reasury. Gen. Jackson will, no doubt, by the course of policy at present pursued by him, be enabled to leave his successor a much larger surplus than was ever left in the treasury by any President.

In my next communication, I will expose our senator's misrepresentations relative to the Colonial trade.

A JACKSONIAN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the New York Journal of Commerce, of July 4.

By the ship James Cropper, Capt. Gary, from Bristol, we have a paper of that place of May 31st, containing London dates to May 30th, five days later than our previous accounts. Paris dates are to the 27th. The news is not important.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—Parliament, we understand, will meet decidedly on Tuesday, the 14th of June, but as the ceremony of electing a Speaker of the House of Commons, and swearing in the members, will occupy a week, it is not probable that his Majesty will go in State to open the Session till Monday the 20th. With regard to Reform Bill, it will be brought forward the very earliest opportunity. The elections are now all at an end, and with them terminates the last faint hope of the Anti-Reformers. The whole empire has solemnly and unequivocally recorded a verdict of guilty against them, and all that now remains them to do is, not to move in arrest of judgment, but the mitigation of punishment.

London Sun.

BRISTOL, May 31.

Distress in Ireland.– It is with the most painful feelings we call the attention of our fellow citizens to the hapless condition of the peasantry of the sister country. We will not stop to inquire into the causes which have operated to impend over our miserable brethren the horrors of a calamity more terrible than even the scourge of the sword or the pestilence; but we would exhort our readers to be prompt in staying the sufferings which a scarcity of provisions, already approaching to a famine, is rapidly spreading throughout the western districts. Already many lives have fallen victims to starvation, and the accounts represent some thousands to be reduced to a state so debilitated as to render the efficacy of nutriment questionable, even if it were afforded

According to letters received this morning from Castlebar and Newport Pratt, we regret to learn that famine is rapidly increasing in this part of Mayo, and working a dreadful morality among the people.

Cholera Morbus. A letter received from St. Omer, states that symptoms of that dreadful disease the Cholera Morbus have appeared among some English families in town. We trust our Ministers will take every precaution to keep the horrid disease on the other side of the channel.—*London News.*

FRENCH ARMY.—I am informed that the returns of the effective strength of the French army, fully equipped, drilled and armed, received at the War Office last Saturday, gave a force of 267,000 men. Conscripts and recruits now drilling and moving to their respectives stations, 97,000. The National Guards of France, all now fully armed, and under arms, are said to amount to 750,000. One million is the round number returned, or rather estimated, from written enrolments, but I understand the actual strength is what I have given.—From a Correspondent of The Times.

BELGIUM.—Says a London date of the 26th, "the Brussels papers, which arrived this morning, are of a cheering character. A communication has been made to the Congress by Gen. Belliard, announcing that the Great Powers have approved of the proposal of negotiating with Holland for the cession of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourgh, and Mr. Abercrombie, our Secretary of Legation, has also made a communication respecting the admission of Belgian vessels into British ports, which is calculated at this moment to convince the Belgians that there is a desire on the part of England, of cultivating friendly relations with Belgium.

LONDON, May 29.

Although the discussions concerning the election of Prince Leopold to the throne of Belgium have not yet commenced, it is evident, from the preliminary proceedings and the express declaration of the deputies, that his Royal Highness will have a great majority of the Congress in his favor Out of 122 of the members present, 96 declared themselves his supporters, and only 2 pronounced themselves against him, the rest reserving their votes.

FURTHER SUCCESS OF THE POLES.

LONDON, Friday, May 27.

We are delighted at being able to announce fresh successes of the poles against their barbarous oppressors. General Chizanowski having received orders from the Commander in chief to march to Zamosc, with a corps of 80,000 men, for the purpose of causing a division of Volhynia, and replacing Gen. Dwernicki, who was forced to retire into Gallicia (an avowedly neutral territory, but whose neutrality was violated in the most scandalous manner by the Russians, with the connivance of Austria) chose the shortest way, by penetrating through the enemy's positions through Kock Labartow, and Krainstraw.—The General's expedition was accomplished in the most spirited, dexterous, and successful style. He not only made forced marches of eighty one miles (English) in three days, but beat the Russians in three several battles, and brought eight hundred prisoners to Zamosc on the 12th instant. The fate of the hero and his gallant corps excited much anxiety, as it was known that he was surrounded by the enmemy's force, amounting to twenty-four thousand men, and was, besides, cut from all succour for a whole week. In addition to these accounts, intelligence from Warsaw mentions that the insurrection in Lithuania progresses--that the peasantry are more determined than ever in opposition to the Russian yoke—and that in particular throughout the Polish province of Samogitia, all the male population are under arms, and swear, on the tombs of their forefathers, to shed the last drop of blood in their veins, rather than submit to Russian despotism. We hope France and England will see the necessity of promply interfering in behalf of patriots like these, so worthy in every respect, of the most extended blessings of freedom. It would be a shame on both countries never to be forgotten, never to be wiped away, were Poland again to be enslaved.

