THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 23, 1830.

We are somewhat amused in reading the papers of the opposition. Before the elections in Kentucky and Ohio, we were told of wonderful re-actions in those States; that Mr. Clay was carrying all before him; and that before another year there would scarcely be a man left to raise a hurra for Old Hickory.

Let us look for a moment at the boasted re-actions, the wonderful changes which the opposition prints assert have taken place in public sentiment.

Ohio and Kentucky, after the closest contest almost ever witnessed, have elected Anti-Jackson Governors, by a few hundred majority in each State: and they are declared to have gone decidedly for Mr. Clay! Why really this is marvellously strange. Ohio and Kentucky, the states in which, in 1824, Mr. Clay received an overwhelming majority; where, in 1828, a few weeks only prior to the Presidential election, Adams governors were elected,—have gone for Clay by a few hundred votes. It is strange, passing strange, really, that Kentucky, Mr. Clay's own State, the place of his residence for thirty years past, has gone for him. This is indeed great cause of triumph.

But, says the Easton Gazette, the whole West is for Clay. We should like this most acute observer, this most veracious writer, to inform us by what means he has arrived at this conclusion. We should infer, however, from the article in this oracle of wisdom and truth, that the gain of Mr. Clay in the West is nothing to what may be expected elsewhere. *"In Virginia Mr. Clay is hourly gaining ground,"* says he. To be sure, she has *thus far* always been *opposed* to Mr. Clay, and still *continues* one of the most steadfast in her opposition; but inasmuch as she is violently opposed to the tariff and internal improvement, and every thing which approximates the American System, we suppose, for the sake of *consistency of principle*, she will, like the Gazette, and a certain Captain in the opposition ranks in Talbot, hail Mr. Clay as the idol of her love—because, forsooth, his principles and hers are *opposite*.—On this principle, we judge, the whole South will soon be claimed for Mr. Clay.

Pennsylvania is also, rapidly going over. She too, like Virginia, has always been, and still is opposed to Henry Clay, and gives some thirty or forty thousand majority of her votes for Andrew Jackson; yet, because some eight or nine Anti-Masonic members of Congress have been elected, on the strength of *that* question, Pennsylvania is going, *for the sake of consistency too, we suppose*, for Anti-Masonry and *Henry Clay, one of the highest Masons in the Union.*

Next come New-York and New-Jersey. These states are also going for Mr. Clay. It is true they were for Mr. Adams in 1828; or at least New-Jersey wholly so, and New-York divided—and now they are wholly for the present administration, and vote by general ticket; but that is all sheer nonsense; they *must* see the error of their ways, and will yet go for Clay.

The New England States too, are *all* for Clay, *or will soon be so.*— Although from being almost unanimous for Adams in 1828, they are now all divided, and *two* of the six have declared themselves warmly in favour of the administration, and the administration party is rapidly gaining ground in each of the other four: it is all a humbug; they must go for Mr. Clay, because he went for Mr. Adams.

But to be serious, we admire the philosophy of the writer of the article in the Gazette. He possesses the happy faculty of extracting the sweet from every event of life—the bitter he rejects. Although clouds and darkness overspread the political horizon, the sun will soon beam out. Except for your friends, it would be well for you to indulge this pleasing delusion. Enjoy yourself the pleasures of anticipation to their fullest extent, but lead not your friends into *erroneous calculations*; you might bring some of them in for high bets.

After all that has been said, if it should turn out that these headstrong Jacksonians will not give you the opportunity of putting your very laudable, praiseworthy and truly disinterested proposition into effect, of *teaching them* how to "exercise power for *their* welfare and for the country's welfare," it would certainly be a lamentable event, as we should be compelled, in order to form a just estimate of your capacity for the task, to recur to the acts of your party when formerly this republic was *blessed* with their *teachings*.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Formosa, at New York from Havre, brings Paris papers of the 19th October. The packet ship New York, Bennett, from Liverpool, brings advices from that city to the 16th ult. inclusive.

