening the work people broke the windows of a fabricant's house. This evening large crowds of starving poor collected on the Place d'Armes, but now (six o'clock) they are driven off by large bodies of military.'

Another article from Ghent, of the same date, says:—

The Dutch have themselves disposed of the armistice. The day before yesterday at the break of day they pushed forward their attacks upon their whole line from Capitalen Dam to St. Croix. Our troops, who had till that day rigidly observed the terms of the armistice opposed a most vigorous resistance upon every point. The enemy obtained no other success than causing a little injury to the dam, which was repaired in the course of the day. All their expedition at this point consisted in theft and outrage. After having cut the cords, carried away the copper pullies, burnt the guard house and stolen the stove they quitted the port. The Dutch had some men killed and wounded, but the number is unknown. Some of our men were slightly wounded. On this occasion our officers and soldiers displayed great courage.

A half-battallion of infantry, and a battallion of artillery, left this city this morning, and proceeded towards the frontiers of Zealand. For some days we have remarked great movements in the garrison. A battalion of infantry arrived yesterday.

Some uneasiness was excited yesterday, on account of the great number of persons who are out of work. It passed tranquilly; but in the evening large crowds assembled at St. Pierre, before the house and manufactory of M. Claes de Cock. Some windows was broken. Gen. Duvivier and Major Van de Poel, accompanied by some detachments of infantry, and burgher guards, arrived quickly, and their presence was sufficient to disperse the crowd.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

It appears by letters received from St. Petersburg, that the Emperor intends to accompany out of the capital, on the 13th January the entire of the Guard, which will march that day for Lithuania. His Majesty will then afterwards leave town for Wilna, where he is expected to arrive on the 17th. An army of 150,000 men will extend from that town to the frontiers of Poland, but it is generally supposed that the Emperor will wait for the arrival of the 60,000 men of his Guards, before he shall enter the country.

The frontiers of Prussia have hitherto been respected; but (says the Prussian State Gazette,) this is not surprising, since they are lined with 80,000 men.

Accounts have been received from the Russian capital to the 9th of January, which communicate the news of the breaking out of the cholera morbus in that city. Ten temporary hospitals had been established with one hundred and fifty beds, but it is stated that 780 cases of cholera had existed. The Board of Commerce had taken precautionary measures to prevent the increase of the disease by contagion through the means of merchandize. The advices from Moscow are to the 2d instant. On the 31st of December there were eleven new cases of cholera, and on the 1st of January 87 persons were ill, of whom 44 were expected to recover. Since the commencement of the disease 6,309 persons have been attacked, and the deaths had been 3,533.

The news from Poland is contradictory as to the final determination of the Emperor—one account representing him as disposed to pacific measures, whilst another shows him as bent upon the distinction of the revolution. The patriot troops had already received orders to march towards the frontiers, and the Dictator's policy appears every day more decisive of taking the initiative in operations. It is now doubted whether the deputation were received by the Emperor, or only referred to by him to Count Nesselrode, the Chancellor.

The Prussian State Gazette, of the 17th instant, contains extracts from the Warsaw papers of the 12th instant.—Among them is a long report of an officer denouncing a conspiracy of the sappers to overthrow the government, and an account of the arrest of some of the persons said to have been engaged in it; but the whole affair seems to have been of very little importance. Active preparations were making for the opening of the Diet. The war expenditure is calculated at 100,000,000 of florins.

FRANCE.

Lafitte, the French Minister has published a circular, announcing his complete retirement from any share, or further connexion with the great banking house, at the head of which he had stood for so long a period. Its affairs will in future be under the management of his nephew, M. Ferrere Lafitte. The well known M. Aguado, banker to the Spanish Court, becomes a partner in the house, en commandite—that is, with a limited responsibility to the amount of 2,000,000 francs or 800,000l sterling.

The Messager des Chambres of the 21st says:—Some strange and unexpected assemblages took place yesterday at the Barriere de la Glacere. Two hundred persons, for the most part armed with pistols, muttered the word 'Republic,' and threatened to proceed to the Chamber of Deputies, where the posts of National Guards were doubled. Peace officers were instantly sent to the spot by the Prefect of the Police.—Some of those individuals were taken into custody, and by 12 o'clock the crowd had entirely dispersed.

There has been a seditious movement in La Vendee, which may have given rise to the report in question. The extent of this movement was not such as to give serious uneasiness to the French Government.

A letter from Nantes announces that 2,000 English muskets have been seized by the National Guard of the vicinity in the chateaux of several Vendean Chiefs.