We have received this morning St. Petersburgh Journals. The Russian account of the defeat of Dwernicki omits all mention of the disgraceful violation of the Austrian territory, though it states that a division of dragoons had been ordered to turn the right flank of the Poles, and to cut off their retreat towards Podolia—that is, in other words, they marched into the Austrian territory, thereby violating its neutrality, in order to accomplish their purpose. This account but too clearly confirms the report of General Dwernicki in all its particulars, and demonstrates the bad faith of Austria, and the dishonourable conduct of Russia beyond the possibility of contradiction. But the shameful partiality of Austria will not go unpunished. It is impossible that France and England can tolerate any longer the culpable connivance of Austria, and the perfidious demonstrations of Prussia. Let these mock neutral powers be called on at once to declare themselves on the Polish question, and that unequivocally.

The cholera morbus is no longer a subject of alarm; it has wonderfully decreased within the last week; it is now fatal to very few, and there are not many new cases. The Prussian Government has, however, established a rigorous quarantine of 21 days, which as the disease there is not infectious, is considered as a political one, calculated to impede communications with foreign countries, rather than to circumscribe the complaint.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE.

A most destructive fire occurred last night in the upper part of the city, which nearly destroyed an entire block of buildings, bounded on the north by Charlton, on the South by Vandam, on the east by Varick, and on the west by Hudson street, the value of which, with furniture, &c. is estimated at upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS—The fire spread with such rapidity, that many families barely escaped with their night clothing, and in one instance, a person was dragged from his bed, after the bedstead was on fire—In addition to the property destroyed, we regret to add that several persons are missing, whom it is feared have perished in the flames. Two children, who were left locked up in a room by their parents, who had gone to the Theatre, have not been found. Several fire men, we understand, are seriously injured.

The fire broke out in the carpenter's shop of Wm. J. Burke, in the rear of 66 and 68 Charlton-street. Mr. B. had a large quantity of lumber on hand, which was all on fire before the engines could reach the scene of conflagration; and unfortunately the distance from a supply of water was so great that a dozen buildings were in flames before a drop could be thrown on them. The chief supply was from the Hudson River, and when the fire broke out the water was so low that the suction rooted in the mud, and soon gravelled the boxes. From appearances this morning we have no doubt that many families are in great distress. It is computed that not less than *one hundred and twenty-five* families are rendered houseless by this disaster, several of whom, who resided in the rear, are reduced to beggary.—One family we saw, a widow with several children, who had saved nothing but the few rags on them when they retired to rest.

FROM THE GLOBE.

The following act of the British Parliament has been officially communicated to this Government.

ANNO PRIMO GULIELMI IV. REGIS.

CAP. XXIV.

An act to amend an act of the sixth year of his late majesty, to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad. (22d April, 1831.)

Whereas, by an act passed in the sixth year of his late Majesty's reign, intituled, An act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad, and by subsequent acts made and passed to alter and amend the said act, certain duties of customs are imposed on articles of foreign production when imported or brought into the *British* possessions in *America*. And whereas it is expedient to repeal some of the the said duties, and to alter or vary others of them: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in the Present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, so much of the said acts as impose any duty in any of the *British* possessions in *America*, upon the importation or bringing in of corn or grain unground, or of meal or flour not made of wheat, or of bread or buiscut, or of rice, or of live stock, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of any of the said acts as imposes any duty in the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada upon the importation or bringing in of wheat flour, or of beef, pork, hams or bacon, or of wood or lumber, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

III. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of any of the said acts as imposes any duty, in *New Brunswick*, *Nova Scotia*, or *Prince Edward's Island*, upon wood or lumber, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

IV. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of any of the said acts as impose any duty in the *British* possessions on the Continent of *South America*, or in the *West Indies*, or in the *Bahama or Bermada Islands*, upon wheat-flour or upon beef, pork, hams or bacon, or upon wood or lumber, when imported from any of the *British* possessions in *North America*, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

V. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the importation from any foreign country into the *British* possessions on the Continent of *South America*; or in the *West Indies*, or in the *Bahama or Bermuda Islands*, of the articles mentioned in the following table, there shall be raised, collected, and paid unto his majesty, the several temporary additional duties as the same are set forth in the said table; (that is to say:)

TABLE OF ADDITIONAL DUTIES.

