

Committee when it shall assemble, have full powers to make all such arrangements, as it may deem expedient to the welfare of the Jackson party.

Resolved, That at the time of meeting as aforesaid the voters be requested to appoint three persons in each district, to meet similar Committees, from Talbot and Caroline counties, to select a suitable candidate to represent this district in the next Congress.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by Chairman, and attested by the Secretary, and forwarded for publication, in the *Whig*, at Easton, Baltimore Republican, Caroline Intelligence, and *Centinel* Times.

After the Resolutions were submitted, the Chairman of the Committee, as requested by the voters, stood, while he expressed at length his views upon the highly important subjects embraced in them. The meeting was large, composed of the people from the various parts of the county, and the Resolutions, with the Speech on the occasion, were received in a spirit manifesting a determination equal to the importance of the interests at stake.

KENSEY HARRISON, Chairman,
ARTHUR E. SUDLER, Secretary.
Queen Ann's, Saturday, May 29, 1831.

EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD.
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1831

By the summary from Europe, which we give this morning, it will be seen that the friends of reform, in Great Britain, are triumphing generally, and that the prospect now is that the House of Commons will be so composed, as to carry the reform bill up to the Lords, with such a majority, as to almost certainly compel that body to adopt it.

Royalty and Aristocracy are shown every day of a portion of their strength. Those powerful influences and interests, which less than a century ago swayed the world, are now confined to the narrow limits of a few uneducated countries—and even here, possessing probably less power, from the fear to exercise it. A crown and a sceptre, are now a days about as trifling and evanescent toys, as man could take for playthings.

Although our last week's accounts are not fully established, in regard to the success of the Poles yet it is evident the Russians are defeated.

A calm seems at present to reign in France; but it is questionable if this be not merely the forerunner of another storm. We must still await advice.

We have at last had a gentle and refreshing shower, and we hope vegetation will throw off its sickly appearance, and revive.—We fear however, the rain of Saturday night and Sunday, came too late to benefit the wheat crops, which have suffered much. Some fields will scarcely pay the expenses of the harvest; and from all we can learn, we are confident that much more than half an average crop, cannot possibly be made in this county.

The writers for the *Gazette*, if they wish us to notice their contemptible productions, must pursue their former course, of publishing their lucubrations under the editorial head. We do not feel ourselves bound to pay any attention, whatever, to those who retreat behind anonymous names. The miserable attempt of "*A Friend*,"—who, by the by, is well known to us,—to excite the feelings of Gov. Winder's relatives against us, is too pitiful to receive our regard for a moment; and the language sufficiently coarse and abusive for a Billinggate fish-monger.

We beg leave to call the attention of our readers to the essay of "*A Jacksonian*,"—in reply to the dinner speech of Senator Chambers,—which will be found on our preceding page. We hope its great length will not prevent its general and careful perusal. The exposition of facts, in regard to the Post Office Department, is masterly; and, we consider, irrefutable. We think our correspondent has fully redeemed his pledge, to make apparent the gross misrepresentations contained in the General's speech.

In the last Kent Inquirer, a writer who calls himself "*Veritas*," has remarked, in his puerile attack upon "*A Jacksonian*," that he shall be minus in our subscription list, by publishing that author's communications. So far from apprehending any danger of that kind, we are plus in our subscription list, by the patronage of several of the citizens of Kent; since that gentleman commenced his reply to Mr. Chamber's dinner speech.

JACKSON REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The largest political meeting ever assembled in Washington City, was held on Tuesday evening, 24th May, at which Gen. John P. Van Ness, presided, and at which resolutions expressive of entire approbation of the present administration, were adopted. The resolutions, which were presented by a committee, of which Mr. E. DeKraft was chairman, are drawn with great force and ability—and we have only to regret our inability to give them a place in our columns.

Prince George's County.—Thomas T. Somerville, George Sommes, Benjamin Day, and William D. Bowie, Esqrs. have been nominated to represent Prince George's county in the next House of Delegates.

The Circuit Court of the District of Columbia have decided, in fact, that Thomas Fillebrown, Jr. late Clerk in the Navy Department, is entitled to commissions on his disbursement of the Navy Pension Fund. Should the decision of the Court in the case of Mr. Fillebrown be sustained by the Supreme Court, it is likely that numerous demands will be

made on the Treasury by disbursing officers. Mr. Clay might prefer an account of some 50,000 dollars or more, for paying off the salaries of members of Congress.

FROM THE BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSON PARTY IN MARYLAND.

