EASTERN SHORE WHIG
AND
PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1831.

The late resignations in the cabinet of the President, have excited much remark from the prints of the opposition. In one quarter they rail against the President for the suggestion made to Messrs. Branch and Ingham, that he wished to make an entire change; alledging that it was cruel and unjust thus to remove well qualified and faithful officers. In another they ascribe all these resignations to the "arch magician Van Buren." He has some scheme of self-aggrandizement in his head. In one paper he is to be Vice President; in another he is to be minister to Russia, to succeed Mr. Randolph; in another, his resignation is represented as a mere feint; the President can't do without him; and under the saving postscript of his letter, intends not to permit him to withdraw. They all agree that Van Buren is after the Presidency, but how or in what manner, the most astute cannot define.

We shall soon see whether or not the President, can do without him; and for the sake of our country, we trust he will continue in public life. We think no individual in the nation, would be more suitable to represent us in a foreign court; but how is this "arch magician" to intrigue for the Presidency? how is he to dictate a course of policy to the President when three or four thousand miles from the seat of Government? This is somewhat difficult of solution, but it must be so. The great "worker of the wires," Van Buren, is at the head of every thing; and although he may go to Europe, the President and all his friends are but his puppets, and must dance "Van Buren to the Presidency." These things are enough to excite the ridicule of the most grave. All that we can say is, let them go on. Their contradictions will betray them. They resemble a pack of dogs thrown off the scent, by this change of the Cabinet. One thinks he strikes the trail and off he goes in full cry in one direction; another catches a fresh snuff, and off he goes on high note in a different course, and so in turn they raise the cry; but they soon return. They must wait the motions of the Fox. He will ere long show them his *brush*, and they may then *catch the scent* and sound their loudest note.

The Turkish Treaty.—The advantages of the Trade of the Black Sea, have been so often set forth within the last twenty years; the presses of this country have painted in such glowing colours the riches of the *Golden Horn*; they have urged on the government so strenuously and so constantly the propriety of making an effort to secure the passage of the Bosphorus; that we thought no one could now be found to doubt its importance. But it too has been looked at with the jaundiced eye of party prejudice. In Congress even, where we should look for superior intelligence, and dignified frankness, there have been found those who contend that the trade of the Black Sea is an inconsiderable matter, and can never avail us much. To show still more clearly its value, we insert an extract from the very able, learned and eloquent speech of Mr. Forsyth, in the United States' Senate. This extract will be found in another column.

Another objection urged by the opposition against the formation of the Treaty under the peculiar circumstances in which it was made, is, that it was rendered entirely useless, by the Treaty of Adrianople, between Russia and Turkey; by which it was stipulated that the navigation of the Bosphorus should be made free to all nations in amity with the Porte and with Russia. This, indeed, at first view would seem to include the United States—for, our relations with Russia have always been of the most friendly nature, and with the other power we had had no difference. But the interpretation of the treaty by the Turk, made it necessary that all nations who sought this benefit should have a treaty with Turkey. Russia, it is true, might have insisted on a more literal definition of the compact; but, in the present disordered state of European affairs, much time might and would have been lost to our commerce, had we awaited the interference of the Emperor Nicholas.

Regarding all the objections which have been raised on this subject as we think they should be, we look upon the Turkish Treaty as of the utmost importance to the United States, and as reflecting the highest credit on the administration of General Jackson; an administration which has accomplished more real and lasting good in our foreign intercourse, than any which has preceded it.

Second Comptroller's Report.—We call the attention of our readers to the Report of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, accompanying the annual statement of the appropriations and expenditures for the service of the Navy for the year 1830. Of this document the Baltimore Republican justly remarks, it is "a plain narrative of some of the extreme irregularities which had crept into the administration of affairs at Washington under the old system, and of the "reform" which has been brought about under General Jackson. The carelessness with which the disbursement of millions of the public money was made, and the enormous abuses to which it was exposed, are matters well worthy of serious attention, and requiring all the energies of this new and efficient officer, to expose malpractices and suggest improvement and security for the future."