The French Government is daily adding new works to the fortifications. Upwards of 500 men within a few days had been added to the Engineers and Artillerymen previously employed, and a large half moon battery towards the sea, in a N. N. E. direction, so as to command the sands by the coast towards Belgium, was rapidly constructing. Three ships have recently arrived with cannon, carriages and other munitions of war, from Bayonne, for the fortifications and field service. A considerable increase of the military force was also expected.

On the 21st, whilst the Duke of Orleans was dining at the restaurateur Grignon's, with the Colonel and Officers of his regiment, an individual was arrested in the act of effacing the *fleurs de lys* from the arms painted on his carriage.

UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

North Eastern Boundary.—By the terms of arbitration agreed upon between Great Britain and this country, the 20th of February was fixed as the limit of time in which the King of the Netherlands was to pronounce his decision on the boundary question. Surprise is expressed in some of the English papers, at his having delivered it on the 10th to Sir Charles Bagot and Mr. Preble, the representative of the two powers; and it is intimated that a favorable award has been made for Great Britain, growing out of his Majesty's actual embarrassment.

An English paper which professes to be acquainted with it says—

It would be perhaps, premature to state precisely the terms of the decision. That the principal point at issue, the north eastern boundary of the United States, is decided in favor of English claims, and contrary to American pretensions, may be enough to satisfy the public.—That much may be relied on as the result. To the provinces of New Brunswick and Canada the decision will be deemed of vital importance. How it may be received by the government of the United States we do not undertake to prophecy.

On the contrary, the Journal of Commerce says:—

We have a letter from a very intelligent source, which we shall publish to-morrow, giving a general outline of the decision of the King of the Netherlands, on the subject of our North Eastern Boundary. The result will be far more satisfactory to the Americans than to the British. We lose a small section of territory at the extreme Northern point of what we have heretofore claimed in the state of Maine, and gain that (to us) very important position at the head of Lake Champlain, called Rouse's Point on which the U States, a few years since, commenced erecting heavy fortifications, but afterwards abandoned them on its being discovered, as was supposed, that the position fell within the Canada territory.

AFFAIRS OF IRELAND.

The most important intelligence from Great Britain, is the news of the arrest of Mr. O'Connell, the great disturber of the peace of Ireland. The following account, which took place on the 18th of January, we find in the Liverpool Mercury, of January 1st, copied from a Dublin paper.

Arrest of Mr O'Connell, Mr. Steele, Mr Barrett, Mr. John Reynolds, and Mr. Lawless, on a charge of conspiring to evade the proclamation act.

On Tuesday morning the house of Mr. O'Connell, in Merrion-square, was visited by Mr. Farrell, Chief Constable, and peace-officer Irwin, who, upon being admitted to that gentleman's presence, stated that had a warrant against him issued from the Head-office on the charge of conspiracy to evade the proclamations recently promulgated by the Lord Lieutenant. After a long conversation, which we have not space to notice, Mr. O'Connell entered into the requisite securities, himself in £1000 and two surities in £500 each—Mr Barrett, Mr. Steele, Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Lawless were all served with the same process, and all gave bail.

REMARKABLE CHANGE

In the Channel of the Mississippi.

By the steamer Brandywine, arrived yesterday we have the confirmation of a long expected cut-off in this river. At the well known Curve opposite the mouth of Red River, the current burst across the neck of land, by the aid of Capt. Shreve, and has made a channel four hundred yards wide and about four fathoms deep already. Flat boats and rafts have decended thro' it with tremendous velocity—and the Brandywine would have done the same but for business on the other route. The distance between this and Natchez is thus shortened about 30 miles by one cut-off—and should the same thing occur at the Tunica Bend, (which is extremely probable,) the distance will be lessened one hundred miles!

We learn by the Brandywine that the Ohio is frozen as low down as the Cumberland, from whence she came. [New Orleans Bee.

LARGE CARGO.

The ship Washington, Capt. Wm. C. Thompson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool. This ship is 741 tons, and has on board the following amount of cargo:—

19,318 bushels of Indian Corn,	
2,400 barrels of Flour,	
1,016 hhds. of Flaxseed,	
714 barrels of Turpentine,	
554 bales of Cotton,	
The freight List amounts to £2304 14s. 6d.	$10,243 22
Add Exchange, 6 per cent.	614 59
	$10,857 81

This is the largest cargo and greatest freight List, of any vessels that has sailed since the war. This cargo equals 12,000 barrels of flour.