We are pleased to observe the spirit which seems to animate our political friends in many of the counties in this State. We have already published the proceedings of various meetings, which show that the Jackson men are awake. In the upper district our friends, we learn, are in fine heart. We were particularly gratified by the proceedings of the meeting at Fredericktown, which we published a few days ago. Those of the meeting in Anne Arundel county, published at the same time, were in the true spirit. In Prince Georges too, the party is vigilant, active, and united. They have had their meetings preparatory to bringing out the various tickets for the fall elections. In Montgomery, where we had so nearly defeated the unparalleled efforts of the opposition last year, we learn from an intelligent friend, that our friends have formed the ticket of Electors of Senate; are in good organization and spirit,—confident of carrying both their electoral and delegate ticket. In Charles, where our party has for several years been gaining ground rapidly, a gallant push will be made this fall, and with a fair prospect of success. A strong electoral ticket has been announced there. In Cecil, we presume the enemy will scarcely make a show of fight. In Worcester harmony is restored among our friends, and the will, this fall, take her old station in the Jackson ranks.

Let our friends in every county come out and do their duty manfully, and we shall relieve the State from the thralldom of a party who holding out the motto of "*principles not men*," violate, when in power, all the principles they professed when out of power; who cried out "*Proscription!*" when out of office; and swept every one from office when they got in; who professed to be the exclusive friends of Internal Improvement when our party was in, and when they got in themselves, went dead against every scheme of Internal Improvement.

The eyes of the people are now open to the hypocrisy of our opponents. They see that they have been deceived by false professions, and they are ripe and ready and anxious for a change. The time to make it is approaching. We will not let it pass by unimproved. We know that our opponents pride themselves in having all the "*old electioneers*," and "*long-headed politicians*," on their side. We care but little for them; our confidence is in the People.

On the third day's race at Norfolk, an accident occurred, which is thus stated in the Norfolk Herald of the 27th inst.

THIRD DAY.

Jecky Club Purse \$500. Four mile Heats.

The promise of a fine race as has been witnessed on our Course for many years was in a great degree disappointed by a catastrophe which has deprived the turf of one of its most brilliant ornaments. The horses, were, Col. W. R. Johnson's elegant mare *Slender*, Mr. White's horse *Collier*, and Dr. Hinge's *Eliza Raily*. The first mile was run in beautiful style—the three horses, for a great part of the way being neck and neck; but in the first quarter stretch of the second mile, each struck one of her feet against the railing and fell. The shock was so great as to deprive her of all motion, and she lay apparently lifeless on the course, whence she was immediately removed and every effort made to revive her but it appeared upon examination that the spine was broken, and that she received some internal hurts which altogether rendered her recovery impossible. Her fate excited general sympathy, and a deep regret in the gallant sportsman to whom this fine animal belonged. To him her nominal value was of little consequence, but she was a favorite. The rider escaped unhurt.

FROM THE U. S. TELEGRAPH.

The tariff of 1828 was the result of a political conflict, and alike unpalatable to both parties. Mr. Adams and General Jackson have both recommended modifications; and we will, we trust, be excused for the opinion that to the apprehension that too much time would be consumed by the discussion, and a desire to press other questions, of more immediate personal interest, induced many to vote against the propositions made at the last session, who, under other circumstances, would be decidedly in favor of a change.

We have had much conversation and some correspondence on this subject, and we can assure our Southern friends, that many of the intelligent manufacturers themselves are desirous for a judicious revision of the tariff; and it is our decided opinion, formed upon better information than Mr. McDuffie can possess, that a conciliatory tone, on the part of their public men and public presses, will secure an amicable adjustment of this question, upon terms that will be mutually advantageous. The arguments put forth in some of the public speeches, and in many of the newspaper paragraphs, are calculated to defeat the object which they profess to advocate. As for instance, it is assumed that the tariff of 1828 is a Western measure, and that the West are interested in opposing the South! Is this true? Who does not know that Kentucky is as much interested in the prosperity of the South as the South itself? It is known that there is a strong anti-tariff interest in New England; and who does not see that the argument that the tariff is an Eastern measure, enriching the East at the expense of the South, is a direct appeal to the interest of the Eastern States, that the South are opposed to local instead of general prosperity, arms the political tariff men with an irresistible argument, confirming their local influence and preventing opposition to a system which all are interested in correcting. The East are taught to believe that the South are opposed to any tariff, and the South to look to resistance as the only remedy against Eastern oppression.