Mr. Randolph.—On our first page will be found a letter from London, which at once will be ascribed to our eminent countryman *Washington Irving*, in regard to the behaviour of our Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg. At the time the indecent, improbable and ridiculous lies against Mr. Randolph were going the rounds of the opposition press, it was tried to shame these revilers into silence, by showing them that their conduct exhibited a wanton disregard of national honour and dignity—but they persevered in their misrepresentations, until they probably succeeded in impressing the minds of a portion of their readers with the truth of their stories.—But what is their course now that they have the refutation of these calumnies from so undoubted a source as Washington Irving? Do they disabuse the public mind? No. Washington Irving's letter, or even a mention of it, we do not recollect to have seen in one single opposition print. The Gazette, which never, we believe, suffered a line of this precious abuse of Mr. Randolph to escape, appeared on Saturday without a reference to this subject. We suggest to the editor the propriety of suffering his candour and sense of justice to have some control in this matter.

We see it announced in the Baltimore Republican of Thursday last, that "the Hon. Edward Livingston, Secretary of State, arrived in this city, last evening, in the steamboat from Philadelphia, on his way from New York to Washington."

Fine Arts—The admirers of the Fine Arts in this vicinity have now a rich treat offered them, (as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns,) which it is hoped they will not neglect. We have not had an opportunity of visiting the exhibition of Mr. Warrell, as yet, but we have examined the catalogue of paintings, and are convinced, from the notice we have seen taken of them elsewhere, that they are pieces of first merit. They have recently been exhibited in Baltimore, where they attracted more attention than any collection of paintings for a long time.

We are yet without intelligence from Europe, whither all eyes are turned with intense anxiety. It will be recollected that our last advices left Belgium afflicted with intestine commotions, and threatened from without by Holland: The Russian army in Poland contending against the severest privations and difficulties, and on the retreat: Revolutions breaking forth in several of the Russian provinces: The French and Austrian governments at issue on the subject of Austrian intervention in Italy: The French people demanding war, and the ministry holding a more warlike tone. These, with the importance of the reform measure before the British parliament, must keep alive an intense anxiety for further European news.

From Buenos Ayres.—By the arrival of the ship Atticus, from Buenos Ayres, the editors of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser have received papers from 12th Feb. to 2d March. It appears that war between the boundary Provinces and those of the interior had commenced, the issue of which would probably decide the fate of the contending parties. On the 14th Feb. the Governor of Santa Fe issued a proclamation, stating that every means had been used, without effect, to establish the peace of the Republic and the liberty of the people, &c.—Governor Lopez as commander in chief of the confederate army had also issued several proclamations early in Feb. to the citizens and soldiers inviting them no longer to serve under the military chieftains, who only sought for power to oppress them.

On 5th February a division of Gov. Lopez's troops, commanded by Col. Pacheco, attacked that of Col. Pedernera and completely routed it; the latter had from 50 to 60 killed and lost 80 prisoners, &c. The former lost only 5 killed and 4 wounded. Pedernera it is stated escaped, with only five of his soldiers—the rest having deserted him.

Gov. Lopez is Commander in Chief of the Confederate Army: Gen. Felipa Iberra commands one division to act against Santiago—another is commanded by Gen. Quiroga.

Bloody and Fatal Conflict.—A gentleman from Chicot county has communicated to us the following particulars of a desperate and fatal rencontre, which has few parallels in the annals of savage warfare.

On the 19th February, an altercation took place at a house in that county, near Old river Lake, between Jefferson Pryor and two brothers by the names of James and Stephen Ferrell. In the course of the quarrel, Pryor struck one of the Ferrels with his fist, on which both of the Ferrels rushed on him with their knives. Pryor, drawing a knife, defended himself against their attacks, and very soon gave one of them a stab, which ended his career almost instantly.

The fight was then continued by the surviving Ferrell, who gave Pryor a mortal stab, on which the wounded man, collecting all his remaining strength, plunged his bloody knife into the heart of his antagonist; when both fell mortally wounded. Ferrell lived only a few minutes after the conflict ended, and Pryor survived his antagonist less than half an hour. There was but one person (a female) present during the rencontre, which lasted but a few minutes.

