EASTERN SHORE WHIG
AND
PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1831.

It is often said that the illegitimate always bear evidence of their own paternity. Never was the truth of this adage more pointedly manifested, than in the editorial bantling of the last Easton Gazette. Its every limb and feature bear the marks of its being the sport of the *Grove*, and not the offspring of true and lawful wedlock. The reputed father, poor dolt, acknowledges all, and labours for them, and fights for them, and boasts of their perfections; even the most rickety of his reputed offspring, he swears are as well formed as fond father could wish them to be. This late urchin makes his debut with a bow and congee; trips across the stage with elastic step, and talks of high breeding and the fashionables, "polite and courteous simulation," &c. with a sort of innate talent, which none but the son of a *Chesterfield* could be expected to exhibit. The reputed father, a plain honest soul, who never made a bow to gentle or simple, with hands in breeches pockets, and knees battling against each other, walks round him, admires his form, pats him on the head, chucks him under the chin, and swears he is dad's own boy. The world smiles; he is satisfied. He says to himself, none but a great man could beget such a child.

Let us examine this prodigy and see if he is as perfect as his fond father thinks him.

What has this writer for the Gazette said in answer to our charge, that Mr. Goldsborough and the leaders of the opposition, although last year they declared that they opposed General Jackson because he was supported by Mr. Calhoun and the southern nullifiers, will not now deny, that they would support Mr. Calhoun, with all his nullification, rather than General Jackson? That Mr. G. and most of the leaders of the opposition would prefer Mr. Clay to Mr. Calhoun, no one doubts, nor that they would prefer Mr. Webster even to Mr. Clay: but in declaring last year that they opposed General Jackson because he was supported by the very man whom they would now prefer to him, without any change of political principles in either, they involve themselves in an absurdity, from which men not versed in shifting and shuffling would find some difficulty in extricating themselves. We should like to hear old General Dickinson, the president of that meeting, explain his course in this matter. He professes to be governed by principle. What are his principles this year?

What says the Gazette about Mr. Livingston? It said in the preceding number that he had got a letter from a certain office of a certain country, and was rewarded with an office for it. This must mean to accuse him of purloining the official documents of a foreign government. Has there been any public charge against him for it, from this foreign government? and on what authority do you make so base a charge against the second officer of your government? Who was the man, "one of the first in our country," to whom the clerk made this disclosure? Give us names. Let the accuser step forward, and give his own name, and that of his witness.—The man that will stab in the dark, deserves the execration of all honest men. If we are not deceived in our opinion in regard to the author of this charge, he will not dare to lend the responsibility of his name to it. We cannot therefore further notice it.

He accused Mr. L. of being a defaulter to government. This charge we have proved to be false, and he now would insinuate that the officers of the government have liquidated the debt by receiving property at an unfair price, and to which Mr. L. had no title. An insinuation so pitiful, so contemptible, a shift so unmanly does not deserve notice. The writer is too well informed not to know that Mr. L's title to the property in dispute, was established in a court of law, the property sold, and the money paid into the treasury in liquidation of his debt.

Now to Mr. Jefferson, who the Gazette says "was one of the most accomplished gentlemen of the age," and "of course suppressed his likes and dislikes," and if "he wrote to Mr. Livingston at all, would write him a highly complimentary letter." Really this is a refinement of good breeding which we vulgar or plain Jacksonians, do not understand.—The *old* friends of Thomas Jefferson never thought his good breeding had carried him so far, as to induce him, as a matter of course, to suppress "his likes and dislikes," and to write highly complimentary letters to a man, who, as the Gazette says, had tried to ruin him. Did John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay practice this "highly complimentary" style of writing? They are undoubtedly well bred men, or at least we vulgar or plain Jacksonians have always thought them so.

This bowing and scraping; this "having a hand for every man, and a heart for no man," this smiling in a man's face and shaking his hand when you wish he was in ———, "*vulgar people call hypocrisy*, plain men call it cunning, but *high bred, fashionable*, and *other intelligent men*, call it polite, courteous simulation.

Well said, son of Chesterfield, thou art of good proportions, well bred, and of manly carriage; but a little shallow. We however let thee pass, for a man of proper parts, and well descended.

ROGER B. TANEY, Esq. has been appointed Attorney General of the United States, in the place of Mr. Berrien, resigned.