	£	s	d
Staves and headings, until the first day of January, 1834—the 1000,	0	11	3
On and from the first of January, 1834, to the first day of Jauuary, 1836, the 1000,	0	7	3
White or yellow pine lumber, until the first day January, 1834—the 1000 ft. of one inch thick.	0	7	0
On and from the first day of January, 1834, to the first day of January, 1836, the 1000 feet of one inch thick	0	5	0

VI. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties imposed by this act shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty in like manner as if such duties had been imposed by the said first mentioned act, and had been set forth in the table of duties therein contained.

FRUITS OF THE TARIFF.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

Messrs. Editors: We do *know* that several lots of cloths have lately been sold in this city, which were smuggled across the line between Montreal and Boston. We do *know* such goods have been sold by houses who support the American System; and we are strongly suspicious, that the cloths were introduced into the country by some gentlemen who are very sensitive upon the subject of preventing frauds upon the revenue!!! If we are asked, why information was not given in time for the seisure of the cloths in question? Our answer is, that though we are violently opposed to the American System, we are equally so to the office of a pimp or informer; hence we we did not feel ourselves bound to give the requisite information. MANY.

From the Banner of the Constitution.

ANTI-TARIFF CONVENTION.

A number of gentlemen from different States, favorable to the principles of FREE TRADE, having assembled at Philadelphia on the 4th of June, and taken into consideration an Address, published in the New York Evening Post, recommending an Anti-Tariff Convention, unanimously

Resolved, That a Convention, for the purpose of securing the efficient co-operation of the friends of Free Trade, throughout the United States, in procuring the repeal of the Restrictive System, be held at the Manson House Hotel, in the city of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock in the morning of Friday the 30th day of September next; and that there be invited to attend the same, such citizens, from all the States of the Union, *without distinction of party*, who are favorable to the object of the meeting, as may find it convenient to attend.

It was also

Resolved, That notice of the said meeting be published, and that Editors throughout the United States, friendly to the cause of Free Trade, be requested to give it circulation.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Jefferson to S. H. Wells, Esq;—on the adoption of the Declaration of Independence,

DATED, May 12, 1819.

"I will now proceed to your quotation from Mr. Galloway's statement of what passed in Congress on their Declaration of Independence; in which statement there is not one word of truth, and where bearing some resemblance to truth, it is an entire perversion of it. I do not charge this on Mr. Galloway himself; his desertion having taken place long before these measures, he doubtless received his information from some of the loyal friends whom he left behind him. But as yourself, as well as others, appear embarrassed by inconsistent accounts of the proceedings on that memorable occasion, and as those who have endeavored to restore the truth, have themselves committed some errors, I will give you some extracts from a written document on that subject; for the truth of which, I pledge myself to heaven and earth; having, while the question of Independence was under consideration before Congress, taken written notes, in my seat, of what was passing, and reduced them to form on the final conclusion. I have now before me that paper, from which the following are extracts. 'Friday, June 7th, 1776.—The delegates from Virginia moved, in obedience to instructions from their constituents, that the Congress should declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be totally dissolved; that measures should be immediately taken for procuring the assistance of foreign powers, and a Confederation be formed to bind the colonies more closely together. The House being obliged to attend at that time to some other business, the proposition was referred to the next day, when the members were ordered to attend punctually at ten o'clock. Saturday, June 8th. They proceed to take it into consideration, and referred it to a committee of the whole, into which they immediately resolved themselves, and passed that day and Monday, the 10th, in debating on the subject.

