

It is not our intention to notice the remarks of the Easton Gazette, which have only a personal application to the editor, or as that paper is pleased to express it, to the writers for the Whig. If we did not feel ourselves above the slanders of such a weekly assailant through the columns of the Gazette, we are very sure that our readers can take no pleasure in having served up to them weekly, a dish of personal abuse or vituperation. The statements however, of that paper, whether made on their own authority, or that of other prints, and especially the reasons or causes which they assign, in the name of their party for their opposition to the present administration of the general government, we shall freely examine, and, when we think they are intended or calculated, to make false impressions on the public mind, we shall expose them. We are the more particular in noticing the statements of that paper, because its circulation, and that of the Whig, may be supposed to be, in a great degree, confined to the same section of country.

The Gazette, in its last number, still attempts to support the assertion, that President Jackson had given cause for opposition in his attachment to, or connection with, the nullifiers of the South. This, it will be recollected, was the only cause assigned by the leaders of the party, at their caucus in Easton on the 10th of August last, for their opposition to the present administration; and the proof which they gave that it was justly made a charge against the President, was, that Mr. Calhoun, one of the most prominent friends of the administration, and one of the men held up by our party as the successor to President Jackson, was the leader of the southern nullifiers. What does the Gazette now say? They very softly drop Mr. Calhoun, the great leader of the Southern nullifiers, and endeavour to accuse the President and Mr. Van Buren (now in no way connected with the administration) of having "run down upon the shoals of nullification, so close, that they scarcely had room to wear or swim." Last year Mr. Van Buren was execrated from this charge, (for they made it only against Mr. Calhoun, one of the candidates for the presidency held up by the party) and the President was no farther chargeable, than that he was supported by the advocates for nullification. Now that he has split with Mr. Calhoun, and is no longer the favorite with these Southerners, who were last year so much to be deeded, he is himself accused of leaning to this doctrine. This charge the directors of that paper know to be false. Every act of the President, from the commencement of his administration to the present day, declares it to be false. The President, at the dinner given at Washington, on the anniversary of the birth day of Jefferson, gave as a toast, "The Union—it must and will be preserved." What language could express in stronger terms, his decided hostility to nullification? The prints of the opposition, the prints of the south, all considered it as an unequivocal expression of his disapprobation of the southern doctrine of nullification, then only beginning to take root.

But what will our readers say, when we show them that Mr. Goldsborough, and the whole phalanx of his satellites, notwithstanding the reason given by them last year, as the leading cause of their opposition to the present administration; and which the Gazette, (a paper that never speaks without Mr. G's authority, in matters where he is concerned) says, is now in stronger force than it was then—we ask, what will our readers say, when informed that these men are now ready to swallow Mr. Calhoun, with all his nullification, rather than support President Jackson? In proof of this, we give the annexed quotation from the Chronicle and Marylander, the leading opposition paper of the State, which Mr. Goldsborough and the Gazette will admit speaks their views on this subject: "The writer of the Globe calls the declaration by the editor of the Richmond Whig, that the friends of Mr. Clay would in Virginia support Mr. Calhoun in preference to General Jackson—a confession. It is a confession that nineteen-twentieths of the friends of Mr. Clay throughout the Union would make."

Here we have a man, who has been a Senator of the United States, and still claims great importance and distinction in the political world, who gave last year as the great cause of his opposition to Jackson, that he was identified with and supported by Mr. Calhoun, and still asserting, or permitting his creatures to assert for him, that this cause of opposition is in greater force now than it then was; yet, when called on will not deny, that, if the contest were between General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, he would support the latter. Now, how is it possible that any party of intelligent men, will suffer such dodging, and shuffling, and prevarication, to go unpunished? Will they longer credit the assertions of a man, or of a paper, that manifests such total disregard for honesty and truth?

