

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1831.

We will not further notice the Editorial remarks of the last Easton Gazette, than to call to the view of our readers one or two matters contained in it, and given us as the reasons for their opposition to the present Administration. The writer says:

"All we said of old President Jackson, Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Calhoun, their plasters and lick spittes, and all we said about Nullifiers and nullification, last year, 'has been proved by time and things to be just.'"

Has your charge that the President was governed by Duff Green "been proved by time and things to be just"? Does the reason then given that the President was under the control of Mr. Van Buren, still exist as a cause of opposition to his Administration? Has President Jackson's administration been so identified with Nullification, as to render this a charge against it? We think no paper but the Easton Gazette would risk its reputation so far, as to say, these charges made last year by the opponents of the President, "had been proved by time and things to be just," and "in stronger force now than then."

But the Gazette now says that the late meeting voted unanimously, that they regarded "the Administration of General Jackson as a great calamity upon the county—as a stigma upon the character of the people—and as destructive to the National prosperity."

These are high sounding words, but will the rulers of that meeting, be so good as to say, in what this great calamity consists—Have our commerce and navigation been checked, our manufacturers embarrassed, or our agriculture retarded. Has "war, pestilence or famine" visited our land in consequence of the sins of the President? If none of these is the calamity alluded to, what is it? Is the imprisonment of Touy Watkins, and the removal of other defaulters "a great calamity upon the county"? If you had said a great calamity upon your party, or upon the light colored gentry, we should have understood you.

Again, what do you mean when you say it is "a stigma on the character of the people"? Do you mean, that it is a stigma on the character of the people, to elect a President of plain farmer like habits, who can sit in the Presidential mansion and smoke his pipe, and make a plain honest farmer or mechanic at home in his presence, or at his levee, and who had married a wife from the humbler conditions in life, plain like himself in manner and character—or is it that he countenances, and treats with politeness, the wife of one of his Secretaries, who because she is the daughter of a boarding-house keeper, or tavern keeper, is not thought quite genteel enough for a companion of Mrs. Adams and her friends.

This administration is unanimously considered by this very intelligent mover of resolutions and his satellites "as destructive of our national prosperity." Can it be possible that any man, who aspires to be a ruler in his party, is so ignorant, or so basely lost to all sense of truth, as to assert that our national prosperity has been impaired by the acts of the present administration? That our commerce is flourishing more than it has done for many years past, the receipts into the treasury will show, notwithstanding the reduction of duty on tea, coffee, cocoa, molasses and salt; that our manufacturers are prospering they themselves admit, and ask no more aid: that agriculture is raising its head, every farmer feels that our national debt is fast dissolving, every man knows, and yet this meeting, or rather the would-be ruler of it, asserts in the face of all these facts, that the administration of Gen. Jackson is destructive to the national prosperity. What reasons will the opposition next give?

Do you believe it?—The Gazette of Saturday devotes two columns and a half to the publication of an introduction of its own, to a letter from the Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, and to the letter itself, wherein it is asserted, among other "extraneous" matters, that the late cabinet was dissolved "in consequence of a bustle about a woman." The letter goes on to state that in consequence of some forms of etiquette not being observed and reciprocated between the heads of departments and their ladies, a misunderstanding grew up, which the "magician" availed himself of, and by it set General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun by the ears. From this, through divers agents, all ingeniously arranged, the grand explosion took place. Now, we should not have thought all this talk, worthy of a minute's notice, but that we wish to ask the Gazette one question: "Do you believe it?" or do you consider it merely a "ludicrous extravagance"? You remember your original "ludicrous extravagance" was put forth on the very same authority—the letter of a correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce. If that paper, then, has been considered by you, no better authority in one case, than for you to call its publications "mere ludicrous extravagancies," how are you to regard the present quotation? The character of the authors of these letters are not known to us. The European correspondent of the Journal of Commerce the Easton Gazette, (knowing him, no doubt, better than we do,) has passed sentence upon, calling his solemn assertions "mere judi-

ciary extravagancies." The character of the Washington correspondent, upon whom the Gazette has not yet passed sentence, we give in an extract from the Globe, a paper published at Washington, where it seems he is well known; and when the writers for the Gazette read this, we wish them to answer the question directly, unequivocally, and promptly—"Do you, yourselves, believe what you have here published, for the information of your readers? or do you consider it merely a ludicrous extravagance?" The public will decide for themselves, no doubt; but we should be pleased to have your explicit avowal.