[N. Y. Mercantile.

Baltimore, March 2.

The fine steamboat Pocahontas, which left here on Sunday afternoon, reached Norfolk on Monday, and having started again in a few hours, returned here yesterday morning,—having twice traversed the whole length of the Chesapeake Bay in less than forty-eight successive hours. She left here again at four o'clock yesterday afternoon for Norfolk. The Pocahontas came up into the inner Basin yesterday, and landed her passengers at her regular station, foot of Spear's wharf. The ice in the Basin is rapidly yielding to the influence of a warm sun, and as new passages are daily cut through it, it must soon entirely disappear.

We learn that the Morning Line of Steamboats for Philadelphia will commence operations on Friday, if the ice in the Elk river permit.

The steamboat Franklin will leave this for the District this afternoon.

The steamboat Norfolk, converted into a freight boat, will depart for Norfolk on Thursday afternoon. [Am.

ARTIFICIAL LAMP OIL.

The Albany Daily Advertiser mentions, that a new Lamp is used in that city, the light of which is most brilliant, yet very soft and delicate. A lamp of this description at Knickerbocker Hall, excited the admiration of all present. Our ordinary lamps may be easily altered so as to answer every purpose for the ingredients used by the proprietors of the patent light, Messrs. Webb and Birdsall. The ingredients used in the place of oil can be procured for sixty-eight cents per gallon, a gallon of which is said to burn as long as a gallon of oil; there is no wick consumed.

Fresh intelligence from Europe, though but four days later, renders peace more doubtful than before. Neither Belgium nor Holland seems inclined to submit to the terms contemplated by the Plenipotentiaries of the Five Courts at London, and hostilities appeared inevitable at the last dates, if they had not already recommenced. The Protocol of the plenipotentiaries declares that either the resistance of Holland to the free navigation of the Scheldt, or the resumption of military movements by Belgium, will be regarded as an act of hostility against their Courts. It is apparent, also, from various details, that Belgium was not to be allowed the right of choosing her own sovereign. Even France has protested against her choice of one individual, the son of Eugene Beauharnais. This, however, is a clear departure from the principle of nonintervention. In the French Chamber the parties for peace and war were arraying themselves more distinctly; in the latter are ranged Messrs. Lamarque and Mauguin and Gen. Lafayette. These openly advocate taking part both with the Belgians and Poles. The Holy Alliance, as we remarked a few days since, had taken broader grounds in 1814 than are covered by the principle of non-intervention. On the same broad grounds the Constitutionalists of France declare openly for upholding Belgium and Poland. Lafayette says, the Poles and Russians are in effect 'strangers to each other.' To wait until the former are crushed by the latter, would be to await the destruction of the natural allies of France, which would in turn be fallen on by the same force. The speech of Gen. Lamarque, even through the medium of a translation, is highly eloquent; it is also full of undeniable truths. He urges that, but for the resolutions of Belgium and Poland, France would have been attacked by Russia and Prussia. Irrefragrable proofs, he says, exists of this, which is besides manifest from all the measures of the Legitimates from 1814. He referred to the mutilation of the French territory, the fortresses taken from them or dismantled, and the erection of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in order to reduce France 'from an offensive to a defensive position.' He was for taking advantage of the movement of the nations in favour of liberty, not for waiting till the moral force now in action should be crushed, and leave France the unaided victim of a physical force always wielded against constitutional and revolutionary movements.

In answer to M. Guizot, who upheld the principle of non-intervention, M. Manguin enforced the sentiments of Gen. Lamarque. He dwelt on the manifest hostility of the Sovereigns, and the acts of the Russian Emperor in shutting his ports against the French flag, and ordering his subjects to quit France, on hearing of the revolution in that country;—on the advance of his troops, and his collecting the munitions of war. His movements were arrested by the rising of Poland, which therefore, as the vanguard of France, ought not to be abandoned. Prussia was preparing to enter Luxemburg, and war in fact was on the point of breaking out. It is therefore fairly to be presumed that, if Poland and Belgium are left to be crushed, the hostile movements will be resumed against France which have only been stayed by the risings of the people in whose behalf, nevertheless, France is to be prevented from interposing.