One word now in relation to the assertion, or rather the insinuation, contained in the two last numbers of the Gazette, "that a woman has created all the rumpus at Washington, and been the cause of breaking up the Cabinet." To our question, put last week to the writers for the Gazette, asking them whether or not they published this, as one of their "judi-

icious extravagancies" or whether they really believed it to be the truth, we have received no other answer, than the following question: "Do you, Messrs. Jackson Whig writers, mean to pretend to say that a woman was not the cause of all the late rumpus at Washington?" &c. We will answer them by saying, we never "mean to pretend" to any thing. But we mean to say that neither we, nor any other intelligent men, do believe it. The Gazette may "mean to pretend" to say many things, and when made ashamed of their absurdity, may wish to creep out, by saying they published them as "mere ludicrous extravagancies." But if they even "mean to pretend" to publish this "ludicrous extravagance" about Mrs. Eaton, for the truth, what will they pretend they meant, when they said a few weeks ago, that the jealousy of Van Buren and Calhoun, each aspiring to the Presidency, was the cause of the dissolution of the Cabinet. This was the cause assigned by Andrew Jackson, who has never yet been accused of pretending to give a reason which did not exist, and a cause which the whole American people believe to have been all-sufficient. That some unkind feelings have been generated in the breast of Mr. Eaton, from incivilities offered his wife, (more disgraceful to those offering them, than to her or her husband,) all will admit; but no man, in his senses believes that it extended farther; and no paper, except the Easton Gazette, has published it, in any other light, than as a "ludicrous extravagance."

The manner in which the writers for the Gazette, have assailed the character of Mr. Livingston, the wanton disregard for truth and for their own character, as well as the contempt which they must feel for the understanding or independence of their readers, is really a matter of astonishment. They make three grave charges, by way of interrogatories addressed to the Editor of the Whig, each of which, if true, is sufficient to damn the character of any man; and yet they must know, if they possess a particle of the information which should be possessed by the editor of every public journal, that each of these charges is basely false and unfounded.

He is first accused of "getting from the foreign office of a certain country, a certain letter, and then received a lucrative office for it." This charge it is impossible in the nature of things to disprove; but we flatly pronounce it to be false and unfounded; and if the utterer of it withhold the proof on which it rests, or if he make such a charge, without proof, against the second officer of his government, he is a traitor to his country, and worse than the midnight assassin. We challenge the proof.

The credit due to the second and third charges we will now endeavour to show. The second charge, is that "he jostled the government of his country out of a large sum of money that came into his hands by reason of his official station. This charge is doubly false. In the first place the money never came into his hands, but was received and spent by his deputies. Mr. Livingston, however, gave up a large estate to the government to satisfy this debt, and removed to New Orleans, where he has been since engaged in the practice of his profession, and has from the proceeds of the sale of his property, and his individual earnings satisfied to the government the principal and interest of a debt of more than one hundred thousand dollars.

In proof of this we give the following letter of the authenticity of which every man can be informed who will take the trouble to make the inquiry.

About the 1st May, a gentleman of Baltimore city, a friend of Mr. Livingston, anxious to be informed on the subject, wrote to the Comptroller of the Treasury for information, and received in answer, a copy of the following letter addressed by him to Mr. Livingston, dated 26th February 1830. We publish it with his permission.

Treasury Department,  
Comptroller's Office, 20th February 1830.  
Sir—Your account as late U. States Attorney for the District of New York, has been adjusted and finally closed on the books of the Treasury. With great respect, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) JOS. ANDERSON,  
Comptroller.

Hon. Edw. Livingston, Senate.  
This letter is a true copy from the original on file in my office.  
JOS. ANDERSON, Comptroller.

The process of outlawry was a necessary consequence of the legal proceeding against his property, he being absent from the State of New York. It can be tortured into nothing more.