You, in a late number, accused us of suppressing the truth, in a publication relative to Mr. Nourse. Presuming that, as the publishers of a public journal, if you have no regard for your reputation, you at least have such a regard for your subscription list as will forbid your condemning in another what you daily practice, we now call on you to publish the whole facts in the case of the present Secretary of State. You have taken that portion alone, of his case which is calculated to make a false and unfavourable impression on the mind of your readers, and suppressed the facts in the case, which must, when known, exalt him above most statesmen of our or any other country.—But, Sirs, is there not another obligation, distinct from that of the moral law, which might have some bearing on this case? Mr. Livingston, is a Mason. Shall we find Morgans amongst the Directors of the Gazette? Shall we find amongst them, men, who, regardless of the moral obligations imposed by the august Governor of the universe, will, for the sake of filthy lucre, or what is worse, for the gratification of the diabolical passions of party rancour, assail the character of a man whom they have promised to guard and protect as a brother? We consider the mandate of our Heavenly Father, which says "thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" as the best, the only safe rule of conduct for man in his relations with his fellow man; but by some this command is laid aside, as an obsolete statute; and an appeal to the laws of honor, or of mystic brotherhood, is the only hope, however faint, of recalling them to a sense of their obligations to their fellows.

We this day give copious extracts of foreign intelligence.—The Poles it will be seen are still successful. It is to be wished that the liberal powers would interpose in behalf of this chivalric people—otherwise we fear that ultimately the superior numbers of Russia may crush them.

The reform question has completely triumphed in England.

We have been again disappointed in receiving materials for our price current. We hope, however, we shall be able hereafter to give the prices regularly.

The contributions raising in different towns for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Fayetteville, go on creditably, and it is hoped will tend to alleviate much distress. It cannot be expected that the loss will be repaired. Norfolk has given \$2600—Baltimore \$2000 in anticipation of the collections they are now raising—Boston a like sum; and almost every town we hear from is exerting itself in this laudable business. We hope Easton will not be backward in casting in its mite. The Masonic Lodge, it will be seen, has made a move in this work of mercy.

Capt. Downes has taken command of the frigate Potomac. It is said she is to take out Mr. Van Buren, as minister to England.

We find by the Washington papers, Judge White has accepted the office of Secretary at War. This will be a relief to the Washington letter writers, and to various prophetic editors in different parts, who have been so anxious to let the public know what was to be. If the Russian mission was filled, and they could only know who is to be the new Attorney General, if any, these public spirited gentlemen might take a little rest this hot weather—they might go to the springs, or to Niagara, or to Quebec. We are not particular what route they take.

We should be glad to know if St. John's day was chosen for the execution of Markley, from a spirit of anti-masonry in the executive of Maryland, or whether it was inadvertence on their part. The masonic family do not feel themselves much flattered by this executive act. We do hope so monstrous a superstition, or so gross and unprincipled a political engine as anti-masonry will not gain foothold in Maryland.

Lady's Book—We neglected last week to state that we had received the June number of the Lady's Book. The style and execution of the present number is calculated to sustain the high reputation the work has acquired; and being the commencement of a new volume, it is embellished, in addition to the usual elegant frontispiece, with a beautiful vignette title page.

The Saturday Courier, published in Philadelphia, by Messrs. Woodward and Spragg, has reached its eleventh number. As a literary family newspaper, it would be found highly interesting.

Every mail brings us some account of disasters on board steamboats—many of which are evidently the offspring of negligence. What plan can be devised to give security to life, and relief from apprehensions? Something should be done.