It appearing, in the course of these debates, that the colonies of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and South Carolina, were not yet matured for falling from the parent stem, but that they were fast advancing to that state, it was thought most prudent to wait a while for them, and to postpone the final decision to July 1st. But, that this might occasion as little delay as possible, a Committee was appointed to prepare a Declaration of Independence. The committee were John Adams, Dr. Franklin, Roger Sherman, Robert R. Livingston and myself. This was reported to the House on Friday the 28th of June, when it was read and ordered to lie on the table. On Monday, the 1st of July, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the original motion made by the delegates of Virginia, which, being again debated through the day, was carried in the affirmative by the votes of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. South Carolina and Pennsylvania voted against it. Delaware had but two members present, and they were divided. The delegates from New York declared they were for it themselves, and were assured their constituents were for it; but that their instructions having been drawn near a twelvemonth before, when reconciliation was still the general object, they were enjoined by them, to do nothing which should impede that object. They, therefore, thought themselves not justifiable in voting on either side, and asked leave to withdraw from the question, which was given them. The Committee rose, and reported their resolution to the House. Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina, then requested the determination might be put off to the next day, as he believed his colleagues, though they disapproved of the resolution, would then join in it for the sake of unanimity. The ultimate question, whether the House would agree to the resolution of the Committee, was accordingly postponed to the next day, when it was again moved, and South Carolina concurred in voting for it. In the mean time, a third member had come post from the Delaware counties, and turned the vote of the colony in favor of the resolution. Members of a different sentiment attending that morning from Pennsylvania also, her vote was changed; so that the whole twelve colonies, who were authorised to vote at all, gave their votes for it; and within a few days [July 9th] the convention of New York approved of it, and thus supplied the void accasioned by the withdrawing of their delegates from the vote.' [Be careful to observe, that this vacillation and vote were on the original motion of the 7th of June, by the Virginia delegates that Congress should declare the colonies independent.] 'Congress proceeded, the same day, to consider the Declaration of Independence, which had been reported and laid on the table the Friday preceding, and on Monday, referred to a Committee of the whole. The pusillanimous idea, that we had friends in England worth keeping terms with, still haunted the minds of many. For this reason, those passages which conveyed censures on the people of England were struck out, lest they should give them offence. The debates having taken up the greater parts of the second, third and fourth days of July, were, in the evening of the last, closed: the Declaration was reported by the committee, agreed to by the House, and signed by every member present except Mr. Dickinson.' So far my notes

Governor M'Kean, in his letter to McCorkle of July 16th, 1817, has thrown some lights on the transactions of that day: but, trusting to his memory chiefly, at an age when our memories are not to be trusted, he has confounded two questions, and ascribed proceedings to one which belonged to the other.—These two questions were, 1st, the Virginia motion of June the 7th, to declare Independence; and 2nd, the actual Declaration, its matter and form. Thus he states the question on the Declaration itself, as decided on the 1st of July; but it was the Virginia motion which was voted on that day in committee of the whole; South Carolina, as well as Pennsylvania then voting against it. But the ultimate decision then *the House*, on the report of the committee, being, by request, postponed to the next morning, all the states voted for it, except New York, whose vote was delayed for the reason before stated.—It was not till the 2nd of July, that the Declaration itself was taken up; nor till the 4th, that it was decided, and it was signed by every member present, except Mr. Dickinson.

The subsequent signatures of members who were not then present, and some of them not yet in office, is easily explained, if we observe who they were; to wit: that they were of New York and Pennsylvania. New York did not sign till the 15th, because it was not till the 9th. (five days after the general signature) that their Convention authorised them to do so.—The convention of Pennsylvania, learning that it had been signed by a minority only of their delegates, named a new delegation on the 20th, leaving out Mr. Dickinson, who had refused to sign, Willing and Humphreys who had withdrawn, re-appointing the three members who had signed Morris, who had not been present, & five new ones, to wit, Rush, Clymer, Smith, Taylor and Ross: and Morriss, and the five new members were permitted to sign, because it manifested the assent of their full delegation, and the express will of their Convention, which might have been doubted on the former signature of a minority only. Why the signature of Thornton, of New Hampshire, was permitted so late as the 4th of November, I cannot now say; but undoubtedly for some particular reason, which we should find to have been good, had it been expressed. These were the only post-signers, and you see, Sir, that there were solid reasons for receiving those of New York and Pennsylvania, and that this circumstance in no wise effects the faith of this Declaratory Charter of our rights, and of the rights of man.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

Hungary forms an important part of the Austrian dominions. It is stated in the Encyclopædia Americana, that on a superficial area of 85,500 square miles, it contains a population exceeding 8,400,000, with 52 free cities, 691 market-towns, and 11,068 villages.—It is one of the healthiest, and, at the same time one of the most productive countries of Europe, supplying all the natural productions necessary for the comfort of man. The *people*, in this country, means the nobility; they are styled so in official acts, and enjoy peculiar privileges, paying no imposts nor tithes, exempted from the quartering of soldiers, and from imprisonment until after conviction of a crime, (certain cases excepted,) and *being alone entitled to hold landed estate*. The whole burden of taxation falls on the peasants, the *misera plebs contribuens*, as they are styled which may be translated into plain English, "the wretched rabble that pay." It is hard to be insulted and ground at the same time. Besides contributions in money and kind, and the labour they are bound to perform for the lord of the manor, they also pay tithes of all their produce to the clergy, maintain the county magistracies and the army, and *labour on the public works without pay*. No wonder the Emperor of Austria does not like his people to read. It is mighty convenient for the *populus Hungaricus*,—the nobility that is,—to have their soil tilled by intelligent cattle, and their taxes paid by this *plebs misera contribuens*.