MARKLEY, convicted and executed for the murder of Mr. Newey, and family, of Frederick county, persisted to the last in declaring his innocence of the crime. He, however, could give no satisfactory explanation of the strong circumstances upon which he was convicted.

We have before us, from the Illinois Advocate, the correspondence between Governor Reynolds, General Clark, the superintendent of Indian affairs, and General Gaines, in relation to the hostile movements of the Sac & Fox Indians. General Gaines has ordered to the field six companies U. S. troops from Jefferson Barracks and four companies from Prairie du Chein, and Governor Reynolds has ordered out a considerable body of mounted volunteers. The whole force was to rendezvous at Beairdstown on the 15th June. It was thought the Indians would give battle.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Mullikin—Being unavoidably detained from the meeting of "Lawyers, Doctors and all," I send you my portion of an article in answer to the editorial in the last Easton Gazette. If it cannot be easily introduced into the article my companions may prepare, you can let it appear in the form of a communication:—

The writer for the Gazette brings before the public, with venomous rancour and unblushing audacity, the misfortunes of Mr. Livingston, at a period no less than twenty-five years ago, when, through the misbehaviour of his agents he became indebted to government to a large amount, which he has since most honourably paid. The writer would do well to throw a veil over past occurrences. Mr. Livingston was unfortunate, but he behaved, when he was able, like a man of honour. Can the writer give an equally satisfactory explanation of his own conduct, some years since? If he can, we would thank him to answer the following questions: Who voted against the bill to furnish the goverament with supplies to carry on the war, when our soil was polluted by a foreign foe? who, during the late war, wrote from Washington to a Colonel of this county, and advised him to drag out the militia, whether necessary or not, and to give them "a dose of the war,"—to purge them of their republicanism—to dishearten and oppress them, in the height of their patriotic fervour? Who slandered "the accomplished" Jefferson? Who calumniated the pure and upright Madison? who sanctioned the sedition law?—

But, really, the man needs but little notice. We should not regard him, but that he has a paper at his command through which he can give publicity to any falsehood or misrepresentation he may choose to invent. When he shall have disproved his amiable friend's correct assertion, that "he has a hand for every man, and a heart for no one," we will treat him with more seriousness.

The writer talks of fashion—of high-bred cunning, *vulgarly* (meaning by mechanics and poor farmers) called hypocrisy, and seems to speak with heart-felt satisfaction on this subject. It is the only part of his unmeaning, verbose palaver that seems at all natural. "An aristocrat—he speaks their language; hypocrisy, he sketches to the life.

"Little lawyers!"—whom do you mean? a would-be attorney, razeed to a clerk, or exalted to a parson?

But charity pleads for the man. He has travelled and made speeches through the whole district, to prepare for the Congressional election, and still finds himself opposed by one *neutral* and two democrats of the school of '98.

The man says he is for Clay. He sent him his own notable resolutions, and cries aloud in his behalf.—Clay is a zealous advocate for a high tariff—*the man* says he is not. Let him prove his consistency.

ONE OF THE MANY.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Mullikin:—

As an admirer of Mr. Jefferson's whole character; as an humble disciple of that great apostle of Republicanism, I cannot suffer to pass unnoticed, the gross, foul and degrading libel upon his character by the Editorial writer of the Easton Gazette of last Saturday.

This writer having devoted more than thirty years of his life to the abuse and detraction of Mr. Jefferson's private and political character, now that the great and good man has closed his earthly career, and lives *here*, only in the affections of the patriotic, he changes his insidious attack, and instead of openly speaking out against him, endeavours to render him odious by holding him up to the community, clothed in the writer's own garments, and exhibiting him, as the "*most accomplished gentleman of the age*"—one who could suppress his "*likes and dislikes*," who could "*smile in the face of them he rancorously hates*" and who could please by the fascinating rattle of empty conversation, while, serpent like, he inflicted the deadly wound of his poisonous fangs.

Mr. Jefferson was a gentleman of the old Virginia School, with primitive simplicity of manners and purity of heart, plain in his life and in his intercourse with society, and "loved his friends," and feared not his enemies, though they were the most rancorous and vindictive, that ever an individual had, since the days of our blessed Redeemer.

That such a person should be guilty of what "*vulgar men call hypocrisy*," "*plain men cunning*" and "*high bred, fashionable* and other intelligent men, call polite courteous simulation" is a slander, as gross as that uttered by Josiah Quincy on the floor of Congress, and for which Mr. Clay (who was then a Jeffersonian) held him up as a second Fenton, the infamous assassin of Henry IV. and assigned to him on the page of history, the same degree of fame that belongs to Judas, the betrayer, not of his country but his God. MACON.