Peace among the Indians.—An article in the National Intelligencer tells us that "A meeting of the chiefs and principal men of three Indian tribes, viz: Cherokees, Creeks and Osages, took place at Cantonment Gibson on the 5th May, where they remained in council 14 days. During that period there were two Treaties of Peace and Amity entered into—one between the Creeks and Osages, and the other between the Cherokees and Osages.

The latest news from Chili, published in the Baltimore Republican, of Monday last represents that country in a disturbed and unsettled state. The political condition is very precarious and unsettled. However, it was hoped that when Congress met, the election for the members of which was going on, something would be done to give greater stability to the government, and to quiet the jealousies of the people. The letter detailing this information is dated Valparaiso, 3d March, and says further:

"None of the U. States' squadrons are now here. The St. Louis left for Callao, the latter part of December; the Guerriere and Dolphin have been in leeward since April last. The Guerriere, is, however, expected here every day. Com. Thompson is looking for a relief ship from the U. States—although none will probably arrive for some months yet."

SUFFERERS OF FAYETTEVILLE. Coats' Love, No. 76. At a regular meeting of Coats' Lodge, No. 76, this evening, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: Masonry, from its origin, has been defined, when those who know any thing of it have attempted a definition, as consisting of diffusive charity—sympathising benevolence—and general relief from human woe. Nor, are we bound in our works of mercy, to regard with a single eye, those who are of our mystical family, for, as we are enjoined to administer to the wants of our worthy brethren, when so ascertained, and not to the dissolute who may have, through inadvertence, gained admission into our temple,—so are we bound to regard the stranger of our common family, who suffers from Providential afflictions,—afflictions not of his own creation.

We have lately been called to read the details of a Providential calamity which has engulfed a whole community in the most afflicting and desperate circumstances. Fayetteville, the former seat of government of the State of N. Carolina, the cheerful and happy residence of a thriving population—our own fellow-citizens—the descendants of our fathers' companions in toil—an industrious, high-minded, hospitable people—Fayetteville, the home of this people—has been laid in ashes. Scarcely a habitation is left. The aged and infirm, with the suckling, helpless infant, are cast out homeless, and comfortless. On the day appointed by the common Father of all for rest—and for the contemplation of the excellencies of His character—the riches of His grace—the boundlessness of His mercy—this sad and awful conflagration broke forth.—At a time when the souls of a majority of the inhabitants were seeking relief from the contemplation of the truths they had just expounded from the Great Light—at this time the devastating element arose and aimed for the stricken. But what is man, when contending against the dispensations of Jehovah? A worm—a poor insignificant insect. He, at whose word, all nature sprang into existence—who, when darkness brooded over the face of the great deep, said, "Let there be light,"—and light was—when He had bared arm for desolation—who was man, that he should contend against Him? But these reflections, if they entered into the minds of our suffering fellow-citizens, restrained them not from the exercise of all their faculties for the subjugation of the destroyer. They fought manfully—they contended every inch of the ground.—For five hours, and upwards they ceased not their toils—and although the flaming sword was not stayed until devastation had left the town one heap of ruins—the hearts of the citizens forsook them not—and though the enemy was not subdued by their exertions, they wrestled, and contended, and fought, while he exhibited life—till he died for want of nourishment.

We have beheld a similar affliction—our townsmen have known similar sorrows, though not to the same extent; we have seen the widow and orphan cast upon the benevolence of the neighborhood—but it was but temporary. A few days brought relief—the hearts of those who enjoyed the blessings of Heaven, were opened—their souls yearned for our distress—and relief flowed in upon us! The tears of the orphan were dried—the sorrows of the afflicted were assuaged, as far as benevolence could do it; and comfort resumed her empire, where desolation had so recently, made such fearful inroads.

Having thus briefly presented the distresses of the citizens of Fayetteville—and called to remembrance the benevolence extended to our fellow citizens under similar circumstances: Be it therefore resolved by Coats' Lodge No. 76.