We dwell on these speeches because they exhibit distinctly the views of the friends of liberty in France, with whose predominance, as we said yesterday, the issue of the effort of Poland is intimately connected; and because they embrace the points on which turns the question of peace or war in Europe. M. Manguin adverts pointedly, and with censure, to the course of the Wellington administration, and though, as he remarks, another ministry has succeeded, yet it must not be forgotten that 'England is still governed by an aristocracy, and it is the principle of the English aristocratical power which is inimical to us.' This is true, and the only obstacle perhaps to England's pursuing her ancient policy against France, is her own disturbed state, and the sympathy with French opinions which has gained ground amongst her people. [Bal. Amer.

From the Newark, N. J. Eagle of this morning, we extract the following account of what appears a most wanton and unprovoked outrage, ending in death:

HORRID MURDER.

On the night of the 22d ult. two persons, one described to be a large man with a full face, and the other a small one, called at the house of Mr. Boltus Roll, in the township of Westfield, inquired of Mr. Roll, (who was then in bed,) some information respecting the road, and was directed by Mr. Roll, (lying still in bed;) they then asked him if he was not getting up, to which he replied no. They immediately forced open the door, rushed into the house, seized Mr. Roll, and dragged him out of the house, tied his hands and feet; divested him of the only garment he had on when he left his bed, and exposed him totally naked on the snow and ice near the door, where he was found dead the next morning.

Mrs. Roll no doubt saved herself by flight.—She retreated from the house while they were disposing of Mr. Roll, and escaped to the woods where she lost herself, and remained all night, and returned to the house after day light appeared, but only remained long enough to witness the horrid spectacle of the body of him with whom she lived more than half a century, bound naked and lifeless.

The motive which led to this horrid transaction is supposed to be money; but it is not ascertained or believed by Mrs. Roll, that they obtained any. An inquest was held and the jury returned a verdict of murder by some person or persons unknown.—The murderers approached the house with a horse and sleigh or sled within 150 yards, and then on the common led their horse with a sheaf of oats, as appeared by marks on the snow and the tracks.

Messrs. Peterson & Bolls have just put in operation a machine for preparing flooring boards which will be of great utility to the carpenters of this place.—The boards after being cut to the proper width by a circular saw, are placed in the machine, and come out ploughed and grooved, and planed to a uniform thickness. The machine and saw are propelled by a steam engine, and will do as much work in a day as twenty men can in the old way. This is the first machine of the kind, we understand, that has been erected West of the mountains.

[Wheeling Gaz.

The Quebec Mercury says, that three sleighs laden with fish, poultry, &c. from Augusta, Maine, arrived at Quebec 16th ult. having come by the Kennebec road, of the state of which route, through the woods they make a favorable report. The party expect to be only four days in returning to Augusta.

Timely notice to our Corporation.—A letter from London, after stating that the jails and poor houses of England were overflowing with the starving poor and the profligate; says:—'Next spring will inundate the U. States with emigrants. Government will find exporting half starved rioters more expensive than sending them to Canada. Every convict sent to Botany Bay, costs 80 pounds. That sum would pay the passage of five persons to Canada, and support them 15 months.'

On Friday night about one o'clock, the U. S. ship Cyane broke her fasts by the breaking up of the ice in the Delaware, and having a guy at her mainmast head, fastened on shore, to keep her from falling over on the bank, her mainmast were carried away by the swinging round of the tide. [Bal. Gaz.

A letter from Washington, to the Editor of the Providence American, says:—'A warm correspondence is said to be now going on, between a distinguished Senator from the South, a friend of Mr Calhoun, (Mr. Hayne) and the President of the United States, and when that ends, another pamphlet will be forthcoming.'

From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal.

New Potatoes.—This fine vegetable, notwithstanding the severity of the season, has already been produced among us. Mr. James Robinson, of this place, was enabled to furnish his table with new potatoes, at dinner, on Tuesday the 15th of February.

Commercial.—The Siamese youths, *Chang Eng & Co.* are about returning to this country from England whither they went on business, last summer. Though their house of clay is not a very extensive concern, they have nevertheless it is stated, realized a fortune. They constitute a very rich and prosperous *firm*:—and as things proceed so successfully in their present junction, we feel assured there will not be any dissolution of their *partnership*.

[Philad. Gaz.

A PROLIFIC FAMILY.

'Go forth and multiply' was a command, and in the following case, the particulars of which have been handed to us for publication, the mandate has been well obeyed.

John H. Smith and Elizabeth Ireland, both of Suffolk county, L. I. were married in the year 1765, the husband then in his 20th year, and the wife in her 16th. They are still living in the enjoyment of health, at a ripe old age; the former being in his 87th, and the latter in her 83d year. Their descendants are as follows, viz:—

17 children,	
97 grand children,	
135 great grand children,	
1 great, great grand child.	