By the Steamboat, on Friday night; we received from a correspondent in Baltimore, the following intelligence. The cause of the disturbances we have not heard:—

Thursday night, 12 o'clock.

Dear Sir,—I have this moment heard a report from the Rail-Road that the Irish laborers have risen on some of the sections, and are destroying the road, blowing up the bridges, and doing other damage to such an extent that the military from the Fort and U. S. arsenal have been ordered out, and, with two or three hundred armed citizens have this evening proceeded to the point of disturbance.

Our Baltimore American of Saturday gives a detailed account of the disturbance and the arrest of about forty of the rioters. It was occasioned by the failure of one of the contractors (Truxton Lyon, of Pennsylvania) on the third division of the road, about 30 miles from the city, to pay the labourers in his employ.—An arrangement of the matter was attempted by the officers of the Rail-road company, by offering to distribute amongst the workmen, the amount remaining in the hands of the treasurer of the company, in favour of the delinquent contractor, for the work he had done—but this falling short of the amount due them, they refused to accept it, and immediately commenced the work of destruction in the presence of the agent of the company, who had gone out to effect the settlement with them. The sheriff of Baltimore county received a warrant to arrest the offenders, but being unable to obtain a sufficient posse in the neighborhood of the disturbances, he made a requisition on the militia officers of Baltimore city. A detachment of the Light Brigade, immediately repaired to the scene, being supplied with ball cartridges from Fort McHenry, and conveyed in Rail-road cars,—and succeeded in arresting about forty, many of whom are recognised as ringleaders; they are lodged in jail to await trial. The amount of damage done, it is thought, will not exceed five thousand dollars. The bridges and culverts are not destroyed. It is said to have been the intention of the rioters to destroy the splendid granite bridge aross the Patapsco, 26 miles from the city, on Friday, the day they were arrested.

The amount contributed by the citizens of Baltimore for the relief of the Fayetteville sufferers, was $5762,79.

At a meeting of the citizens of Easton and of Talbot County called for the purpose of considering the propriety of organizing a society in Talbot County, auxiliary to the state society, John Goldsborough Esqr. was called to the Chair and T. R. Lookerman appointed secretary—Dr. Ayres the agent of the society then addressed the meeting and presented the views of the Colonization Society, and the perfect practicability of establishing a colony in Africa, which may eventually destroy the Slave trade; and render the Shores of that continent a peaceful and happy country.

After the address the question was up by the chair, "Shall we proceed to the organization of a Society?" which was determined in the affirmative. A committee consisting of five members, viz:—Messrs. John St vens, Jr. Alexander Graham, Wm. Price, John G. Stevens and Wm. R. Trippe, was appointed to draft a constitution, who having returned and reported a constitution which was adopted, A committee was then appointed, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution to nominate officers—the following committee was then appointed, Messrs. Price, Graham and J. G. Stevens, who nominated the following officers, which nomination was afterwards unanimously confirmed by the meeting.

John Goldsborough,
President.

Gen. Solomon Dickinson
John Loockerman
William Rose,
Vice Presidents.

William B. Mullikin,
Secretary.

Robert H. Rhodes,
Treasurer.

MANAGERS.

Wm. Clark,	T. R. Loockerman,
Wm. Townsend,	Joseph Bruff,
John Stevens, jr.	Thomas Auld,
James Parrott,	Joseph Turner,
Dr. Ns. Hammond,	Stewart Redman
Dr. Ed. Spedden	Peter Webb.

On motion, resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in each of the papers in the Town of Easton. Meeting then adjourned sine die.

From the Baltimore Republicun.

VILE MISREPRESENTATION CORRECTED.