1. That a committee of five be appointed to wait upon the members of the Lodge to receive their donations for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Fayetteville, N. C.

2. That the amount now due by the Easton Fire Company to Coats' Lodge for rent, be appropriated to the above laudable purpose, and that the committee to be appointed under the first resolution, be directed to call upon the officers of the Fire Company and urge payment in consideration of the benevolent appropriation.

A true copy from the minutes. EDWARD S. HOPKINS, Secy. Brothers Edward Mullikin, John Wright, John Meconekin, John D. Green, and Bennett R. Jones, are the committee appointed under the first resolution. Brethren residing in the country can leave their contributions with Brother Mullikin, at the Post office, with either of the committee, as convenience offers. E. S. H.

Benjamin C. Howard and Elias Brown Esqs. are candidates for re-election to Congress, in the district composed of Baltimore city and County.

The Clay party are endeavouring to excite dissensions in the Jackson ranks, in Baltimore—but it will be seen by the following, that the scheme will not answer:—

Baltimore, June 14, 1831. The undersigned has seen with surprise in the Baltimore Patriot of the 13th inst. an unauthorized nomination of himself as a candidate for Congress.—Having long since retired from public life, he cannot but regard such an in-

roduction of his name, as wholly unwarrantable. Whatever may have been the motive which prompted the correspondent of the Patriot to connect that nomination with an attack upon the present representatives of this district, the undersigned desires it to be understood, that he himself approves their nomination and will support their election. JOHN V. L. McMAHON.

From the Washington Globe. The Journal of Commerce has employed a very proper man for its "Washington Correspondent." There is not one paper in our country, that has a regard for virtuous principle, which would pollute its columns with the productions from such a disreputable and infamous source. But the Journal of Commerce has resigned its moral pretensions. We understand that this print was ushered into the world under a peculiar sanctity of character; that it set up as a great censor of morals; more, a religious herald to the land. Between the apostles of a christian faith, and the profligacy of such a man as the "Washington Correspondent," what possible affinity can there be, in the professions of the one and the practice of the other? How, then, are we to reconcile this union? The Journal of Commerce has stepped from its assumed sanctity to the level of a poor, irresponsible and infamous scribbler, who, for five dollars a week, does all the dirty work of defamation, which is paraded as on the authority of a friend, a "Washington Correspondent." It hires for this purpose a crew of scoundrels, all of whom, to make dastardly attacks upon female character, and to destroy the peace of families.—This is done by the Journal of Commerce, in the name of morals and religion! What hypocrisy! What black malignity! If the Journal of Commerce hopes to dupe the public through such a foul and infamous source, by lending its fair professions as recommendation for the malice of a miserable hireling, who skulks through this city as if ashamed to meet the eye of an honest man, it dupes itself.—The "Washington Correspondent" brings disgrace upon the print, and cannot longer derive credit from its character.

To the Editor of the Eastern Shore Whig. Queen Ann's county, June 18th 1831. Dear Sir—I have been disappointed, until this day, in receiving certain official documents, and shall, therefore, be unable to continue my reply to Mr. Chambers' speech in your next paper. You shall, however, certainly receive a communication from me in time for your paper, which will immediately succeed that of the 21st inst. I shall expose the numerous and gross misrepresentations contained in that gentleman's speech, as far as I can receive such documents as I wish for this purpose. No statement shall be made by National Administration, or the expenditures and receipts of the Government, unless it be founded upon such authority as is unimpeachable. I have facts, of great importance, yet to disclose—facts, which, when contrasted with our Senator's assertions, will astonish those who have not taken the trouble to examine official papers. Mr. Chambers, for the purpose of furthering the views of his party, has placed himself in a situation, which no honest politician would wish to assume. I am pleased to see from your editorial remarks, in relation to any of the confessions, that your subscription list has lately been increased. An editor, who confines himself strictly to the truth in his publications, deserves the patronage and encouragement of his fellow-countrymen. That you have been governed by this principle, every intelligent and honest man, who reads your paper, will and must acknowledge. A JACKSONIAN.