Our informant happened on the spot in less than an hour after the close of the conflict and there witnessed the stiffened corpses of the three combatants, all covered with blood and horribly mutilated. The deceased were all single men, and have therefore left neither wives nor children to suffer by their rash and premature end.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

The Revenue.—From the 1st of January, to December 31st, 1830, inclusive, the amount of duties secured at the New York Custom House was $15,012,553 29, exceeding by nearly two millions, the revenue collected there is 1829—namely

1st quarter, Jan. to March, inclusive,	$2,687,045 68
2d quarter, April to June,	4,009,473 24
3d quarter, July to Septr,	4,681,128 33
4th quarter, Oct. to Decr.	3,634,906 04
Total	$15,012,553 29

The receipts for the present year, are said also to exceed largely the receipts of 1830

The imports for the last ten days of the last month, were upwards of *thirty thousand* packages; the duties alone, for the same period, were nearly *one million*. In the last seven months, out of more than *eight millions* of bonds, less than $250 laid over; the rest was paid punctually. The first quarter of the present year will be a million of dollars more than the first quarter of 1830. There is every reason to believe that the imposts of the year will exceed by four millions, the amount collected in 1829.

In Boston the same gratifying result has also taken place. The amount of duties at that port for the quarter ending April 1, 1831, is estimated at one million of dollars, being an excess over the corresponding quarter of 1830 of $500,000. The duties for the last month up to the 25th, amounted to about $500,000. The number of arrivals from foreign ports up to the 20th exceeded that for the same time last year by *fifty-six*.—*Balt. Repub.*

Extract from Mr. Forsyth's Speech on the Turkish Mission.

"The services rendered by the Commissioners had been slightly spoken of. Some supposed that a Treaty with Turkey was of no consequence since the Treaty of Ardianople between Russia and Turkey had opened the channel into the Black Sea to all nations. It was true that by the stipulation of that Treaty the Turks bound themselves to Russia to admit all powers at peace with the Ottoman Porte into the Black Sea; and Russia was expressly authorized to consider a disregard of that stipulation as just cause of war. Still the Treaty of Adrianople, dependent as it is, upon the continuance of peace between Russia and Turkey, gave the United States no claim upon Turkey to a free passage through the canal of Constantinople: in fact, Americans who ventured into the golden horn were not permitted to pass through the Black Sea. No doubt the government might have solicited from the Emperor of Russia his interference to secure the observance of the treaty made with him. His answer would certainly have been, I wish you to have a commerce with all my dominions but at present I cannot prudently go to war to compel the Turks to fulfil this engagement. Whenever circumstances permit, I shall recollect and punish this disregard of the promises made to me. Was it not better to procure from the Ottoman Porte its assent to the right to a participation of the commerce of the Black Sea—a right which would be independent of the state of war or peace with Russia, than thus to have solicited the exertion of Russian power for our benefit. The treaty of Adrianople, without doubt, facilitated our success.—That our object could not have been reached without a treaty is certain. We *know that under the Turkish construction of the Treaty of Adrianople, nations not having treaties with Turkey are not admitted into the Black Sea—that nations having commercial treaties since the treaties of Adrianople, have sought admission under the protection of the promise to Russia and that it has been refused;* the answer made to both was, the engagement made with Russia does not alter our treaties with other powers. The Hon. Senator from Virginia to his right, (Mr. Tazewell,) had spoken of the inconsiderable benefits likely to arise out of the commerce to the Turkish and Russia settlements on the Black Sea. There was no recent information on which a certain calculation could be made, of the benefits that would probably result to the country from this negotiation. The commercial community would, as the most intelligent merchants believed, profit by it. The navigating interest certainly would, unless the owners of ships had lost their ancient skill and enterprise. In the present depressed condition of the navigating interest, perishing under the paralizing influence of our internal policy, the administration had done its duty in looking to our external policy for its relief.—Mr. F. had with some diligence sought for accurate information. Although his labor had not been as well rewarded as he could have wished, he had yet collected some facts, gleaned from the history of past years, which would afford gentlemen the means of approaching the truth in making an estimate of the probable benefits of a free commerce into the Black Sea.

After being closed by the Turks upon all the world for near 300 years, from 1176 to 1774, the passage of the Black Sea was open to Russian vessels by treaty in 1774. On the 25th of June, 1802, by treaty formed at Paris, the French flag was admitted into the Black Sea; and, shortly after liberty of navigating it was successfully demanded, and yielded to, other commercial European powers.