We are indebted to the Hon. G. E. Mitchell of Cecil county, for the following materials for refuting an odious calumny which has been circulated pretty extensively in several parts of this state, and, as we learn of other states. Our readers will perceive that the story is of the real coffin handbill description, a fabrication throughout of the lowest and most unprincipled character. It is a libel, at once upon the President and upon the Ministers of a respectable and numerous religious sect. The Methodist Conference are herein charged with entering so deeply into the party politics of the day, as to treat the question of accepting the *civilities* of the President of the United States, as though they were a body of mere politicians, and were influenced in the ordinary courtesies of life by party bitterness. This is as insulting to them as it is destitute of truth, and abusive towards General Jackson. Such however is frequently the fate of slanderers, that in their malignant eagerness to bring down odium upon an opponent, they scatter falsehoods, which materially affect the characters of others, whom they certainly desire to conciliate. It is the fate of *falsehood* that sooner or later it brings down its own punishment, and out of the deceits by which it seeks to entrap the innocent, works up materials for its own condemnation and ruin. Such has been the fate of the thousands of fabrications which have within the last four years flooded the country against the President—and such will we trust be the fate of all those which are to come, whether they owe their creation to "the American System" party—National Republicans—Clayites—or Anti masons.

The first of the following letters contains the calumny—and the *two* following furnish the refutation. Messrs. ROBB and HANSON the writers, were members of the Conference, and continue to be ministers in the Methodist Church. Further evidence, if it were required, of the utter falsity of the story might be found in this city, from men, either disconnected with politics, or adverse to General Jackson.

From the Correspondent of the Philadelphia Sun, dated Washington, April 8, 1831.

The following anecdote is substantially true. It is worth preserving on many accounts, and some, at least may profit by it.

During the session of the Conferrence of the Methodist Episcopal Church, lately held at Georgetown D. C., the President of the United States sent a polite invitation to *the whole Conference to dine with him.* Through the urgent persuasions of one or two influential Jackson men among the ministers assembled, *forty-two* were induced to attend, some of whom not being Jackson men, were moved to attend more from curiosity than any thing else. The repast being over, the file leader, who was known by the President to be a violent partizan, informed the General that on such occasions it was usual to have a word of prayer before parting. The president most courteously consented, saying they had perfect liberty while in his house, to command him. During prayers fervent petitions were offered that his administration might be a blessing to the nation. Prayers being ended, they got into promiscuous conversation. One asked the General something respecting the approaching canvass for the high and honorable station he held, and also who he thought would be his most formidable opponent? "The only man," said the General, 'of whom I have any thing to fear is Judge McLean, of Ohio. All the other candidates who may enter the field I can laugh at and put down, but this gentleman is popular. He is a member of *your society*. It is important that I get a respectable support from the Methodists, and if they will not desert me for M'Lean, as respects the Baptists, I'll be d——d if I can't do what I please among them! I am sure of their interests? A significant look passed from one to another, the design of the invitation was understood, and the *edified* clergymen, after their acknowlegements for his civilities, took their leave.

I will conclude by saying after all, the opinion here is, that General Jackson will not again be a candidate for the Presidency.—Some of his strongest pillars have sunk under him, and though he is *franking Donaldson's circulars all over*, his feverish anxiety only indicates his waning popularity. Be assured anti-masonry never had a more bitter enemy than Jackson. CASSIUS.

Letters from the Rev. Messrs. Robb and Hanson.

WASHINGTON, June 2d, 1831.

Dear Sir.—Your communication of the 20th ultimo, enclosing a publication which appeared in the "Philadelphia Sun," bearing date the 8th of April, over the signature of "Cassius," purporting to give what the writer calls substantial truth, relative to the visit paid the President of the United States, by several members of the Baltimore Annual Conference during its session in this city, (not Georgetown) has just been received

The reception of your letter with its enclosure, was the first intimation I had, that so gross a libel upon the President, and the gentlemen referred to, had been going the rounds of the public papers uncontradicted, since its first appearance in the "Philadelphia Sun"—and agreeably to your request, I now proceed to give you the *facts* in the case which neither Cassius (nor any respectable man) ever his own signature will dare attempt to controvert.

During the Session of the Conference, some of the members (including three who stayed with me) expressed a desire to pay the President a friendly visit before they left Washington, and requested me to introduce them, which I promised to do.