The citizens of Norfolk have subscribed \$2,500, for the relief of the sufferers at Fayetteville. To this sum, two of the Masonic Lodges of that borough, have added fifty dollars each—making the sum of \$2600 furnished by that place.

North Eastern Boundary Question.—The committee in the Massachusetts Legislature, to which was referred Governor Lincoln's remarks on the Maine Boundary question, have reported "that it was not advisable at present to legislate on the subject."

Mr. Baylies, the chairman of the committee, was called upon for some explanations, to which he assented, and proceeded to give a sketch of the negotiations from the period of the first treaty in 1783, down to the recent decision of the King of the Netherlands.—Soon after Mr. Adams came into office, the Hon. Mr. Lincoln opened a correspondence with Mr. Clay, then Secretary of State. Mr. Clay was not informed even of the extent of the British claims: he replied dully and diplomatically. Governor Lincoln was dissatisfied; and made an application directly, to President Adams. Soon after this, under the auspices of Mr. Clay and W. B. Lawrence, our then Charge in London, the King of the Netherlands was selected, at the suggestion of the British Government.—Wellington, we believe, was then Prime Minister, and probably dictated the selection. It was a most unfortunate and unwise piece of diplomacy that ever Mr. Clay and Mr. Lawrence were engaged in it; and such is now felt to be the fact in Massachusetts and Maine.

The award made by the King of the Netherlands, is acknowledged on all hands, to be extraordinary. It sets aside every general principle agreed upon by the parties, and strikes out a novel rule of decision, which no one ever dreamt of. But as the decision has been made, what is to be done with it? If on the one hand, it should be assumed by the states of Maine and Massachusetts, that the general government under the treaty making power, has no power to settle the boundary, it approaches the doctrine of nullification; if, on the other, it is admitted that Congress has power to cede away a portion of the territory of any state, it would touch the borders of consolidation. The weakness, imbecility and jollity of Mr. Clay and his colleagues, have produced a dilemma, from which there appears no clear mode of extrication, but by keeping good faith with England, at the territorial expense of Massachusetts. Mr. Baylies, under the circumstances, advised the legislature of Massachusetts, to remain uncommitted on the question; they have adopted his advice: At the next session of Congress, it will be a prominent topic.

Thus do we see, that the wisdom and firmness of Andrew Jackson, have already retrieved the nation from several of the diplomatic blunders of Mr. Clay, among which was the Colonial Trade; and it appears that he is yet destined to disentangle another knot, so bunglingly made by that famous diplomatist, and his Aid-de-camp, the charge.—N. Y. Cour.

ENGLAND.—The Reform Bill is now as late as it had passed through both Houses of Parliament, and received the Royal assent. No possible combination of circumstances can defeat it. Already, and without including the counties, it has gained a majority of upwards

of eighty.—The returns from the counties of England, Ireland and Wales will, before the present week is ended, increase the majority to two hundred. If the borough members muster two hundred and fifty votes for the last great contest, it will be the utmost that they can do; whilst on the other side we have every reason to expect at least four hundred.—Such a majority as this, backed by the King and the whole people of England, is manifestly irresistible.

The House of Lords will never think a moment of rejecting a measure so recommended. If their Lordships indeed should throw out the bill (which they certainly will not) the whole machinery of government would come to a stand. With such a House of Commons no anti-reform administration could stand for a day; it could neither obtain supplies nor carry on the most ordinary business of government. The bill, therefore, must pass, and we expect that before three months have over-run us, it will be the law of the land.—Liverpool Times.

England and Wales sent 468 members to Parliament. The Courier of the 11th May contains returns of 240 places out of 268, which show an estimated majority in favor of reform of 113.

GENERAL ORDER. NAVY DEPARTMENT, 15th June, 1831. All persons in the Naval service entitled to rations, who shall voluntarily relinquish the use of that part of them composed of Spirits, shall be paid therefor at the rate of six cents per ration, it being the estimated value of that part, as approved by this Department, September 17th, 1817.