In 1803, 815 vessels took in cargoes in the Russian ports of the Black Sea—552 at Odessa, 210 at Taganrog, 23 at Caffa, 19 at Kosloo, 7 at Sebastopol, and 4 at Cherson. Of these, 421 were Austrian, 329 Russian, 18 Ragusan, 16 Ionian, 15 French, 7 English, 6 Hydriots, and 3 Spanish.

In 1817, 1925 vessels entered the port of Odessa alone, 480 Russian, 188 Austrian, 151 English, 43 French, 18 Spanish, 46 Swedish, 31 Sardinian, 65 Turkish, 8 Danish, 7 Neapolitan, 2 Sicilian, and 381 Russian, engaged the in coasting trade. In the same year, 400 entered the port of Taganrog. *In 1808 there was an importation at Odessa of 35,131 bales of cotton.* In 1817, the freight of a single article of commerce, wheat, shipped to Leghorn from the Black Sea amounted to $1,350,000. All these facts related to the Russian dominions: when it was taken into view that the Turkish dominions on the borders of the Euxine included large cities, with a population exceeding 260,000 souls, standing on the borders of rich settlements, one of them, Trebisond, in the direct line of intercourse with the Persian gulf, it might be fairly concluded that the owners of our ships would find, if true to themselves, profitable employment for their now almost useless property. The prospect of present advantage was nothing when compared to that which be anticipated hereafter. The Black Sea had been, at more than one era, the heart of an active and lucrative industry. Prior to the establishment of the Ottoman Empire, its waves had been ploughed by the keels of all commercial nations. Its shores had been studded with populous and prosperous cities, and with productive settlements.—Under the power of Russian despotism, which is operating as the Genius of civilization in that portion of the globe, it is again becoming the centre of attraction to commercial enterprize. The Russian Dominions, from the mouth of the Danube to the port of St. Nicholas, south of the Phasis of Rione, are advancing in population and wealth with a rapidity unexampled in the history of the old world, and rivalled only by the almost incredible progress of our own country. Sanguine tempers might be deceived in their estimate of the benefits to the country to be derived now or hereafter from this successful effort at negotiation Mr. F. believed the country would applaud those who made it, should the hopes of profit be disappointed, realized or exceeded."

Interesting Law Case.—The following is from the "American Traveller," published at Boston, and we are glad to see the decision on the case. Persons are so often treated as "live lumber" by the proprietors of stages and steamboats, that every man injured performs a public duty in bringing them to judgment. The injury in the present instance was caused by the nut of one front wheel coming off, which it was within the power of the proprietor or driver to have prevented.—*Niles.*

Important to stage owners.—An interesting case was on Monday decided in the supreme court of this State, sitting in this city. It was a prosecution against the proprietors of the Boston and Providence Citizen's line. The plaintiff took passage in one of their coaches, and on post in neck was overturned, thrown under the carriage, and his leg severely fractured and was otherwise injured. An action for damages was sulted yesterday, in a verdict for the plaintiff of *fifteen hundred dollars.*

The counsel for the defendants argued that the overturning of the coach was an accident, which no care could have avoided, and the injury was owing to the carelessness of the plaintiff.

The judge in his charge very clearly pointed out the responsibilities of the proprietors of stages.—They are bound to prepare proper accommodations for passengers; to have good and sufficient coaches, horses, harness, and drivers—to keep them always in such repair that full dependence can properly be placed upon them—and in case of the overturning of the coach, running away of the horses, breaking of the harness, or breaking down of the carriage, and injury thereby occurring to passengers, the proprietors are liable, unless they can prove the accident to have arisen from causes wholly without the control of the driver. But it is not sufficient that the agents of the proprietors are properly directed; they must carry their orders into execution. If a carriage break down while upon a smooth road, the presumption in law (as laid down by the judge) is, that it arose from neglect on the part of the owner of the stage, and the burden of proof lies with the stage proprietors to rebut the charge.