I addressed a short note to the President apprising him of the desire of those gentlemen, and requesting him to say at what hour on the following Tuesday *evening* it would be convenient for him to receive them. He politely replied, by saying, he should be pleased to see as many of the brethren at seven o'clock as might think proper to call upon him; and requested me to say, shat he should expect them to take TEA with him, (not dinner, as stated by Cassius.) At the hour appointed to receive their visits, from thirty-five to forty called upon the President, and remained until half past eight. The Rev. Messrs Reed and Pearce of the Baltimore, and Hibbard of the New York Conference, venerable for their years, piety and respectability, engrossed nearly the whole of the conversation with the President during our stay, which principally related to the Methodist Church. *Politics* were *not named* by any individual upon that occasion. Those gentlemen were not politicans—they were Ministers of the Cross of Christ, and had too much respect for themselves, as well as for the President, to discuss subjects of a political nature, (even were they so disposed) upon an occasion like the one referred to. After tea, and on the eve of retiring, the President was asked if we should have prayer before separating; he replied "with great pleasure." The Rev. Mr. Reed offered a very feeling and appropriate prayer, when immediately after, each one took a kind and affectionate leave of the President, highly pleased with his bland and courteous deportment, and interesting conversation.

The name of "Judge McLean" or the "Baptists," was not introduced into the conversation even incidentally. Among the Preachers who visited the President were the Rev. Doctors Hall and Dorsey. The Rev. Messrs. Hibbard, Evans, Pearce, Reed, Hanson, Magee, Tippet, Gere, Sargeant, Barry, Bryson, Poisal, Collins, Humphries and Lannius, and to them or either of them I refer, for a confirmation of the above statement.

It is due to the President as well as those gentlemen who visited him, to say that Cassius, be he who may, is a calumniator; and the editor of the Philadelphia Sun, having been imposed upon, as it is charitably hoped, by an anonymous writer is bound as a man of honor to give as extensive a circulation to the refutation, as he has done of the calamity. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN ROBB.

COL. GEO. E. MITCHELL, Elkton, Md.

WASHINGTON, June 3d, 1831.

Dear Sir—Your note requesting me to state as far as my recollection will serve, what transpiration at the President's during the evening which some of our preachers spent there, while our Conference was sitting in this city, is received.

I have always studiously avoided connecting my name with any political questions: but I do not conceive that I shall, in complying with your request, transcend the limit which I prescribed to myself on this subject; as truth in regard to facts is the object. It was generally understood by the Members of the Conference (for no formal invitation was given) that the President would, on a certain evening, be glad to see as many of them as might think fit to call, and that he should expect them to take tea with him, and if there were any of them whose convenience it might not suit to call on that evening, he should be happy to see them at any other time during their stay in the city. Under this impression, from thirty five to forty of us went. We were received by the President with marked politeness and affection and spent with him and two or three of his friends who were present on the occasion, a most agreeable hour. Not a word during our stay, did I hear on the subject of politics, or the approching Presidential election, nor do I believe the subject was named, or even hinted at by any individual present. Two or three of the preachers who happened to be seated near the President conversed with him in turn, but their conversation, as I afterwards understood, was principally, if not entirely, of a religious kind.

After tea, prayer was proposed. The Rev. J. Read, Sen. officiated; and immediately on rising from our knees we took an affectionate leave of the President and his friends, each carrying with him, so far as I am able to learn, a high sense of the *President's* truly polite and friendly deportment on the occasion.

I heard sometime since of the truly singular account of this visit, which had appeared in the "Philadelphia, Sun," but never met with it 'till about three days ago. Surely the correspondent of the *Sun*, who furnished this article must be a genius of no common mould, for no one except an extraordinary genius, could I think, crowd so many statements, *palpably false*, into so small a space, and give to them at the same time the appearance of truths. In fact, there is but one truth stated in the whole article, and that is, that we had prayer before we retired.

I am, dear Sir, yours with real esteem,

JAMES M. HANSON.

REV. JOHN ROBB.

Sir Henry Stewart's Theory of Transplantations.—We have before made mention of this gentleman's plan of creating a park of full grown trees *extempore*. In one of Horace Walpole's letters we find this passage: "I am persuaded that a hundred and fifty years hence it will be as common to remove oaks a hundred and fifty years old, as it is now to transplant tulip-roots." This jest on the numerous queer inventions of the age it was made in, turns out to be almost a literal truth in our own. Sir Henry removes trees thirty feet high, and three feet and a half in girth at a foot from the ground, with an expansion of top from five and twenty to eight and twenty feet. This may seem a discovery of little worth to some of our country gentlemen, who cut down all the forest-trees over two or three acres, clap a red brick house on the flat, shelterless area thus obtained, stick some Lombardy poplars or steams of locus here and there and then call the spot a country seat. In the heat of summer, the traveller who spies one of these mansions from his dusty road is inclined to nick name it, "Salamander Hall." The garden attached, might with like justice be called the Paradise of Cabbages, and the "worm fence," also a frequent feature of the scene, seems an argument, by contraries, of the beauty of the curve-line. Luckily for the lover of the picturesque, our virgin forest yet remains, to gladden his eyes with the grace of vegetable forms and the natural undulation of hill and vale. But for this, with rare exceptions, all were plain prose in the external accompaniments of our country mansions, and monotonous appliance to the ends of meat and drink.