M. DE BOURMONT has arrivad at Madrid, and been appointed to the command of the Spanish troops, assembling on the frontiers of France.

In relation to the English grain market, a Liverpool letter of the 16th ult. says:—

"We have had uninterrupted good weather for the last ten days, which has produced a great change in our Corn market. Wheat from the highest point has been reduced 18d. the 70lbs. with the strong probability of its being reduced still lower. We quote sweet American Flour, in bond, at 26 to 28s, and duty paid at 34 to 36s the barrel; and Indian Corn at 28 to 30s in bond, and at 42 to 44s duty paid per 480lbs. For the latter there is no demand at present."

The Central Committee of Belgium, composed of De Potter, Gendebien, Sylvain, Van de Weyer, and Ch. Rogier, on the 12th of October issued a decree for regulating the election of deputies, and for determining the number to be sent from each district. By this decree the elections are to begin throughout Belgium on the 27th October. South Brabant is entitled to 27 deputies; Lembourg to 17; East Flanders to 35; West Flanders to 28; Mons to 30; Namur to 10; Antwerp to 18; Luxemburg to 16;—in all 181. The National Congress is to be installed under the Presidency of the oldest member, the four youngest serving as secretaries. After the members shall have produced their credentials, the Congress is then to be definitely organized.

There is no authority for the publication heretofore made of the Prussian troops having entered Belgium. An article under the Berlin head of 8th October says expressly, that the King desires, of all things, to avoid war; though it states, erroneously as we suspect, that Prussia, as well as England, had been called upon to interpose by arms.

Yesterday at 5 o'clock, says the Constitutionnel of the 16th, a telegraphic despatch announced that the Emperor Nicholas had formally acknowledged the new French government, and its King Louis Philip. The messenger from St. Petersburg bringing his new instructions to M. Pozzo di Borgo, Ambassador at Paris, had arrived at Strasburg.

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 as may attempt to enter the city.

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 Courrier de la Meuse expresses itself in the following terms respecting the manner in which the dispute between Belgium and Holland may be arranged.

"There is a plan which we have heard proposed several days since, and which seems likely to attain the desired end. According to this, the two countries will form each a separate constitutional hereditary monarchy, without their being governed by the same prince. They would have each their King, fundamental law or constitution, their legislation, their budget, &c. These two states would, nevertheless, form a confederation under the name of the *United Low Countries, or the United Kingdoms of the Low Countries*, and their interests, so far as they are common to both, might be regulated by a diet assembled alternately every year at the capital of each kingdom. This diet should be distinct from the respective national legislatures of the two kingdoms. This plan, it seems to us, would not only reconcile the interests of Belgium and Holland, but conciliate foreign powers. Both nations desired a separation; let them then be separated and let each provide for itself institutions in harmony with its own situation and its particular wants. It is important, however, that they should keep up with each other friendly, relations in respect to commerce and industry, and for these let them be bound in a perpetual alliance. The foreign powers who signed the treaty of London, only desire that the Low Countries should be independent and that they should form a bulwark against France.—France, on her part, desires that none of these powers should obtain an influence among us, or interfere in our affairs. The confederations between Belgium and Holland will satisfy both."

The Gazette de France says:—We learn from Frankfort-on-the-Maine 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.

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.

URDUS, Oct. 15.—The 13th, in the evening, the Spanish refugees crossed the frontiers.—General Valdez first entered upon Spanish ground with a column of 800 men. An invasion is to be made simultaneously, it is thought, from other quarters. Gen. Valdez addressed a proclamation to the Spanish army.

From Algiers—The Commander-in-Chief at Algiers forwarded on the 18th and 25th August, several reports to the Minister of War, giving details of the force sent to Bona, and of its operations. The people submitted after some persuasion, without resistance, and the landing of the troops was promptly effected. The Cabailles and Arabs threatened an attack, covering the country around and stopping provisions. On the 6th August they were attacked, and routed at every point. On the 9th, they again attacked General Damremont's position, and were driven back with murderous loss, the French sustaining comparatively little.