Total 250, of whom 210 are now living.

As a proof of the good example, and the sage councils of the aged pair, in all the 210 descendants yet living, not one of them is dissipated or intemperate. How seldom in a family so numerous can as much be said—in this case, the old adage is not verified—'there is a black sheep in every flock'—May their descendants yet to come, be as virtuous as those of whom we speak! [N. Y. Mer.

Love a la-mode.—A widow and widower were married in Franklin, Mass. 8th ult. The husband had buried his wife in Franklin at the age of 53, Nov. 31, 1830, and had eleven children left; and the wife had buried her husband, in Medway, at the age of 50, May 14, 1830, having nine children left.

Lord Norbury's Last.—'Why is the Marquis of Anglesea best qualified to govern Ireland?' asked this noble punster at a dinner party, last week; 'do you give it up?' Because,' quoth his Lordship, 'while he has one leg in Dublin he has another in *Cork*.'

THE SOLDIER'S WIFE.

'Who comes there?' said a sentinel to a person coming near his post. 'A friend,' softly said a timid voice. 'Advance and give the parole.' The same soft, timid voice said, 'Love.'—'Love,' said the sentinel, 'is not the parole, and you cannot pass. It is more than my life is worth to permit you to pass.' 'Indeed, this is cruel indeed, not to allow a sergeant's wife to pass, to take, perhaps, her last farewell. I beseech you to let me pass ere the morning's battle takes place; let me spend this night in his company. I have travelled forty miles to see him. 'Pass, friend: all's well!' It proved her last farewell. [Shipp's Military Bijou.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

[From the American Farmer]

March 4, 1831.

Grain—bt. wh. wheat	$1 30	*a*	1 35
best red do.	1 25	*a*	1 30
Corn, old white	60	*a*	—
Do. old yellow	60	*a*	—
do. new white	—	*a*	—
do. do. yellow	—	*a*	—
Rye,	—	*a*	—
Oats,	30	*a*	31
Beans,	90	*a*	1 00
Peas,	50	*a*	60

NOTICE.

THE Levy Court of Talbot county, will meet on SATURDAY, the 12th March, inst. to appoint Constables for the several election districts of said county. Applicants are requested to be prepared with their securities on that day.

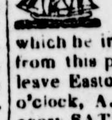
By order of the court,

J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

mar 8

EASTON PACKET.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing the public, that he has taken the Granary and Wharf of Messrs. Kerr and Goldsborough, as also, that



new, substantial and fast-sailing Boat,

THE SCHOONER

ARIEL,

which he intends running as a regular Packet from this place to Baltimore. The ARIEL will leave Easton Point every WEDNESDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M—returning will leave Baltimore every SATURDAY morning at the same hour. The ARIEL is now in complete order for the reception of freight and passengers, and can go to and from Baltimore as quick as any sail-boat that sails in our Bay.—As I have been employed for the last six years in the freighting business from this place, I flatter myself that it will be in my power to give general satisfaction to all persons that may entrust their freight to me.

The Schooner ARIEL will be commanded by Capt. THOMAS P TOWNSEND, who is well known for his industry and sobriety, and with whom I have no doubt the public will be pleased.

All Orders given to the Subscriber, or left at Dr. Tho's. H. Dawson's Drug Store in Easton, will be faithfully attended to, by

The Public's obedient servant,

SAM'L. H. BENNY.

mar 8 w

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Easton Jail in Talbot county, on Tuesday the 1st day of March inst. by Henry Thomas, Esq a Justice of the Peace, a negro man by the name of JACOB HOWARD, (but since calls himself Jacob Waters) as a runaway.—Jacob is five feet six and a quarter inches high, about 35 years of age, has a scar on the right side of his forehead, and a stout hair mole on his left cheek. Had on when committed, a black cloth coat and vest, Marten skin cap, corduroy pantaloons and old boots—he says he is a Blacksmith by trade, that he served his time with a certain Mr. Isaac Spangler, (who is now foreman at Old Point Comfort in the State of Virginia,) in the city of Baltimore, at the corner of Liberty and Fayette Streets, and has been travelling with Mr. Richard Whitney, to sell his Patent Right for making Screws of Iron and other metals, and has with him Mr. Whitney's Patent Granted the 10th day of April, 1830.—He says he was free born, and his father and mother lives in Baltimore. The owner of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Easton, Talbot Co. March 8 3

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