In answer to the next charge that he "tried to ruin Mr. Jefferson, who had been his friend and benefactor," we give the following extract of a letter from Mr. Jefferson, addressed to Mr. Livingston himself. This letter was written a short time previous to Mr. Jefferson's death, and shows the high estimation in which Mr. Livingston was then held by him. That a legal controversy took place between Mr. Livingston and the government, in regard to certain alluvial lands on the bank of the Mississippi, about the close of Mr. Jefferson's administration, in the correspondence concerning which, some warmth of feeling was manifested, is well known; but that he ever attempted to injure the character or reputation of Mr. Jefferson, is as false as "black slander." We will now ask the editor and writers for the Gazette, if, without a public denial of the charges contained in their last number, or at least a publication of the facts which explain them, or obliterate their stain, they can believe that they have discharged the obligations due from man to his fellow man. Does your cause require you to attempt to sap the foundation of the private character of every man connected with the administration? Do you expect to bolster up an unholty cause by such unholty means? One would think it would be

hard for an honest man to rest his head on his pillow, with such slanders on his conscience. What then must be the feelings of a man, when he recollects, that all these foul slanders have been heaped on the head of a brother? Morgan Lake, would be not feel in his slumbers, or the sword of retributive justice drawn across his guilty throat?

To Edward Livingston.  
"MONTICELLO, April 4, 1824.

"Dear Sir: It was with great pleasure I learned that the good people of New Orleans had restored you again to the councils of our country. I did not doubt the aid it would bring to the remains of our old school in Congress, in which your early labors had been so useful. You will find, I suppose, on revisiting our maritime States, the names of things more changed than the things themselves; that though our old opponents have given up their appellation, they have not, in assuming ours, abandoned their views, and that they are as strong nearly as they ever were.

"But age has weakened me from questions of this kind. My delight is now in the passive occupation of reading, and it is with great reluctance I permit myself to encounter subjects of difficult investigation. You have many years yet to come of vigorous activity, and I confidently trust they will be employed in cherishing every measure which may foster our brotherly union and perpetuate a constitution of government destined to be the primitive and precious model of what is to change the condition of man over the globe. With this confidence, equally strong in your powers and purposes, I pray you to accept the assurances of my cordial esteem and respect."  
TH. JEFFERSON.

FROM EUROPE.—The news of the week is of but little moment. The latest is to the 15th May from London. As far as known on that day, the whole number of members of parliament returned, was 566 of whom 347 are in favour of reform, and 219 against it—16 members were yet to be returned for England and 41 for Ireland. It is said the Russians are marching down upon the frontiers of Poland in immense numbers.

The Stock Market was a good deal agitated on the 17th, by unfounded rumours respecting the health of the King, and reports of "an extensive insurrection in Ireland." If the King is to be believed, however, the story of Ireland is not very wide of the truth. That paper of the 17th, says:—

"It is a fact as notorious as the sun at noon-day, that all the western and south-western districts of the Sister Kingdom have been in all lawless insurrection for the last two months—and personal safety alike outraged—property of every description laid waste and destroyed—the authorities laughed at and scorned, and openly defied, resisted, and openly defeated—the military and the police have been put to death like dogs in the highways—rebellion has stalked uncontrolled through the land."

Mr. Berrien, the Attorney General, on the 15th instant, tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the President.—A report prevails that the office has been tendered to Roger B. Taney, Esq. the present Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

MR. RANDOLPH.—We understand there are verbal accounts from London, that Mr. Randolph's health is not improved; that he had not sailed for St. Petersburg, and there was some reason to fear that the state of his health would not permit him to do so.—Rich. Eng.

WM. N. JEFFERS, of New Jersey, is, we understand, appointed Charge d'Affaires to Central America.

Ex-President Adams, has accepted an invitation to deliver a Fourth of July address at Quincy.

From the Baltimore Republican.  
From a slip received last evening, from the office of the United States Telegraph, we copy the following correspondence. It will hardly be denied, hereafter, that the President had good cause for dissolving a cabinet in which existed such elements of discord. To him it could be of no consequence, in what circumstances such bitterness of feeling as is displayed below, had its origin—its existence from whatever cause, is sufficient to vindicate the decided step taken by Gen. Jackson in re-organizing his cabinet out of harmonious materials.

MR. EATON TO MR. INGHAM.  
FRIDAY NIGHT, 17th June, 1831.