On the night of the 11th, another assault, which had been anticipated, was made with great fury and perseverance. Several of the Arabs were killed, after having sprung over the fosse of the redoubt. The brother-in law of the Bey of Constantine, among 86 others, was found. This expedition re-embarked on the 20th and 21st, and reached Algiers on the morning of the 25th. The number of the sick at Algiers, on the 22d was 1400 in military hospitals, and 900 in the regimental hospitals. The first of the regiments under orders to return, embarked for Toulon in five vessels on the 23d. A letter of that date says:

We have 1000 armed Arabs doing the duty of our posts, and we are anxious to come in contact with our enemies. We might have, if we pleased, 30,000 of these Arabs, and with them might traverse Africa in every direction. All the tribes are pressing to send in their submission to Gen. Clausel and to supply our Markets, so that an ox may be had for 20 francs and a sheep for 30 sous.

The United States Marine Hospital in Savannah, was lately destroyed by fire. The patients were, with much exertion, rescued.

A lady who keeps a boarding house in New York brought a suit against a person for slandering her character, and recovered a verdict of eight hundred dollars.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

We have been favored with the following interesting extract from a letter written by Greenwood Leflore, the principal and most influential chief in the Choctaw nation. He speaks of the desire of these people to remove; and his letter is the best commentary on the false clamor that has been raised on this subject. He says nothing of force or threats.—So far from it, he shows that the removal is voluntary, and in advance of the ratification of the treaty.

Extract of a letter from Greenwood Leflore, a Chief of the Choctaw Nation of Indians, to the Secretary of War, dated Choctaw Nation, Oct. 5th, 1830.

"I find it impossible to prevent my people from emigrating immediately, in considerable bodies. Many of them, in consequence of the disturbances in the spring, and the excessive dry summer, are without provisions; and must seek them in the forest, go into the white settlements, or emigrate at the risque of suffering in their new homes. I have advised the latter as the most prudent course. An exploring party will leave this place on Thursday next—and more than two hundred warriors and their families, will be on their way in 20 days—and from the spirit that prevails, we shall number more than a thousand on Kiametia or Red River, by the first of February. I have ordered the Speaker of this District to go immediately on, and take charge of the people. Dr. Talley will also go immediately on to re-organize his churches, and afford such assistance as may be in his power. I have authorized him to purchase a thousand dollars worth of corn, for the tempory supply of the people, if it can be had by promising payment from our annuity. I feel it a duty to communicate these movements, with the full assurance that our situation will command your earliest attention.

"Many of the people now emigrating, will leave the aged and infirm together with their tools, in my neighbourhood, in expectation that they will obtain a passage in Steamboats from my landing. It is important that a large part of the shipments from my district, should be made from this landing.

"The number who will be prepared to remove immediately on the receipt of the title to our country, West, presents it as an object of very great importance, that the treaty should be ratified, and the grant forwarded as early as possible. Mr. J. Doke will visit the country, and ascertain the probability of obtaining supplies, and will probably return by 1st Dec., when his report shall be forwarded. Should he find that supplies can be had, it is likely that half the people in my district will wish to make corn at their new homes next year. But a delay in the titles to our country, may greatly discourage the people.

"To know that the treaty is ratified and to see the grant of my country, is all that will detain me. The most necessitous, and helpless part of my people, will be in the West; and so soon as I am assured of our future home I shall immediately join them that I may aid them with all the means in my power in fixing for an advance in the comforts of life. My presence will be very important, in preventing the restless part of the people from wandering from their lands.

"It is known that you will be disappointed in hearing that my people are so rapidly pressing forward to the West, and that there will be fears that the Government cannot meet their necessities as amply as is wished; but they cannot be detained, and I feel much more pleasure in apprising you of their haste, than I should experience in having to complain of their unwillingless to remove.