The result of this case is of great importance to the public, whether interested in stages as proprietors or passengers. Decisions have been made in England which have established the principle of responsibilities of stage and steamboat owners; but we have now for the first time a decisive opinion upon this subject, and learn the law in this commonwealth to be the same in this respect as that of England.—Accidents in steamboats and stages have become too frequent, and it is full time that the public are informed that the law will afford them some relief against the carelessness of stage drivers and steam boat engineers. Loss of limb, or a maim for life, it is true, cannot be compensated by pecuniary restitution; but as great expense and loss of time are always attendant upon extensive injuries, it is some satisfaction to know that a remedy in law lies against the employer of reckless drivers.

The Groton Monument, erected in memory of the storming of Fort Griswold, Con. has been completed. It stands on the top of the hill near the old Fort, opposite the centre of New-London, 130 feet above tide water. The foundation is 24 feet square, of massy granite blocks, with split faces each 3 feet high and weighing 5 or 6 tons. The dye is 22 feet square, 17 feet high, of granite with an entablature. On this is raised a square obelisk, 20 feet base 92 feet high and 10 feet at top, of large, roughfaced granite, in regular courses. At the summit is a look out, with an iron railing and a conical skylight of glass, which lights the interior, through which is a stair case of 168 stone steps. The view on three sides is unobstructed by any near eminence, and is very fine and extensive.

The following inscription is placed over the door, which is on the west side:—"This monument was erected under the patronage of the State of Connecticut, Anno Domini 1830, and in the 55th year of the Independence of the United States of America; in honor of the brave Patriots who fell in the Massacre in Fort Griswold, (near this spot) on the 6th of September, A. D. 1781; when the British soldiers, under the command of the traitor, Benedict Arnold, burnt the towns of New-London and Groton, and spread desolation and woe throughout this region."

On the south side is inscribed the 18th verse of the 5th chapter of Judges:—"Zebulon and Napthali were a people that jeoparded their lives unto the death, in the high places in the field." Beneath this are the names of Col. Ledyard and his companions.

We derive these particulars from the New-London Gazette.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICANS.

The New York Sentinel says, that this party may be known by its obnoxious measures—And these are, "a *National* Bank—(a partial) *National* system of Internal Improvements;" a *National* debt—a *National* system of lavish expenditures—a *National* system of exorbitant Tariff—a *National* Supreme Judiciary—the whole calculated to end in a *National* consolidation, and a "*National Monarchy.*"—They are worse than *ultra* Federalists—in disguise.—And their doctrines threaten hostility to the *Rights of the States*, and the *Rights of the People.*

Anecdote of John Randolph.—When Henry Clay was speaker of the House of Representatives, and John Randolph a member of that body, the latter indulged himself in drawing a fancy portrait, in something like the following words:—We will suppose, Mr. Speaker, a young man born in Virginia, destitute of principle, who has spent his patrimony in dissipation and gambling, remove to Kentucky, and by some lucky chance is elected to the state legislature; we will go farther, sir, and suppose him elected a member of this House, and still further, sir, and suppose him raised to the elevated station of the presiding officer of this very house and suppose that he now sits in the chair"—pointing his long sarcastic finger at Mr. Clay, who immediately called Mr. Randolph to order. Mr. Randolph appealed to the House, which supported the call to order by the Speaker. Mr. R. then rose, and in a manner peculiar to himself, observed "I drew a picture from imagination—you applied it to yourself—and the House have confirmed its application."

Tolland [Conn.] Advocate.

London, on the River Thames, is ten miles long, from east to west, and six and a quarter broad, from North to South, and fifty miles in circumference. Its population is 1,500,000. It contains 70 squares, 800 streets, 177,000 houses, 146 parishes, as many churches, 82 chapels of Ease, 15 Romans Catholic Chapels, 6 Synagogues, 7 Quaker chapels, 163 Dissenter's chapels, 13 theatres, 1 medical college, 33 hospitals, 72 banks, besides numerous public institutions.

Constantinople is built on seven hills. On the land side it has a strong wall and triple fortifications, 18 feet apart; 5 gates, and as many bridges. The fortifications on the side of the river are weak and decaying, on this side are sixteen gates. Its circumference is from twelve to fourteen miles. Its population 550,000—houses from 40 to 45,000. It has 300 mosques, 25 Greek churches, 130 baths, and 200 palaces and seraglios. The sultan's palace, said to be the most splendid in Europe, is three miles in circumference.