The payments made in pursuance of this regulation, are to be charged to the appropriation for provisions. LEVI WOODBURY. To Commanders of Navy Yards, Stations, and Cruising Vessels.

Trade with Canada and the West Indies.—We insert in another column an act which passed the British Parliament on the 23d April last, regulating the trade in their possessions on this continent, and in the West Indies. The engrossing was the interest excited by the debates on the Reform question, that the passage of this bill seems to have escaped all notice in the reports of the proceedings in Parliament. We are, however, assured that it has actually become a law. On reference to its provisions, it will be seen that they are of a still more liberal character than those contemplated by the former ministry. It throws open entirely, and free of any duty, the importation of all articles of agricultural produce into Upper & Lower Canada, and of wool or lumber in Nova Scotia. It permits the importation into the West Indies of wheat flour, lumber, &c. without any distinction as to their origin, or the British Colonies on this continent, free of duty, and imposes no additional duties on any articles imported there from this country except upon staves and headings, and white and yellow pine lumber.—N. Y. Enq.

We published in our last paper an abstract from an invoice of horse-shoes, ready-made imported into this country from England and which are now for sale, at 6 cents per pound 37 cents per set, weighing 44 lbs. A reference to that invoice will show that the first cost in England was 16s. 9d. per set, or 416 15s. per ton, which, at \$4 80 per pound at \$, amounts to \$80 40 per ton. Now, how is it possible that an American blacksmith can support himself and family, when he cannot purchase the identical same iron of which these shoes are made, in Philadelphia or New York, at less than \$90 or \$90 per ton? The English iron, of which these shoes are made, costs, in England, 46 10s. per ton, that is \$31 20 per ton, and pays a duty of \$37, for the protection of American industry—the industry of blacksmiths—by making it an object to import horse-shoes ready-made.—Banner Const.

The friends of the American System are now engaged in an operation, which will be of great service to the Free Trade party, and we hope they may succeed in it. It is, the collection of materials for the History of the Iron Manufacture from the Ore, under the old Colonial Government. Their design is to prove that this important branch of business deserves to be encouraged by artificial stimulants, such as the bounty it now enjoys. And how think you, gentle reader, they propose to do this? Why, by showing that the iron manufacture is one of the natural manufactures of the country, which, under the Colonial Government, so far from requiring the artificial aid of the Crown to bring it into existence, could not be kept down by all the efforts of the King and Parliament. Such proof as this would be exceedingly like an argument, the object of which would be to show that the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society should allow a premium to the farmers for raising garlic, which in spite of all efforts, they cannot contrive to keep out of their clover fields.—ib.

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 10th inst. says—"We understand that Philip P. Barbour, Esq. has declined the office of Attorney General of the United States."

Bradford County Co.—We had an opportunity of seeing this fine animal, before his departure for New York, and believe him not inferior to any of his age in the state in size and beauty.—He measures six feet in height—and five feet four inches in girth—in length, eleven feet seven inches, and is supposed to weigh between twenty and twenty-five hundred.—He was raised by Dr. Barstow, of Wyox, and is five years old; his limbs are straight and formed so as to bear his body with ease. It is supposed that at least a thousand or fifteen hundred pounds might be added to him in the course of a year or two. Settler.

REMOVAL. A. T. BAXTER, GUN SMITH, has removed from his former residence in Market Space, to No. 67 Pratt st. near Commerce st. where he has made such arrangements as will enable him to carry on his business in an extensive manner; and by unremitting attention hopes to receive a continuance of Public patronage. He has on hand an assortment of single and double barreled GUNS, flint and percussion; POWDER FLASKS, Shot bags, Percussion caps, Wad cutters, chargers, Nipple wrenches, Washrods, Screw drivers, and every other article for the Sportsman's use.