Instead of lopping, according to the old plan, the top and side branches of the tree to be transplanted, Sir Henry leaves them untouched, and thus preserves the fine symmetry of the tree entire. The roots, including abundance of the minutest fibres, are taken up in a proportionable degree; thus, in a tree with an expansion of branches of twenty, five feet, the roots are taken up fourteen and fifteen feet on a side. During even the first spring after this process, if no severe frost intervene to injure the slender spray of the top, not a branch or a twig is found to decay. After the first, or, at all events, after the second year, the deep hue and healthful appearance of the foliage return and no eye can distinguish whether the tree has been two years or forty in its new situation. Thus picturesque effect or shelter, as the object may be, is obtained from the first. This Preservative System, as it is called, in regard to trees, in some sort anticipates to the picturesque planter forty years of life. In our country, however, the picturesque improver has an easier task. He has often nothing to do but leave the old tenants of the wood alone, and open them to the sun and air by the removal of underwood. We have in "the unpierced shade" of our forest, a rich variety of beautiful trees, ——which not nice Art—but nature boon
Pours forth profuse on hill and dale and plain.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, gave notice, during the last session of Congress, we believe, that he would introduce a bill for the reduction of the postage on newspapers. We do not remember to have heard any thing more of it. We hope, however, that he will yet introduce it, and that it will succeed. We are not apprised of its intended provisions, but think the change most advantageous to the great body of the people, would be that which would permit every man to receive *one weekly paper and no more free of any postage whatever.* A large proportion, perhaps a majority, of the news paper readers of this country, take but one paper, and that a weekly one, which contains a summary of passing events. A poor man cannot well afford to take more. The taking off of fifty or seventy-five cents postage would, we doubt not, induce many to take a paper who do not now; and these are the very persons of all others, whom it is the interest of a republican government to have as well informed as possible. The rich who often take half a dozen papers are well able to pay the postage: but the poor constitute a large proportion of the population of our country, and every facility should be afforded them of gaining knowledge. We do not suppose that the revenue would be materially affected by such a provision, and the benefits we are satisfied would be great.—*Messenger.*

Camp Meeting.

A CAMP MEETING will be held on Cambridge Circuit, to commence on Thursday 28th July, and end the following Wednesday. The spot selected for the occasion is situated about half a mile from Cambridge, on the land of the Rev. James Owens.

The ground is high and well shaded, and possesses unusual local advantages, as a site for a Camp Meeting, being situated immediately on Great Choptank river, within half a mile of Cambridge wharf, to which steamboats and other vessels may come with safety. Means of conveyance for baggage may be had at any time, to or from the Ground at a trifling expense. The managers will not allow articles of any kind, whatever, to be sold on the ground, and none need apply for the privilege.

The ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal church in the adjacent circuits, and all who are friendly to the promotion of religion, are particularly invited to attend.

There will be boarding Tents erected for the accomodation of persons from a distance.

MANAGERS.

July 25

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

Come on! Come on! ye who want

Cheap Goods!

I have just returned from the foreign markets with one of the BEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS ever opened in this town—which will be disposed of LOWER than can be had at any other Store in Easton. I do not think it necessary to enumerate articles and prices, as those who consult their own interest, will certainly give me a call.

JOHN W. JENKINS.

N. B. FLOUR, of the best quality for family use, lower than it can be had of any house in Easton.

☞Feathers and other country produce taken on the best terms. J. W. J.

july 5

CLARK'S OFFICE,

BALTIMORE, July 1st, 1831.

REPORT of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 4, for 1831.

No. 10418* (even No.) the Cap. prize of $10,000
18621* A PRIZE OF 2,000
6602 Do 1,000
18347* } 10519* } Each Prizes of
11064* } 8196 } Do
3494* } 9656* } Do
11834* 12353* } Do
2677* 5965* }
14516* 5921* }
13705* 4715* } Do.
12838* 4195* }
15469* 16482* }

With 20 prizes of $20; 200 of $4, and 10,000 of $1 50 cents each.