Sir: I have studied to disregard the abusive slanders which have arisen through so debased a source as the columns of the U. S. Telegraph. I have been content to wait for the full development of what he had to say, and until persons of responsible character should be brought forth to endorse his vile abuse of me and my family. In that paper of this evening is contained the following remark of my wife. "It is proven that the Secretaries of the Treasury, and of the Navy, and the Attorney General, refused to associate with her." This publication appears in a paper which professes to be friendly to you, and is brought forth under your immediate eye. I desire to know of you, whether or not you sanction or will disavow it. The relation we have sustained towards each other authorizes me to demand an immediate answer. Very respectfully,  
J. H. EATON.

S. D. INGHAM, Esq.

"This is not fairly quoted. We said: 'It is proven that the families of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of the Navy, and of the Attorney General, refused to associate with her.'—Tel.

REPLY.  
WASHINGTON, 18th June, 1831.

Sir: I have not been able to ascertain, from your note of last evening, whether it is the publication referred to by you, or the fact stated in the Telegraph, which you desire to know whether I have sanctioned or will disavow.—If it be the first you demand, it is too absurd to merit an answer. If it be the last, you may find authority for the same fact in a Philadelphia paper, about the first of April last, which is deemed to be quite as friendly to you as the Telegraph may be to me. When you have settled such accounts with your particular friends, it will be time enough to demand of others. In the mean time, I take the occasion to say, that you must not be a little deranged, to imagine that any blustering of yours could induce me to disavow what all the inhabitants of this City know, and perhaps half the people of the United States believe to be true. I am, sir, respectfully yours, &c.  
S. D. INGHAM.

JOHN H. EATON, Esq.

MR. EATON TO MR. INGHAM.  
18th June, 1831.

Sir: I have received your letter of today and regret to find that to a frank and candid inquiry brought before you, an answer impu-

dent and insolent is returned. To injury provoked, you are pleased to add insult.—What is the remedy? It is to indulge the expectation that, though a man may be mean enough to slander, or base enough to encourage it, he yet may have bravery sufficient to repair the wrong. In that spirit I demand of you satisfaction for the wrong and injury you have done me. Your answer must determine whether you are so far entitled to the name and character of a gentleman as to be able to act like one.

Very respectfully,  
JOHN H. EATON.

SAM'L. D. INGHAM, Esq.

REPLY.  
WASHINGTON, 20th June, 1831.

Sir: Your note of Saturday, purporting to be a demand of satisfaction for injury done to you, was received on that day; company prevented me from sending you an immediate answer. Yesterday morning, your brother-in-law, Doctor Randolph, intruded himself into my room with a threat of personal violence. I perfectly understand the part you are made to play in the face now acting before the American people. I am not to be intimidated by threats, or provoked by abuse, to any act inconsistent with the pity and contempt which your condition and conduct inspire.

Yours, Sir, respectfully,  
S. D. INGHAM.

JOHN H. EATON, Esq.

MR. EATON TO MR. INGHAM.  
20th June, 1830.

Sir: Your note of this morning, received. It proves to me that you are quite brave enough to do a mean action, but too great a coward to repair it. Your contempt I heed not; your pity I despise. It is such contemptible fellows as yourself that have set forth rumours of their own creation, and taken them as a ground of imputation against me. If that be good cause, then should you have pity of yourself; for your wife has not escaped them, and you must know it.—But no more; here our correspondence closes. Nothing more will be received short of an acceptance of my demand of Saturday, and nothing more be said by me until face to face we meet. It is not in my nature to brook your insults, nor will they be submitted to.  
J. H. EATON.

S. D. INGHAM, Esq.

From the Washington Globe.  
Mr. Ingham to the President.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1831:  
The President of the United States.