"It is expected that you will drop me a line giving some intimations of the assistance that may be expected by those who will reach the West, previous to the ratification of the treaty." *(U. S. Tel.*

BUSINESS.—It is at this season of the year that business draws to a close upon the populations of one crop, and commence on those of another. Seldom has a crop been so thoroughly and profitably disposed of as the last. Our cotton crop of 1829, the largest we ever had, has furnished our own manufacturers with one hundred and thirty thousand bales, and foreign nations with eight hundred and fifty thousand bales, for which the latter have paid us at least thirty millions of dollars. Our corn crop, which was also a good one, has found ready buyers at good prices. The same is true of Tobacco, and all the other agricultural products. In Coffee we have done a large business, having taking great quantities from the growers, in payment for our produce, but it has all been sold, with the exception of a very light stock, which is deposited to await the reduction of duty on the 1st of January. Sugar, the only article, in which at the commencement of the year, there was any apprehension of a deficiency, remains in larger supply than any other. But the present prospect is, that the whole of it will soon be wanted. The following estimate is probably not far from the value of the principal articles of domestic produce which have been exported:

Cotton	30,000,000
Tobacco	5,000,000
Bread stuff's, including Rice	10,000,000
Lumber, Naval Stores and Ashes	3,000,000
	48,000,000

The transportation of this immense mass of merchandise has been almost all of it done in American ships; the bargains have almost all been made by American merchants, brokers and factors; and a very large proportion of them on account of, and with the capital of Americans. Every department and stage of the business has been profitable, from the planter to the exporter.

For all this amount of produce, sold to foreigners, including commissions, freights and profits, they have paid us cash—unless we have preferred to receive something else, which to be sure we generally have. For to have taken the whole in money, rather than merchandize, would have been to pursue the policy of the miser, who, that he may enlarge his heap of useless gold, denies clothes to his back and food to his stomach. A few individuals of this disposition may exist, but a nation of such fools was never known.

Such a year's business adds immensely to the comforts which our citizens enjoy, increases the national strength, and enlarges our capital and spirit for future enterprises. It will be well, if instead of becoming vicious and degenerate in prosperity, as other nations have done, our institutions of science, our patriotism, and every individual and national virtue, shall rise in proportion to our rising wealth and power.

Here we might with pleasure, and we think with conclusive effect, illustrate the superior advantages, *even to us*, of a state of general peace:—We might show that the aggregate of our profits has been greater than the average of any series of years during the prevalence of war in Europe; and if they had not been half so great, that the feeling of quiet and secure success has been worth more than any increase of profits, that the gentle flow of such a stream is better than a cataract of prosperity, which might deluge us to day, and perhaps be dried up tomorrow.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

The editor of the Boston Gazette has been furnished by a friend with the following particulars of the loss of Capt. Wm. Appleton, of the ship Hamilton of Portsmouth.

"On the night of the 28th August last, the Buenos Ayrean and Monte Video Packet Joven Sarandt, on her passage from the former to the latter place, and when within 10 leagues of M. Video, was upset by a tremendous hurricane, while under full sail, the Pampero, or hurricane rose, and when it reached her, she was with difficulty got before the wind. In a few minutes after, she was again aback and immediately upset. Her passengers were Nalbro Frazier, Esq. Capt. Appleton, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Lyons, and Mr. Stewart. Two or three of the passengers were in the cabin when she capsized, all of whom reached the companion way except Capt. Appleton. He was distinctly heard to rap on the vessel, and the master requested him to dive for the companion way. Capt. A. replied that it was impossible, the water then being up to his chin; his companions being unable to render him any assistance, he was necessarily left to linger and perish. The other passengers with the crew, succeeded, with much difficulty in gaining the vessel's bottom, from which they were providentially rescued by the Rosa packet, which had sailed from Buenos Ayres in company with the J. Sarandi. The Rosa came alongside after the Sarandi capsized, and lay by the wreck until morning, when nothing was to be seen of her. A lad belonging to the J. Sarandi was also lost.