The surest remedy is wisdom, moderation, and perseverance. We hail a proposition, made in the *New York Evening Post*, for a convention, to take this subject under consideration, as promising some practical good. It is not true, as many are taught to believe in the Eastern States, that the South are opposed to domestic manufactures; nor is it true that the South desire to repeal all protecting duties. The South asks that the taxes should be reduced to the current expenditures of the Government, and desires that they should be so levied as to give the incidental protection which a revenue duty can give to our manufactures. The manufacturers themselves are as deeply interested as the South in such a reduction; and we concur in the opinion, expressed in a late letter to a friend, by a statesman whose opinions are supposed to have great weight with Mr. McDuffie himself, that two honest men could, without difficulty, adjust the question, so as to secure the mutual interests of the various sections, and harmonize

the country. Is not the object to be attained worth an effort? Shall we boast of an attachment to the Union, and yet persevere in the use of language, and insist on measures calculated to destroy it?

Curious coincidence.—It is exactly 150 years since, in the reign of Charles the Second, during the ferment in the public mind occasioned by the struggle for privileges between the Lords and Commons, in the celebrated impeachment case of Fitzharris, that the parliament was unexpectedly dissolved by the King in person. The history of England relates the circumstance in the following remarkable words:—"The secret was so well kept that the Commons had no intimation of it until the Black Rod came to the door, and summoned them to attend the King at the House of Peers."
N. K. Mor. Ad.

WILMINGTON, (D. I.) May 31.

Important Trial.—An action was tried in the Court of Common Pleas of this county last week, which, from several considerations, has excited an unusual degree of interest. It was an action of trespass on the case, brought by John Higgins and others, of Red Lion hundred against the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, to recover damages for permitting the waters of the Canal to overflow a large lot of marsh belonging to the plaintiffs, by which they have lost the use of the marsh, and the health of the neighborhood, it is said, is materially affected. The nuisance had existed several years before the action was brought.

The case was tried by a special jury—the trial commenced on Monday morning and continued three days. The two first days being devoted to the examination of witnesses, the whole of Wednesday was occupied with the arguments of counsel. The argument on both sides was ably conducted. The jury were but a short time absent, and returned a verdict for the plaintiffs—damages Five thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.—The damages laid in the declaration were six thousand dollars.

Pis Plant.—There are several varieties of Rhubarb cultivated in Great Britain, for culinary purposes.—The leaf stalks are extensively used for pies, tarts, &c. Its culture for market was commenced there about 1815, and now it is said that more than 100 acres of land are appropriated to its culture in the neighborhood of the metropolis. Wilmot, the strawberry gardener, sends it by loads to Covent Garden market. It is coming into general notice and culture among us.

This plant is raised with very little trouble, being a perennial, and is one of the earliest vegetables afforded by the garden. Half a dozen plants, growing at two feet each way, will supply a family. It is propagated by seeds or offsets. It bears it early in April, by a little extra labor. It places barrels, having one or no head, over a few stools, or plants in March, and cover and surround them with retentible manure. The heat thus generated causes the plants to grow; and the light not having access, the stalks become beautifully blanched, and soon reach the top of the cask. The acid of the Rhubarb is very similar in flavor to that of the gooseberry.

J. B.—N. E. Farmer.

Rumour from Wellington.—A letter from Washington dated yesterday, informs us that it is believed in that city, that the Russian Mission has been offered to Mr. Ingham and declined. The reasons assigned are private and personal. It will probably be offered to some distinguished Pennsylvanian,—reports say to Mr. Buchanan.

The War Department has been offered to Col. DIXON, this is believed to be certain. Since writing the above, we have seen a paragraph from *Doylston Democrat*, a paper published at Mr. Ingham's place of residence in Pennsylvania, confirming the offer of the Russian Mission to that gentleman, and his refusal.

The *Pennsylvania Inquirer* received by the mail of last evening, also states positively that Mr. Buchanan has received the appointment.

Balt. Repub.

Another Steamboat disaster.—A letter from Pittsburg, dated 30th May, to a gentleman in Baltimore states, that the steamboat Home, the most splendid boat on the western waters, bound from Pittsburg to New Orleans, caught fire a few miles below Pittsburg and burnt to the water's edge—the male passengers and crew made their escape by swimming to the shore, taking the ladies with them. They had all got back to Pittsburg, and were safe at Williamson's hotel, among them several Baltimoreans.—*Patriot*.