Baltimore Produce Market.

FRIDAY, May 6.

[*Corrected from the Baltimore American of Saturday; in whose statement of prices the utmost reliance may be placed.*]

FEATHERS,	32a33
FLOUR, (Howard street,)	$5 50
" (City mills, standard)	
" do ex ra.	
" (Susquehanna)	5 37½
GRAIN—	
Wheat, white,	
" best red	1 16
" ord. to good, Md.	60 a 1 00
Corn, white } new	68a70
" yellow } new	68a70
Rye,	65 a 70
Oats	33
Clover seed	4 00a4.50
Timothy seed	2.00a2.25
Flaxseed, rough	1.25
WOOL—	
Unwashed, common and ¼ Merino,	25a30
do do ½ do	30a32
do ¾ and full do	32a35
Washed, common and ¼ do	36a40
do do ½ do	40a44
do do ¾ do	44a48
do full blood do	48a58

MARRIED

In Baltimore on Thursday the 28th of April, by the Rev. Dennis H Battee, Mr. JOHN W. BATTEE, to Mrs. ANN DOWNS of this county.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having declined carrying on the Coach making business, respectfully requests those who are indebted to him, to come forward and settle their respective accounts, as he wishes to close his business as soon as possible.

He has on hand and in a state of finishing a number of new Gigs and some four wheeled carriages which he will dispose of on very moderate terms.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

May 10 3w

COACH, GIG & HARNESS

MAKING.

THE Subscribers having purchased the entire stock of Edward S. Hopkins, respectfully inform the public that they will execute all orders in the above line of business, in the best possible manner, and with punctuality and dispatch. All repairs shall be done in the most neat and elegant manner, and new work made of the best timber and

MATERIALS,

according to order. They have just received a handsome assortment of Mounting and other articles in their line, which enables them to meet the orders of customers. As they are determined to devote their attention to the business, and to always keep the best workmen in their employ, they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

JAMES P. ANDERSON
JOHN W. BELL
SAMUEL B. HOPKINS.

May 10 3w

N. B. They have a chair painter from Baltimore in their employ, who will paint and Gild chairs in a handsome style and at low rates.

INTELLIGENCE & AGENCY OFFICE.

No 48 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

THE SUBSCRIBER can at all times obtain the highest prices for SLAVES without being sent out of the State—*Also*, those for a term of years, such as house servants of good character, can find ready sale. Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to—charges moderate.

JOHN BUSK.

☞ The Cambridge Chronicle will please insert the above to amount of one dollar, and forward account to J. B.

may 10

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, under and in virtue of a Warrant in nature of a Fieri facias from the Commissioners of the Town of Easton, on Tuesday, 31st instant, at the Court House door, between the hours of 12 and four o'clock in the afternoon, to wit; lot No. 8, agreeably to the Town plot, be set up and sold to raise the sum of $3 80 due from Susan Seth for the years 1826 and 1830; also part second lot, part 2d No. 29; also lots Nos. 4, 5 and 6, the property of George W. Nabb, to raise the sum of $2 50 Town Tax, due for the years of 1826 and 1830, also part 1st lot No. 10, the property of Mary Brooks to raise the sum of 72 cents for town, for the year of 1826 and 1830; also part 2d lot No. 51, the property of Washington Dorrell, to raise the sum of 34 cents Town Tax, due for the year 1830; also part 2d lot No. 122, the property of Henrietta Merrick to raise the sum of 87½ cents for Town Tax for the years 1830, also part 4th lot No. 141, the property of Wm. Sewell's heirs, to raise the sum of 45 cents for Town Tax for the year 1830. Also part 3d lot No. 51, the property of Jane Toomy, to raise the sum of 18 cents Town Tax for the year 1830. Also lot No. 15 the property of John Wesley Boardley, to raise the sum of $1 90 for Town Tax for the years 1826 and 1830, and the cost and expenses of levy and sale.

WM. E. SHANNAHAN, Collector.