Capt. Appleton was master of the ship Hamilton, of Portsmouth, N. H. His loss was deeply regretted by the citizens of B. Ayres, among whom he was extensively known as an excellent ship master, and a man of unblemished integrity, gentlemanly deportment, and benevolent disposition. His frequent voyages to that city, had procured him the acquaintance and intimacy of most of the respectable merchants and other residents there—by whom he was universally beloved, respected and trusted. It may be some alleviation to the sorrow of his afflicted family, to learn that the intelligence of his loss created an universal expression of regret, in a foreign land, and that his memory will long be cherished there, as that of a capable, active and honest man. Capt. Appleton was about 50 years of age.

Copper Mine.—The Norristown, (Penn.) Herald mentions that about a century since a large tract of land, bordering on the Perkiomen creek, about thirteen miles above that borough, was purchased by a company of foreigners, for the purpose of opening the bowels of the earth, and obtaining the rich copper ore which it was supposed to contain. This company opened a Tunnel or Drift from the Perkiomen Creek, extending 660 feet to a shaft sunk 80 feet from the top of the hill; and it is said that they took out a large quantity of rich copper, but being unfortunate in the loss of one or two cargoes which they sent to England, they were obliged to abandon the mine, after several years hard labour and expending several thousand dollars. Previous however to leaving it, they filled up the shaft again and shut up the mine that the treasures of the earth might be hidden from the world.

A few months ago, continues the Herald, an enterprising citizen of this county, took a lease from the present proprietor of the property, for 21 years, on the copper mine, and immediately opened the old shaft—it is now about 80 feet deep, and intersects the old Tunnel, and in a few days more it is expected that all the veins of copper will be opened. A number of specimens have been left at the Cabinet of Natural Sciences at Norristown, and at the office of the Herald. They have been taken from the bottom of the shaft, and are said to contain one half copper.

The proprietor, we understand, intends as soon as he gets the shaft and tunnel cleared out, and the mine opened, to give a general invitation to all to call and see it—of which notice will be given hereafter.

The Petrified Forest of Missouri.—Some two or three months ago we mentioned in our paper that a monthly Magazine was about to be established in Illinois, under the editorial superintendence of James Hall. The first number of this journal was published in the beginning of the present month, and a copy of it now lies before us. Its contents are principally original, and comprise a number of scientific, statistical and literary articles. Among other matters of interest, a letter from an officer of the United States Army is given, in which some curious particulars are stated of the remains of a petrified forest, which are found in great abundance at a little distance below the junction of the Yellow Stone river with the Missouri. These remains of trees cover the ground, on the Missouri, at about latitude forty eight, for a distance of between twenty and thirty miles.—The writer states that the surface of the earth is literally covered with stumps, roots, and limbs of petrified trees, broken and thrown down by some powerful convulsion of nature, and scattered in all directions in fragments. Many of those stumps are said to be of a very large size, and one of them, which was accurately measured by the writer, in company with another officer, was found to be upwards of fifteen feet in circumference. Some of the trees are broken off close to the earth, and stumps of others stand at an elevation of several feet above the surface.—A singular circumstance connected with the existence of these petrified remains of trees of the elevation of the ground on which they are found in greatest abundance. The face of the country throughout the thirty miles over which these singular relics are scattered is hilly and much broken into deep ravines. Mr. Crossman, the writer of the communication in the Illinois Magazine, estimates that the summits of hills are not less than three hundred feet above the present level of the river; but their exact elevation was not ascertained from his not having the necessary instrument. A writer in the Philadelphia Chronicle, noticing the curious facts communicated by Mr. Crossman, concerning the petrified forest of Missouri, regrets that he has neglected to state "whether the trees are a true petrifaction, or only incrustration, and whether the mineralizing matter is silicious, calcarious or argillaceous." *N. Y. Eve. Post.*

The Regencies of Tunis and Tripoli have made treaties with France. Each pays to France the sum of 800,000 francs against all pecuniary demands; and enters into the following engagements:

"The Pacha formally renounces for himself and successors the right of sending out cruizers against any Christian Power which being at war with the Regency, should, on its part abstain from the exercise of this right against Tripolitian merchantmen. He renounces, no less expressly, any argument of the actual number of his ships of war, a list of which has been delivered to us. He abolishes in his dominions the slavery of the Christians the tributes, presents or dues under whatsoever name imposed on Europe an Governments; and then monopoly of commerce. He binds himself not only to give to foreign vessels which may be wrecked on the coasts of the regency the necessary assistance and succour but also to make good the value of the effects or merchandize which may have been pillaged and to pay fines as a reparation for murders which may have been committed, on persons belonging to the crews of those ships."