Also, several tons of CANNON BALLS assorted from 3 to 32 lb, each, will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to please. Ships supplied with Muskets, Cutlasses, Boarding Pikes, and Cartridges at the shortest notice.—The Independent Citizen, Bel-Air; Republican, Annapolis; Whig, Easton; Press-Eltkon; Telegraph, Chestertown; Village Herald, Princess Ann, will publish the above to the amount of two dollars each, and charge American office. Baltimore, June 3—14 7w

## NEW GOODS.

Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of

## Summer Goods,

which, added to their Spring's purchase, gives them much the largest and best assortment, they ever had at this season.

They have added to their stock, a large supply of fresh imported

## Hardware and Cutlery,

Embracing a good choice of the most approved, Carpenter's & Shoe-maker's tools.

Also just opened, a few boxes of nice

## CHAMPAGNE,

A FEW DOZEN BOTTLES OF SUPERIOR OYSTER AND ALE, and on hand some OLD PORT WINE IN BOTTLES.

June 21

## FOR SALE,

The following FARMS in Talbot county late the property of N. Hammond, Esq. dec'd.

1. The farm commonly called Chancellors Point, at present occupied by Mr. William Ozmen, containing 280 acres. And

2. The farm lying at the head of Bolingbroke Creek, on which Mr. John Kirby resides, containing 227 acres.

The buildings on both Farms are in good order, particularly on the latter, where an expensive Barn and Stable have recently been erected. They are well supplied with wood, and Chancellors Point contains fine timber.

These farms are situated nearly opposite to the town of Cambridge, which furnishes an excellent market for fish, wild fowl, poultry, pork, vegetables, &c.

For terms apply to the subscriber, N. HAMMOND, Near Easton, June 21. 4w

The Cambridge Chronicle will please insert the above four times.

## SHERIFF'S SALE,

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of William Arringdale, administrator, D. B. N. with the will annexed, against Isaac Chambers, Jas. Chambers, and John D. Green, will be sold for cash, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, in Talbot county, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of July next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, that is to say:—All the right in, reversion, of the said Isaac Chambers, of and to the Lands mentioned and contained in a conveyance bond, of a certain Joseph Barwick, of Talbot county, to a certain William Barwick, the grandfather of Jesse Scott and Henry Scott, bearing date the 23d day of March, 1795, and which afterwards was devised by the said William Barwick, and by his last will and testament, to his daughter Lydia Scott, and her heirs forever; and which after the death of the said Lydia Scott, fell, by hereditary descent, to the said Jesse Scott and Henry Scott and the other children of the aforesaid Lydia; that is to say:—All those parts of two tracts of land called O'm's Delight and Turner's Runway, situate, lying and being in Talbot county, aforesaid, that lies to the eastward of the main road leading from the three bridges to Williamsburg, containing one hundred and five acres of land more or less, only excepted therefrom about one acre of land, which had been sold to Michael Kerly, and comprehended in a small slip to the northward of the original boundary of a tract of land called the Forest of Judylee, as will more fully appear by having reference to the said conveyance bond, bearing date as aforesaid, the 23d day of March 1795. And also all the right, in reversion, of the said Isaac Chambers, of, in and to the tract of land called Turner's Discovery, situate, lying and being in the county aforesaid and on the said eastward side of the main road aforesaid, and adjoining the lands aforesaid, be the quantity, on the said east side of the main road aforesaid, what it may. All seized and taken into execution, and will be sold as above stated, for cash, to the highest bidder, to pay and satisfy the above named writ of fieri facias and the damages, costs and charges due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

June 21

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 \$5000 and 1000 in No. 2, for 1831—and Clark also sold the highest capital prize of \$5000 in No. 1 for 1831.

Prize	\$10,000	is	\$10,000
1	2000		2000
1	1000		1000
2	500		1000
2	500		600
2	500		600
2	100		400
2	100		400
20	50		400
200	4		200
10,000	150		15,000

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

Where the Highest Prizes in the State Lotteries have been often 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 Vendor, Baltimore.

June 7

## Job Printing,

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.