N. B. Those persons who stand indebted for Town Tax for the years 1826 and 1830, are hereby notified that if the same is not collected within 20 days, their property will be advertised for sale. W. E. S.

May 10

Uncommon Novelty,

OPENED on Saturday the 7th inst. The Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its surrounding neighbourhood, are respectfully informed that the subscriber offers for exhibition at the old Tavern, a portion of that splendid collection of original

OIL PAINTINGS,

lately arrived from Europe, that have attracted such general admiration in the cities where they have been exhibited; and recently at Peale's Baltimore Museum.

The Subscriber begs leave to assure the Ladies and Gentlemen that they can remain but for a very limited period, having made engagements to be with them at Boston early in June, which will also preclude the possibility of visiting Cambridge. With a view of giving all an opportunity (who may feel disposed) to contemplate Original Oil Paintings, the charge for admittance will be only 25 cents, Children under 12 years 12½ cents. A variety of engravings for sale.

J. WARRELL.

Hours of exhibition from 9 in the morning until 1 o'clock, and from half past 2 until sun set.

May 10

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having served an apprenticeship, to the Black and White Smith business, connected with the making and repairing of Steam Engines, proposes, if encouraged by the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity to establish at Easton point, a Steam Mill, of eight horse power, to drive two pair of stones, of between 33 and 36 inches diameter, calculated to grind 150 bushels per day. It is believed a mill of the above description, by attaching the Machinery to a granary on the Wharf, (which can be procured) may be erected, with the necessary apparatus for $1500. The subscriber proposes to attend to the mill as engineer and to engage a first rate miller, well acquainted with the business; and invites the attention of the public, to the above scheme. It is proposed to have the $1500, divided into shares of $20, making 75 shares of 20 each.

JAMES PATTON.

Baltimore, may 10

N. B. The Subscriber would wish to have the mill completed by next harvest.

☞CALL AND SEE,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Boots and Shoes,

for both Ladies and gentlemen.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store, in Easton, nearly opposite the market house,

AS SPLENDID AN ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS & SHOES

as ever were offered for sale in Easton. They were selected with great care, and will be sold upon the most accommodating terms.

Grateful for past patronage, he returns his thanks to the public, and solicits a continuance of their favors. He still continues to manufacture BOOTS & SHOES, and will promptly attend to all orders.

P. TARR.

May 10

BOOTS AND SHOES.

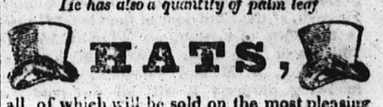
THE Subscriber having just returned from Baltimore, is now opening,

a full and general assortment of

Boots & Shoes,

and respectfully invites his customers, and the public generally, to give him a call and view his assortment.

He has also a quantity of palm leaf



HATS,

all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms.

The public's obd't serv't

JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, May 10 3w

A RUNAWAY.

WAS COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway on the 26th March last, a mulatto man calling himself

CHARLES JONES,

says he was born free; a Barber by trade, and served his time with John Taylor of Loudon county, Virginia; he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, has a small scar on his forehead; also a scar on his upper lip.—Had on when committed a blue Cloth Coat, Black Cloth Vest and Pantaloons, Fur Hat, Boots and Black Cravat. Unless the said negro is released, he will be disposed of according to law for his prison fees.

JOSHUA GUYTON

april 8th—may 10th 1831.

Sheriff of Harford county.

Office of the Contractor, for the MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES,
Baltimore, April 25th, 1831.

IN PRESENTING to his friends and the public the annexed scheme of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 3. for 1831, to be drawn in Baltimore, on THURSDAY, 26th of May next, the Contractor would most respectfully call their attention to the very small number of Tickets composing the same.

BRILLIANT SCHEME:

1	Prize of $10,000	2 Prizes of	$200
1	2,000	4	100
1	1,000	8	50
1	600	100	8
1	400	2000	4

Five Tickets are sure of 2 Prizes and may draw 7.

Only 5,000 Tickets—issued in Quarters.

Quarters, $1 50 each.

To be had at

CLARK'S OFFICES,

N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, and N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles-sts.

☞Where the Highest Prizes in the State Lotteries have been oftener sold, than at any other Office!!!

☞Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

JOHN CLARK,
Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

May 3

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