We understand Rev. Squire B. Haskell, of Poplin has been appointed Keeper of the Light House on the Whales-Back—[Boston Palladium.]

☞The Rev. SQUIRE B. HASKELL, was the Chaplain and Orator on a late 4th of July occasion, and distinguished himself as a bitter Jacksonian.—What a reward!—*Keene Sentinel.*

The above notice we believe has fully gone the rounds of the federal papers; but so contemptible is the motive that produced it, that no one has volunteered to contradict, what every one who knows the man, knows to be a sheer fabrucation, intended to cast reproach upon a worthy preacher of the gospel. Mr. Haskell is well known to the people of this section of the State, as an able Methodist preacher, and a firm patriot. It is for this—because he is, what almost every individual of the connexion to which he belongs in New-Hampshire is, a firm democrat, a champion of equal rights, of civil as well religious liberty,—that federal obloquy is cast upon him. The only "light house" of which he is "keeper," is that "during and shining light," the christian dispensation, given by Divine Mercy, to warn us of the breakers and quicksands which lie in the paths of life, and to guide us safely to the portals of heaven; and the only "reward" he hopes, is the promise held out to the faithful, of hearing pronounced of his labours, "well done good and faithful servant."

Not "comfortable."—"When I first came here to settle, about 40 years ago," says a western farmer, "I told my wife I meant to be rich—all she wanted was enough to make her "comfortable." I went to work and cleared up my land. I've worked ever since; and have got rich—as rich as I want to be.—Most of my children have settled about me, and they have all good farms—but my wife an't *comfortable* yet."

Letters from Odessa mention that a caravan of Tartar merchants' consisting of about 2,900 camels, laden with merchandise of the value of two millions of rubles, had arrived at Orenbury.

A letter from Paris, to the editor of the London Times, says, "I am credibly informed that among the bookselling trade alone, there have been within the last month 180 failures."

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

GRAIN.—

Wheat.—The clearing up of the weather about the middle of the week was succeeded by full supplies of Wheat, a large proportion of which was of fine quality. A brisk business has since been done, and it is supposed that at least 20,000 bushels were sold on Thursday. The sales of red have ranged, for good to best, at 95 a 100 cents per bushel, and these rates continue to prevail to-day. Inferior quality reds range at lower prices. The sales of white were made at all prices, according to quality, from $1 a $1.10 per bushel—several cargoes were sold at $1.09 and $1.10.

Clover Seed.—This article continues in demand—and the prices of the week have ruled high. The wagon price has ranged from $6 a $6.25 per bushel, and for very prime lots a fraction more has been occasionly paid. Sales from store have been made both yesterday and to-day at $6.25 a $6.50 per bushel, as in quality. One parcel of 476 bushels was taken yesterday, at $6.50, cash. The advanced prices are bringing better supplies to market. The effect of the advices received to-day, announcing a decline in the New York market, aed not shown itself when our report was making up.

Flaxseed.—The wagon price is about 1.15 a 1.18 per bushel and sales from stores have been made at $1.20 a $1.25—the latter price for smaller or very clean parcels.

Corn.—We have no variation in prices to note since last report. Sales of prime *old*, white and yellow, continue to be made at 55 a 56 cents per bushel, and of *new* at 48 a 50 cents.

Rye.—This article has improved a shade, and we quote to-day at 55 a 56 cents per bushel.

Oats.—Sales of nearly 2000 bushels on Thursday, at 30 cents per bushel.

DIED

On Sunday evening last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. SUSAN SETH, of this county.