Lodi. American.

From the Fredericktown Herald.

STEAM BOATS, ENGINES, &c.

MR. NILES:—The number of accidents that have happened to steam boats, by the explosions of boilers and running a foul of steamers and other vessels by night, have caused me to meditate seriously upon the probable cause. I may, perhaps, be mistaken; although I am no stranger to the nature and power of steam—but the remarks that I shall offer upon this subject, I sincerely hope may have a tendency to lead to something that will realize a preventive. My ideas are very simple upon the subject. In the first place, when the boat stops to take in wood, or to convey passengers to or from the boat, they of course let off the steam, and the machinery standing still prevents the force or injection pump from raising and forcing a sufficient supply of water into the boiler, and the brick work which supports the boiler, is generally carried one or two inches above the water in the boiler. The water becoming exhausted, the boiler between the brick and the water, becomes in a manner red hot; therefore, when the engine is again put in operation, it furnishes a fresh supply of water, which eventually must raise the water in the boiler and that body of water coming in contact with the red hot boiler causes an instaneous overplus of steam, which in my serious and candid opinion, is the cause of the sudden explosion.

I shall however, endeavor to throw a little more light on the subject, so as to enable you to form a more correct opinion of my statement. Capt. Wm. Virdin of the steamer "*Governor Wolcott*" that plies between Baltimore and Port Deposit, mentioned a circumstance to me that came under his notice, while proceeding between the above places, as follows: he discovered that the boiler had an overcharge of steam, by the incessant blowing and hissing noise that it made; and being very much alarmed, he immediately examined the machinery, and found that there was a deficiency of water in the boiler, the cause of which he soon discovered to be owing to the injection pump being stopped up with grass, so much so as to be entirely unfit to force a regular supply of water into the boiler. It took him a considerable length of time to extricate the grass from the pump, and in the mean time the fire died away; but providing the pump could have been rid of the grass, and the engine could have forced a regular supply of water into the boiler, it would inevitably have bursted.—No doubt you are aware, that our friend Perkins' principle is by converting water instantaneously into steam, by his red hot engender, &c.

In the second place,—Respecting the steam boats running afoul of each other at night—for a preventive, I would recommend a simple piece of machinery attached to the engine, so that every stroke the engine should raise a hammer, and strike the bell which is generally placed near the moving power—perhaps the noise might annoy the passengers, but the bell should only be used when actually necessary. I shall make one more remark—upon the rolling and shifting of steam boats—for instance, the boat is lying still at any wharf or landing—and not letting off the steam instantly. I'll admit the steam may be let off, but the heat of the fire will not abate, and of course the water in the boiler must waste, at least one inch, by the loss of the steam which is let off—and for instance, rolling a hogshead of sugar, whiskey, or some other heavey part of the lading to one side of the boat must keel over at least two inches—of course the water must come to a level in the boiler, and as I have stated above, this water must be converted into steam instantly, and this steam must have vent; therefore, in order to do away this, I would recommend the engine to be made so as to be thrown out of gear, and let the engine have its motion, and by this means the boiler would receive its regular supply of water and the machinery all acting in unison, could not fail to prevent the explosion of so many valuable engines and the consequent loss of lives.

Very respectfully, your friend,

L. WERNWAG.

*Cæsar A Rodney.

Baltimore Produce Market.

FRIDAY, July 8.

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

FEATHERS,		3 5a36
FLOUR,		
Howard street	4 75a4 87½	
(City mills, standard	4 87½a5 00	
" do extra.		
" (Susquehanna)		4 50
" Rye Flour		4 50a4 00
GRAIN—		
Wheat, white,		1.10
" best red		1.08
Corn, white } new		60
" yellow } new		60a63
Rye,		60a63
Oats		33a34
Beans,		75a80
Peas, black eye,		75a80
Clover seed		——
Timothy seed		2.00a2.25
Flaxseed, rough		——
PLASTER PARIS—		
Ground Plaster, per brl		1.37½
WOOL—		
Unwashed, common and ¼	Merino,	35a40
do do ½	do	36a40
do ¾ and full	do	37a45
Washed, common and ¼	do	47a51
do do ½	do	50a52
do do ¾	do	53a58
do full blood	do	65a75

DIED

At Galloway, near Easton on Saturday morning, 9th inst, JOHN, the infant son of Col. Wm. Hughlett, aged 5 months and 29 days.