Under the head of Postscript, in the *York Colonial Advocate* of May 26th, we find the following:

DEADLY SHIPWRECK.—We have ascertained from a gentleman in town, who left Buffalo yesterday, and was a passenger in the *Canada* last night, that it was generally believed there that the American steam packet *Henry Clay* had been totally lost on her passage from Buffalo to Detroit; and that all on board, the number being 700 souls, had perished. We most sincerely and anxiously desire that this melancholy tale may not be confirmed.

It cannot be true as the news would have reached us ere this direct from Buffalo.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

BUENOS AYRES.—By the ship *Eliza*, Hewittia, capt. Raines, arrived at this port yesterday in 38 days from Buenos Ayres, the editors of the *American* received regular files of the *Gaceta Mercantil* and the *British Packet* of the 23d of April, inclusive. They are indebted to the polite attention of HERRAZ ROMAN, Esq. for shipping Lists and the *Buenos Ayres Gazette* of the 25th April. The letters say that the Markets were in a wretched state; sales even at a great loss could hardly be forced. The intercourse with the interior continued interrupted, and sales were confined to the consumption of the city. No improvement, it is added, can be expected, as long as hostilities between the two contending parties continue; and even after peace is restored, it will take some time before business resumes its former life and importance, and a country having been too much impoverished, and an enormous number of cattle lost by the drought, and during the war.

The soil was still continued in the interior of the United provinces; two severe actions had been fought about the end of March, near Mendoza, in which the Federal troops under Gaeraga, gained considerable advantages, and immediately occupied the provinces of Mendoza, San Juan, San Luis and Rioja. The main body of both armies had been manœuvring in sight of each other for several days preparatory, it was thought, to a general engagement, which must prove decisive for one or the other of the contending parties.

Flour is worth \$45 to \$48; about 3000 barrels in first and second hands consumption very trying, country wheat being very abundant and low, and only worth \$30 to \$34 per bushel of about 4 bushels, according to quality;

domestic cottons were in demand, but hardly will support cost and charges; lumber, chairs and wine very plenty and low, spirits improving, rice wanted, but any large parcels will overstock the market.

Produce of the country is on the rise; Dry Hides, \$27 to 36; salted \$25 to 27 per cask; horse hides \$10 to \$11 each; jerked beef \$12 per quintal; Spanish dollars \$14 currency each. Exchange on the United States 14 cts. per dollar, no demand.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.—The *New York Commercial* of Thursday afternoon says:—"It was reported this morning that a great battle had been fought between the Russians and Poles, in which the former lost fifty thousand men in killed, wounded and missing. The intelligence came from New Bedford, and was brought to that port by Capt. Pope, of the ship *Albion*, from Bremen. Capt. P. states that he saw the above statement in a Bremen paper; and it was added that Dübitch had escaped by changing his clothes. Unfortunately for the lovers of great events, a comparison of dates shows that the rumour is altogether without foundation. We have had later direct intelligence."

Ancient Property Tax.—The first tax on personal property in England, was levied by Henry the Second, (whose reign began in 1154) which amounted to 2d in the pound on the amount of every individual's net effects, deducting the debts owing, to be verified on oath; and 1d in the pound for the following year. This tax was afterwards raised to 1. 6th part of all personal property, as in 1188, intelligence had been received that Jerusalem had been taken by the Sultan of Egypt. On this occasion the English are said to have paid above £70,000, and the resident Jews about £60,000—together about £2,000,000 sterling of modern money.

In the reign of Henry the Third the revenue of London was £6,000 per annum.

A London paper says: "In this liberal and enlightened period, the Spirit of Sovereignty of the Catholic world has shown that he can appreciate his situation and his age. The predecessors of the present Pope Gregory XIV have always shown a reluctance to confirm the nomination of Bishops made by the new Government of America, from the double fear of displeasing the Court of Spain, and of giving a sanction to revolutionary principles. His Holiness, disregarding these scruples, proclaimed, in a Consistory held at Rome on the 26th ult. Bishops to the sees of Puebla de los Angeles, Gaudalajara, Valladolid, Durango and Soconusco, in the United States of Mexico, appointed by the Government of that Republic."

This measure has been of course accomplished with great difficulty and after considerable delay, the Court of Spain having left no effort untried to prevent it. This may be regarded as the recognition of the new States of America, by the Power which originally pretended to dispose of the Western Hemisphere, and conferred upon the Spanish Crown its proportion of the unexplored regions.

A correspondent of the *Boston Centinel* proposes in the following communication a centennial celebration.

To the Rev. Clergy of the United States.
Wednesday, February, 1833, will complete ONE HUNDRED YEARS since GEORGE WASHINGTON was born.