On yesterday morning at the residence of Joseph L. Turner, EDWARD W. TURNER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, at a meeting held at the residence of R. Spencer, Esq. on the 22nd November instant, unanimously passed the following resolutions as a just tribute to the memory of their late venerable President:—

Resolved, That we the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, most sincerely lament the death of our esteemed and venerable President, Nicholas Hammond, Esquire, and we deeply sympathise with his friends in the bereavement they suffer, and unite in condolence with our fellow citizens at large upon this great public loss.

Resolved, That the members of this board will wear the usual badge of mourning for three months, as a mark of respect for their late venerable President.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Western Shore.

Attest, R. SPENCER, Secty

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY

NEGROES,

from ten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention. THOS. W. OVERLEY.

nov 16

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber, as Trustee, will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY the 28th day of December next, all the right, title, interest and estate of John Wilcut, late of said county, deceased, of, in and to A FARM or PLANTATION, situate on Broad Creek, in the county aforesaid, being part of the tract of land called "Yafford's Neck" and adjoining the lands of Mr. Richard Denny.

The Terms of Sale:—A credit of 12 months will be given on the purchase money—the purchaser or purchasers to give bond with good and approved security, to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said John Wilcut, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated to the Clerk of Talbot county Court, within six months from the day of sale.

WM. E. SHANNAHAN, Trustee.

nov 23 6w

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber intending to discontinue farming will sell at Public vendue on WEDNESDAY the 1st day of December next, his entire stock, consisting of, from

50	to 60	HEAD OF CATTLE,	
12	to 15	do.	HORSES,
90	to 100	do.	SHEEP,
30	to 50	do.	HOGS,

all in good condition—his farming utensils, which embraces almost every article necessary to carry on a large and extensive farm.—Also Corn-blades and about 300 barrels of Corn.

Terms of Sale—On all sums over five dollars a credit of four months, will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required.

nov 23 3w JESSE SCOTT.

N. B. All persons having claims against the subscriber, are requested to have them presented for settlement, and all those indebted to him on bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward and settle the same, as further indulgence cannot nor will not be given. JESSE SCOTT.

nov 23

THOMAS C. NICOLS

TAKES this method of informing the public, that he has removed to Easton, and intends teaching school, in company with Miss M. C. 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 instant, at six 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 3t

200 Cords of Wood for Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell 200 Cords of Wood—consisting of Oak and Pine;—it will be delivered at Bolingbrook Creek, near Bowdle's ferry, opposite to Cambridge. Apply to. MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH.

OVERSEER WANTED.

A Single man is wanted as an Overseer, he must be well qualified and produce good recommendations.

MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH.

—ALSO—

A man with a family wanted as an overseer to take charge of a farm in an adjoining county; he must produce good recommendations for capacity &c.

Apply as above.

Nov. 23

THE INDIAN PHYSICIAN.

EDWARD LOCKWOOD,

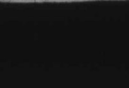
FROM BALTIMORE,

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 Disease, 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 diseases:

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Gout,
Tetter, Erysipelas, Epilepsey or Falling sickness,
Deafness, Fits, Baldness, Sore and Weak Eyes,
Female Obstructions—Cancers—Ulcers,
Kings Evil, White Swellings, Stone or Gravel,
Dropsy, Piles, Costiveness, Liver Complaint
Sore Throat. Quincy, 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 3t

STRAY HORSE.



Was taken up astray at Wye Mills on Tuesday 9th inst. a bay horse, with one white hind foot; about 7 years old, and in good order.—He had on a small bow yoke. The owner of the above horse is warned to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

RICHARD SHIELDS, Wye Mills.

nov 16 3w

CASH FOR NEGROES

THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowledging the many preferences in the purchase of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the Eastern Shore to still continue their preference to him for

FOR ONE HUNDRED

NEGROES,

from the age of twelve to twenty five years, he will give higher prices than any real purchaser that is now in the market, or may hereafter come. Any person having negroes, of the above ages, will do well in giving the prefrence to SAMUEL REYNOLDS,

who may be found at the Easton Hotel.

nov. 16.

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