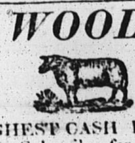
Wool & Sheep-Skins.

RHODES, KENNARD & LOVEDAY, are wishing to purchase the above articles to some extent, and will give the highest market prices, either in goods or money.

They have just received, and offer for sale, a very superior paste-blacking; its application is said to produce fine and permanent gloss, at the same time, that it is found to preserve and render all kinds of leather completely water-proof.

June 7 tf

WOOL.



The HIGHEST CASH PRICES will be given by the Subscriber for ALL KINDS of WOOL.

JOHN CAMPER.

Corner of Washington and Dover Streets, Easton,

WHO KEEPS ON HAND

A general assortment of GROCERIES which he will dispose of at a moderate profit.

may 31

SHERIFE'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, of John Garey, 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, in and to, all the Lands mentioned and contained in a conveyance bond, of a certain Joseph Turner, 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 were devised by the said William Barwick, in and by his last will and testament, to his daughter Lydia Scott, and her heirs forever; and which after the death of the aforesaid Lydia Scott, fell, by hereditary descent, to the aforesaid 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 Orem's Delight and Turner's Resurvey, 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 excepting therefrom about one acre of Land, which had been sold to Michael Kerby, and comprehended in a small slip to the northward of the begining boundary of a tract of Land called the Forrest of Judyke, 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 quanty, 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 ts

Farmer's Bank of Maryland,

Branch Bank at Easton, June 22d, 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 3 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.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed from the Union to the EASTON HOTEL, lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Peacock, & formerly by himself, Begs leave most respectfully to tender his grateful acknowledgements to his numerous Customers and friends, who have heretofore honoured him with their calls, and at the same time to solicit them and the public in general for their patronage.

The Easton Hotel is now in complete order for the reception of Travellers and others, and the proprietor pledges himself to spare no labour or expence to render every comfort and convenience to those who may favour him with their custom.

Private parties can at all times be accommodated and, Horses, Hacks, and Gigs with careful drivers furnished to go to any part of the Peninsula.

The public's obedient servant.

jan 26 SOLOMON LOWE.

UNION TAVERN,

EASTON, MARYLAND.

1831.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from Cambridge, Dorchester county, where he has been engaged for near twelve years in keeping a public house, and has the gratifying assurance of his friends and customers in that place, as well as those travelling through, who favoured him with a call *that heretofore he has given general satisfaction.*

He has taken that large and commodious house in Easton, Talbot county, so well known as the *Union Tavern*, on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few steps of the Court House, and immediately adjoining the office of the Hon. John Leeds Kerr, and nearly opposite to that of the Hon. William Hayward, Jun.

He is still further gratified in assuring the public that he has many advantages that he never before had, viz: A much more splendid house, and a market equal to any for a like population, in the world, and with his knowledge of his business, and a disposition to please, he flatters himself he shall receive a liberal share of the patronage of the public.

Private parties can always be accommodated, and every exertion will be made to make all comfortable that give him a call.

The public's obedient and humble servant,

WILLIAM C. RIDGAWAY.

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 left 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, Fells 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

Methodist Protestant

CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Church for Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot Circuit, is appointed to be held about 3½ Miles from Easton, on the lands of Samuel Colston Esq. to commence on Friday the 22d of July next, and end on the Wednesday following. The place fixed upon, offers many facilities of convenience & comfort. A Spring of water, of the very first quality, affording an ample supply for all purposes, is within a fewyards of the ground, which is high and sloping, with an excellent shade. Vessels of large size may come to Dover Bridge, within 1 mile, and those of less size within less than half a mile of the camp, to which there are fine roads leading in several directions, and good pasturage and accommodations for Horses (which will be well attended to) very convenient. All the members of our church, and all our friends that are not members, and the public generally, who can make it convenient to have tents, or attend the said meeting, are invited to do so. Several Ministers from a distance are expected to be present.

may 31

CAMP MEETING OF THE METHODIST 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

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