Impressed with feelings of gratitude to Almighty God, for the blessings conferred upon us by the birth of Washington, whom he raised up to be a deliverer and guide to our nation, I take the liberty of addressing you on this subject, and of suggesting to your consideration the following proposition viz. that the religious services of the Sunday previous (Feb. 19th) be devoted throughout your various parishes to a review of the *Life and Character* of WASHINGTON in connection with the wonderful displays of God's Providence towards this country.

As this national occasion would unite all sects and all parties in one common sentiment of gratitude to God, it may be hoped and even anticipated that its influences may have a beautiful effect upon this numerous people for a century to come.

I am, with respect, yours, &c.

A LAYMAN.

Boston, May, 1831.

NEW-YORK, May 30.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

Further advices from Poland—*Republ. of the Poles*—*Troubles in Greece* and *Why?—Triumph of the People in the English Election.*

At a late hour this morning, it was announced that the packet ships *Eric*, *Captain Funk*, from Havre, and *Florida*, Capt. *Tielkham*, from Liverpool, were below. Between 12 and 1 o'clock, our boat arrived with Paris papers of April 1st, and Liverpool of April 2d, all inclusive, with Prices Current and Shipping Lists to the latest date.

As all eyes are at the present moment directed to Poland, we shall in the first instance glance at the intelligence from that quarter. The Prussian State Gazette of April 22d, contains the following official article:—"FROM THE RUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS, April 14.—Field Marshal Count Diebitz transferred his head-quarters on the 10th to Siedlic, where the whole Russian army is now united. The enemy had avoided the attacks at all points, and the badness of the road continued to make rapid movements impossible; and as such large masses of troops could not find sustenance in a country, already exhausted, the Russian Commander judged it best to effect his union with the corps of General Rosen and P. Ben. This has been done, and operations will be soon recommenced."

"On the 14th, the first division of Grenadiers attacked the enemy on the left bank of the Lwizce, and drove him to the other side with a loss of three hundred prisoners, and many killed and wounded. To-morrow we shall be able to give more detailed account of the whole course of the Russian operations."

Much more importance seems to be attached to this capture of three hundred Polish prisoners, than such an event would be likely to inspire, were they not given the following, also given in the Prussian Gazette, from Warsaw April 17:—"On the 14th a letter was read here, from the General-in-Chief to the Governor of Warsaw, in which he says, that in case he should have to go to a greater distance in pursuit of the enemy, he shall depend on the firmness and bravery of the citizens of Warsaw; and was assured, that under the conduct of Gen. Kruckowicki, they would defend the city to the utmost against any hostile attack."

After this letter was read, some of the principal persons addressed the citizens, who declared they were ready to exert themselves to the utmost. The head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief, which on the 7th were still at Sienneca, were on the 14th at Jendzjew.

The Polish Gazette reports that the Russian Guards under the Bugare now effecting their

junction with the army of Field Marshal Diebitz.

The papers are filled with details of movements of the Russian armies; but they go merely to prove the fact that they remain on the defensive, and that all their efforts for the subjugation of Poland have as yet proved abortive.

The London papers of the 29th published the following paragraph, from the Constitutional of the Proceeding day.

"It is rumored that a courier arrived yesterday from Germany with the news that the heroes of the Vistula, after a terrible battle of three days fought only seven leagues from the frontiers between Russia and ancient Poland, in which they displayed prodigies of valor, had completely routed the army of their enemy. They intercepted a courier from Marshal Diebitz to the Emperor, informing him that the Imperial Guards were entirely disheartened and disaffected."

This intelligence, being too good to be true has not been confirmed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The elections of a new Parliament, were proceeding with great spirit in England, and the friends of Reform were carrying every thing before them. The appeal to the people, it is believed, will enable the ministers to triumph over all opposition.

The *Morning Chronicle* of the 30th, says—"The Anti Reformers are, in every popular place, driven, in a moment from the field. The city of London has returned four staunch Reformers. The borough of Southwark has returned two staunch Reformers. The Anti Reformers see that it is hopeless to contend with the force arrayed against them—the force of a united people."

The *Atlas* of Sunday, May 1st, states, that, as far as the elections have gone, the ministers have obtained a clear majority of twenty.

The Duchess of Wellington died on the 24th of April.

The city of London was splendidly illuminated on the night of April 27th, in honor of the King—particularly with reference to the dissolution of Parliament.

LATEST FROM RIO.