Sir—Before I leave this city, it seems to be due to the Government that I should perform a painful duty, imposed upon me by the events of the last forty eight hours. It is not necessary for me now to detail the circumstances which have convinced me of the existence of vindictive personal hostility to me among some of the officers of the Government near your person, and supposed to be in your special confidence which has been particularly displayed within the last two weeks, & has finally displayed itself in an attempt to way lay me on my way to the office yesterday; as I have reason to believe, for the purpose of assassination. If you have not already been apprised of these movements, you may perhaps be surprised to learn that the persons concerned in them are the late Secretary of War, and the Second Auditor of the Treasury; Register of the Treasury, and the Treasurer of the United States, were in their company; and that the Treasurer's and Register's rooms, in the lower part of the building of the Treasury Department, and also a grocery store between my lodgings and the office, were alternately occupied as their rendezvous while lying in wait; the former affording the best opportunity for observing my approach. Apprised of these movements on my return from taking leave of some of my friends, I found myself obliged to arm, and accompanied by my son and some other friends, I repaired to the office, to finish business of the day, after which I returned to my lodgings in the same company. It is proper to state, that the principal persons who had been thus employed for several hours retired from the Department soon after I entered my room, and that I received no molestation from either at my ingress or egress. But having recruited an additional force in the evening, they paraded until a late hour on the streets near my lodgings, heavily armed, threatening an assault on the dwelling I reside in.

I do not present these facts to your notice for the purpose of invoking your protection. So far as an individual may rely on his own personal efforts I am willing to meet this peril; and against an assault by numbers I have found an ample assurance of protection in the generous tender of personal service by the citizens of Washington. But they are communicated to you as the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and most especially of the District of Columbia, whose duties in maintaining good order among its inhabitants, and protecting the officers of the Government in the discharge of their duties, cannot be unknown to you.

I have only to add that, so far as I am informed, all the persons engaged in giving countenance to this business are officers of the Government, except the late Secretary of War.

I have the honor to be, respectfully your obedient servant,  
S. D. INGHAM.  
June 22d, 1831.

Messrs. Col. Campbell, Treasurer; Major Smith, Register; Doctor Randolph, Acting Secretary of War; and Major Lewis, 3d Auditor.

GENTLEMEN: I have this moment received the enclosed letter from Mr. Ingham, dated the 21st inst. and having immediately, on its receipt, sent to ask an interview with him, I find that he left the city before it reached me. I wish you to state to me, if you, or either of you, have had any agency or participation, and if any, to what extent; in the alleged misconduct imputed in his letter herewith enclosed.

I surely have been deceived in your characters if you are capable of so far forgetting the responsibilities of your stations as to participate in the reprehensible conduct charged.—To the serious charges contained in Mr. Ingham's letter, which gave me the first information that I have had upon the subject of his difficulties, I wish you to give a prompt and explicit answer.

Respectfully,  
ANDREW JACKSON.

[These gentlemen all returned answers to the President, in which they unequivocally deny any participation in the alleged assault or intended assault. Mr. Randolph says he had no further agency in the matter than is shown in the correspondence between Mr. Eaton and Mr. Ingham.]

The Globe of the 24th contains a letter from Mr. Eaton to the Editor, giving explanations of the matter in dispute, and the course he had

pursued. He says he considered the conduct of Mr. Ingham intended "to provoke an adjustment of our difference in an honourable way—I adopted the course which evidently seemed to be invited by my adversary." He denies any combination to injure or assault Mr. I. but states that in consequence of Mr. I.'s not meeting his call, he had, unattended by any one, sought to meet him during business hours, but without effect. He concludes his letter with the following paragraph:

"My note of the 20th was written with indignant feelings, and under strong excitement; hence the reason why any reference was made to a female. I regret it; although the letter was a mere private notice to Mr. Ingham, and was so intended. By me, it never was designed to meet, nor ever would have met the public eye."

Major Eaton ceased to act as Secretary of War on Saturday last, and Doctor Randolph, the Chief Clerk in the War Office, is appointed Acting Secretary in the interim.—Globe.

Mr. Ingham ceased to act as Secretary of the Treasury on Monday last, and leaves town to-day, we understand, for his residence in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Asbury Dickens, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, will, it is expected, fill the office of Secretary, until the arrival of Mr. McLane from England.—Nat. Intel.