☞No. 10418, an even number, having drawn the Capital Prize; agreeably to the Scheme therefore, all the even numbers being those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0, are each entitled to one dollar and fifty cents in addition to whatever prizes they may have drawn besides.

☞All marked thus (*) sold at CLARK'S.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 5, for 1831.—Odd and Even System—To be drawn in Baltimore, on THURSDAY, the 28th of July.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 10,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	$10 00	4 prizes of	$100
1	2,000	8	50
1	1,000	20	20
2	500	200	4
2	300	10000	1 50
2	200		

Half Tickets, One Dollar.—Quarters, Fifty Cents. To be had at

CLARK'S

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 oftener sold, than at any other Office!!!

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

JOHN CLARK,
Lottory Vender, Baltimore.

july 5

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Easton, Md. on the first of July, 1831, which if not called for before the first of October, 1831, will be forwarded to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

☞Persons inquiring for letters in this list, are requested to say they are advertised, they may otherwise not receive them.

A.
A. Z.
B.
Jacob Bromwell,
Bennett Buckley,
Margaret Benny,
Mary Benson,
Capt. John Bradley,
C.
Clerk of Court of Appeals,
James Chapman,
Thomas Coward,
Isaac Conley,
J. W. Cristfield,
Levin Craft,
Seth Carmain,
John Clark,
John Crandall,
D.
John Dawson.
Nicholas Dawson,
Priscilla Denby,
Washington Dorrell,
Gen. Sol. Dickinson,
E.
Anna M. Earle,
Samuel Eason,
F.
Kitturah Fairbank,
David Fairbank,
G.
Mr. Goldsborough,
Nancy Gibson,
Chas. Goldsborough,
Robert Gin,
H.
Rev. Manlove Hazel,
Ann Hendley,
Sam'l Harrison,
Alex. B. Harrison,
Sarah Hooper,
Capt. Jno. A. Horney,
J.
George Jefferson,
Samuel Jackson,
Flora Jones
K.
Dr. Sam'l T. Kemp,
Mary Ann Kemp,
Sarah Kemp,
William Kemp,
John Kite,
L.
Rev. J. L. Lenhart,
Jacob Loockerman,
M.
John McCauley,
James McNeal,
Daniel Morgan,
N.
Joseph H. Nicholson,
Skinner Newnam,
John Newnam,
O.
Ann Orem,
P.
Eliza A. Parrott,
Geo. W. Parrott,
R.
Lambert Reardon,
Ennalls Roszell,
Wm. C Ridgaway,
Ignatius Rhodes,
Jacob Reese,
William Ramsay,
S.
Julia Ann Stevens,
Caleb Smith,
Mary Ann Steward,
Almira Scull,
Nancy Smith,
Wm. E. Shannahan,
Pere W. Seward,
Hugh Sherwood,
William Smart,
Isaac Sylvester,
Ann Louisa Sherwood,
Maria Stewart,
Hester Ann Seth,
Dafane Smith,
Caleb Stanfield,
Thomas Sylvester,
Perry W. Steward,
John Stevens, Jr.
T.
Wm H. Tilghman, 8
Bennett Tomlinson,
Jeremiah Todd,
Francis Thomas,
William B. Taylor,
V.
Jeremiah Valiant, 2
Ann Varnum,
W.
Peter Willis,
Ann Wrightson,
Mr. Webb;
Thomas Watkins. 2

EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.

july 5 3w

Notice.

Came to the subscriber's farm, on Sunday the 26th. June last, a dark brown mare, 10 years old, about 14 hands high, with a star in her forehead. The owner of the above describedmare, is requested to come forward prove her, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN FLYNN, Near Hillsborough.

July 5

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court in its equity character, will be offered at public sale on the premises on SATURDAY the sixth of August next, at 12 o'clock, ALL THE REAL ESTATE of the late Frederick Purnell, containing one thousand and eighty seven acres of land. This property all lies contiguous and will be sold altogether, or divided to suit purchasers, which will be made known on the day of sale. The improvements on this property are extensive and in good order. The terms of sale will be, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give obligation to the trustee, with good security, for the purchase money, payable one third in nine months, one third in eighteen months, and the other third in twenty four months, with interest from the sale. The creditors are notified to file their claims in legal form in six months from the sale with the Clerk of Caroline county Court.

THO. B. TURPIN, Trustee.

July 5

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