By the brig *Virginia* Capt. Huggs, we have received our Rio papers, to the 14th April. They contain official accounts of the abdication of Don Pedro, in favor of his son, and the appointment of a Regency over the young monarch—consisting of the Marquis de Carvalho, Francisco de Lima e Silva, Nicolae Pereira de Campos Vergueiro.

The immediate cause of the abdication of the Emperor was the conduct of his troops. He endeavored to head them for the purpose of marching against the people who had assembled in the *Campo de Aclamação*. The troops not only refused to march, but left the barracks, and joined their countrymen. The consequence was the immediate abdication of the Emperor in favor of his son, under the title of Don Pedro II.—and his taking refuge with the Empress and the young Queen of Portugal, on board of the *Warship*.

Among the first acts of the Regency were, a general amnesty for all past political offences—and a proclamation of pardon for all deserters, who return and deliver themselves up within three months.

The Ministers for foreign powers resident at Rio, took refuge on board of the *Warship*, from which they addressed a joint note to the Regency, demanding protection and safety for their countrymen. They received a reply assuring them that their countrymen would be respected and receive the protection of the laws, and the privileges granted to friendly nations.

On the 9th, the young monarch made his triumphant entry into Rio—and was apparently received with great enthusiasm by all parties—citizens, military and foreigners. At night a grand illumination took place.—The public installation will take place as soon as the Legislative Assembly is legally installed.

The *Diario Mercantil* of the 14th, says that public confidence is entirely restored. The shops are open as usual, and commerce is perfectly re-established.

The Ex-Emperor sailed for England in the *British* School of War-Voage.

Baltimore Produce Market.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3.
(Corrected from the *Baltimore American* of Saturday, in whose statement of prices the utmost reliance may be placed.)

FEATHERS.		53
FLOUR.		
Howard street	5.00 a 5.12 1/2	
City mills, standard	do	
do extra	do	
(Susquehanna)	5.00	
Rye Flour	4.50 a 4.00	
GRAIN.		
Wheat, white,	1.15	
do best red	do	
Corn, white & new	56 a 68	
do yellow	64 a 65	
Rye,	65 a 70	
Oats,	34 a 36	
Beans,	75 a 90	
Peas, black eye,	65 a 70	
Clorser seed	4.00 a 25	
Timothy seed	2.00 a 25	
Flax-seed, rough	1.25	

PLASTER PARIS.		1.37 1/2
Ground Plaster, per brl		
Wool.		
Unwashed, common and 4 Merino,	86 a 87	
do do do	do	
do do do	do	
do do do	do	
Washed, common and 4 do	40 a 48	
do do do	do	
do do do	do	
do full blood	do	

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday the 16th day of June next, at the late residence of William Bennet, dec'd, all the personal estate of said dec'd, viz.

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NEXT Drawing on Thursday 3 weeks
Odd and Even System, by which the holder of two tickets must draw one prize, and may draw three. Maryland State Lottery, No. 4, for 1831, to be drawn in Baltimore, on Thursday, 30th of June. Highest Prize \$10,000.

CLARK offered to adventurers the highest capital prizes of \$10,000 in No. 3, for 1831—Clark sold both the highest capital prizes of \$500 and \$1000 in No. 2, for 1831—and Clark also sold the highest capital prize of \$5000 in No. 1 for 1831.

SCHEME.		
1 prize of \$10,000	is	\$10,000
1	2000	2000
1	1000	1000
2	500	1000
2	300	600
2	200	400
4	100	400
8	50	400
20	20	400
200	4	800
1000	1.50	1500

Hall Tickets \$1 only, to be had at

CLARK'S OFFICES.

Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. 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 prize, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

JOHN CLARK,
Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

June 7

TO LAWYERS & OTHERS.

A VALUABLE SALE IN BALTIMORE,

BY H. W. BOOL, Jr.

Auction room, No. 60 Market Street.

WILL be sold on about the 15th of June, 1831, together with a few standard LAW BOOKS, OULS WORKS, that have ever been offered at auction in Baltimore—catalogues of which will be printed, and books arranged three days for examination. Catalogues will be forwarded, if requested—and all orders punctually attended to. Among the collection will be found

Report of cases argued and determined in the English Courts of Common Law, 18 vols. edited by Thomas Sergeant and John C. Lubber, Esqrs; Vesey's Chancery Reports, in 20 vols; Vesey and Beames de do 2 vols; Foxon's supplement to Vesey, 3 vols; Reports, forming a series of Chancery Reports from 1789 to