[Communicated.]

We understand that Dr. Ayres, an agent of the American Colonization Society, is now at this place, and proposes to address the citizens of Easton and Talbot county, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Society in this county, auxiliary to the State Society. Dr. Ayres having been twice at Liberia, and having devoted much of his time to this important national subject, may be expected to communicate very valuable and interesting matter. We have been informed that he is the person who led the way in this great work, and made the first purchase of Territory from the natives.

MARRIED.

In Bath, Steuben Co. N. Y. on the 11th ult. Mr. MOSES ALEXANDER, aged 98, to Mrs. FRANCES TOMKINS, aged 105! They were taken out of bed dead the following morning!!

Departed this life, in the Village of Hillsborough, on Friday evening, the 24th inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. Sarah, consort of Mr. William White.

Baltimore Produce Market.

FRIDAY, June 24.  
[Corrected from the Baltimore American of Saturday; in whose statement of prices the utmost reliance may be placed.]

FEATHERS,			
FLOUR,			53
Howard street	4.75	4.874	
(City mills, standard)			5.00
"    do extra.			
(Susquehanna)			5.00
Rye Flour			4.50a4.00
GRAIN—			
Wheat, white,	1.05	1.15	
"    best red	1.05	1.07	
Corn, white } new	38a65		
"    yellow }	36a67		
Rye,	85a70		
Oats	39a54		
Beans,	75a80		
Peas, black eye.	65a70		
Clover seed			2.00a2.25
Flaxseed, rough			
PLASTER PARIS—			
Ground Plaster, per bbl			1.574
WOOL—			
Unwashed, common and 4 Merino,	36a40		
do do do do	45a52		
do do 4 full and	43a55		
Washed, common and 4 do	47a51		
do do do 4 do	42a48		
do do do 4 do	45a52		
do do full blood	65a75		

Farmer's Bank of Maryland,  
Branch Bank at Easton, June 24, 1831.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this institution, that an ELECTION will be held at the Banking House in Easton, on the first Monday [1st day] of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 8 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Branch Bank aforesaid, for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter. By order,  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,  
June 28 w Cashier.

In Caroline County Court, on the Equity side of the same, March term, 18 1.

Ordered, that the report of James Sangston, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Philemon Leary, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown, before the first Tuesday of next October Term of said Court; provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper printed in Easton, once a week for three successive weeks before the said first Tuesday of next October Term.—The report states the amount of sales to be Seven hundred, thirty five dollars, fifty two and one half cents.  
Test Jo. Richardson, CLK.  
True Copy Test Jo. Richardson CLK.  
June 28 w 3 w

NOTICE.

A meeting will be held this evening at 8 o'clock, P. M. at the Methodist Episcopal Church near the Armory, for the purpose of forming a Colonization Society for the county of Talbot, to be auxiliary to the Maryland State Colonization Society, at Baltimore, formed for the purpose of organizing a system of operations, which shall bring the subject down to every man's door in the State of Maryland; that by each one contributing a small sum, the great object of our desires may be accomplished without being burdensome to any.—An address will be delivered by the Agent of the State Society who resided two years in the Colony of Liberia, and will be enabled to give some interesting details of its History. To show the necessity of something being done and done promptly, we will add the census of the county of Talbot for the years 1820 and 1830.

Slaves,	Free Blacks	Whites.
1820 4668	2034	7687
1830 4191	2519	6234

Decrease 577 Increase 485 Decrease 1453  
This needs no comment. The citizens of the county are earnestly requested to attend.—The Ladies are particularly invited.  
June 28

CAMP MEETING OF THE M. EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A Camp Meeting for Talbot Circuit will be held in Mr. Benny's woods, on the Dover road about three miles from Easton, and one mile from Dover bridge; to commence on the 4th day of August, and close on the 9th. The preachers and people of our Church, and all of our friends, who are within reach of us, are particularly invited to attend. Persons coming to this Camp-Meeting with tents are desired to bring their tent frames with them in as much as they cannot be conveniently procured on the ground.  
June 28

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having discovered by a late survey of his tract of land called Alcock's Chance, that that portion of fence heretofore kept up by Thomas Waddle and recently by his heirs and representatives, is on his premises: this is therefore to notify the parties concerned that said fence is not removed on or before the 1st day of next March, the said fence will be appropriated to the use of the subscriber.

GARRISON REESE.  
Caroline, June 28th, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE Citizens of Easton and Talbot county are respectfully invited to meet at the Court House in Easton on TUESDAY next the 28th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of considering and adopting such measures as may be deemed expedient, for rendering whatever assistance may be in their power to the unfortunate sufferers by fire at Fayetteville, North Carolina. Let it be remembered, that when afflicted by a like calamity, relief was promptly extended to us—this proposition if offered at the suggestion of MANY CITIZENS.

June 25

Skipton Packet.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the public that he has taken the stand of his late brother, deceased.

THE SCHOONER

MARGARET ELLEN,

which he intends running as a regular packet from this place to Baltimore, will leave Skipton Granary every other Wednesday at 9 o'clock, A. M. calling the same evening at the subscriber's landing in the Bay-side, for freights or passengers—leaving Baltimore (David Greaves, county wharf, Fell's Point,) every other Wednesday, at the same hour, and calling at the subscriber's landing to deliver freights and passengers.

The Margaret Ellen is nearly new, and now in complete order for the reception of freights and passengers, and is a safe and comfortable vessel. As my late brother has occupied the stand for many years, with considerable success, and his widow wishes still to continue it, she will take charge of the granary, and have it attended to by her nephew, John Bromwell. The granary will be put in complete order for the reception of grain and other freights. Orders, receipts, bills, and the proceeds of the freights, will be by the captain or subscriber, with John Bromwell, clerk for.

Mrs. McDANIEL, and JAMES McDANIEL. I flatter myself that it will be in my power to give general satisfaction to all freighters who may entrust me with their business. The Margaret Ellen will be commanded by Capt. Peregrine Marshall, Jr. who is well known for his industry and sobriety, and with whom I have no doubt the public will be pleased.—Orders in Baltimore may be left with James Barroll, commission merchant, Bowly's wharf, or David Greaves, county wharf, Fell's Point. Orders on this shore, will be received by John McDANIEL, Bay-side, or at the subscriber's Store—all which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

The public's obedient servant,  
JAMES McDANIEL.

June 28 3w

REMOVAL.

A. T. BAXTER, GUN SMITH, has removed from his former residence in Market Space, to No. 67 Pratt st. near Commerce at where he has made such arrangements as will enable him to carry on his business in an extensive manner, and by unrelenting attention hopes to receive a continuance of Public patronage. He has on hand an assortment of single and double barreled GUNS, shot and percussion; POWDER FLASKS, Flint 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 5 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, Elkton; Telegraph, Chestertown; Village Herald, Princess Ann, will publish the above to the amount of two dollars each, and charge American office, Baltimore, June 5—14 7w

EASTON PACKET.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the public that he has taken the Granary and wharf of Messrs. Kerr and Goldsborough, as also that new substantial and fast sailing boat.

The Schooner ARIEL,

which he intends running as a regular packet from this place to Baltimore. The ARIEL will leave Easton Point every Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, A. M. returning will leave Baltimore on every Saturday morning at the same hour. The Ariel is now in complete order for the reception of freights and passengers, and can go to and from Binmore as quick as any sail boat that sails our bay; as I have been employed for the last six years in the packing business from this place, I flatter myself that it will be in my power to give general satisfaction to all freighters that may entrust their freights to me. The schooner Ariel will be commanded by Capt. Thomas F. Townsberry, who is well known for his industry and sobriety, and with whom I have no doubt the public will be pleased. All orders given to the subscriber, or left at Doctor Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store, in Easton, will be faithfully attended to, by

The public's obedient servant,  
SAMUEL H. BENNY.

march 8