&c. &c. In short, the whole affair was arranged with strict attention to scenic effect, and I almost doubt whether the children were quite aware that they should find it more difficult to come to life again, than after a catastrophe of a tragedy on the stage.

EASTERN SHORE WHIG
AND
PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEM. 6, 1831.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.—The most doubtful contest, decided in this State since 1821, took place yesterday. Our party in this county, brought forward no ticket till Tuesday evening last, and since then, no exertions were made. Our Candidates, always domestic in their habits, remained at their business—the one attending his thrashing machine, the other his store; while the opposition seem to have left no stone unturned.—The worshippers of the *"Golden Calf,"* had undisturbed liberty in their adorations; and although munificence, by *this* god, was evidently unnecessary on this occasion, still he was lavish of his treasures. It will be seen, but a small portion of the usual votes of the county were taken; which, of course, was against a *free* expression of republican sentiment. We annex the vote of this county:—

DISTRICTS.

	Easton,	St. Michaels,	Trappe,	Chapel,	Total.
Republican.					
Stevens	127	153	50	106	436
Reardon	130	151	42	110	433
Federal.					
Hughlett	168	203	185	92	648
Dickinson	164	202	198	92	656

[*For the Eastern Shore Whig.*]

To Mr. Lucas, Editor of the Caroline Intelligencer,

Sir:—I see in your last paper an annunciation, signed James M. Stanton, as a candidate for a seat in the next Legislature. Now, Sir, as you refused to publish my annunciation, and as I consequently withdrew it, and sent it to the Eastern Shore Whig, for publication, you will do me the favor to let me know who is the author of the piece you have published. If you are the author yourself, I expect to be satisfied of your reasons for the counterfeit. At any rate, I look for an explanation in your next.

Yours, &c.
JAMES M. STANTON.

Denton, Sept. 5, 1831.

[*For the Eastern Shore Whig.*]

To Mr. Lucas, Editor, &c. Denton.

Sir:—I have read in your last paper a "lost letter," about which I wish to ask you a few questions:—

1st. Was the letter sealed? If so, who authorised you to open it?

2d. If this letter was not sealed, are you in the habit of publishing every thing of this nature?

3d. Do you take the responsibility on yourself? If so, I give you notice to withdraw my name from your subscription list—and if you are at a loss to identify me, erase every Jackson name in the county; for your course shows that to this it must shortly come. You may look for indemnification in the Boston funds, but with this I have nothing to do.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Office of the Mercantile Advertiser,
New York, August 31

FRENCH TREATY.—Simeon Draper, Esq. of this city, passenger in the ship Formosa, Capt. Orne, arrived on Tuesday evening, is bearer of Despatches from Mr. Rives, to our Government. Among the despatches is the Treaty lately concluded with the French Government by our Minister at Paris. An article appeared in the Journal du Havre of 5th July on the subject of this treaty, which is not only premature and unauthorized but incorrect in many of its details.—We learn by Mr. Draper, who obtained his information from Mr. Rives—that the amount of claims to be paid by France for spoliations of American property, is twenty five millions of francs, payable in six equal yearly instalments, with interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, from the date of the treaty being ratified by our government, which interest will swell the amount to about twenty eight millions five hundred thousand francs.

Mr. Rives has stipulated on behalf of our government, the payment of one million five hundred thousand francs, in settlement of the Beaumarchais claims.

That wines, (white and red) shall be admitted in our country on the following terms:

Wines in bottles, shall pay 20 cents, in place of 30
in casks 10 in place of 15

All other wines now paying 10 cents shall be admitted at 6 cents duty.

The French Government, on their part, stipulate to relinquish all the Louisiana claims.—That American long staple cotton shall be admitted at 20 francs per 100 kil. (the same duty as short staple pays) in place of 40 francs, as now charged.

We have yet no positive information as to the classes of claims that are not admitted, and therefore prefer not to touch upon the subject, though we are not well aware that much anxiety prevails on this head. Mr. Draper proceeds to Washington with his despatches this morning, and in a few days the whole particulars of the treaty will doubtless be published.

From the Trenton Emporium.

WHERE HE IS!—The enquiry has often been made, where is Mr. Clay?—What is his "system?" His friends hurra for Clay and the "American System," and say they cannot understand Gen. Jackson. We confess we never have been able to understand Mr. Clay until recently. The other day we met with the most luminous, explicit and concise exposition of "the System," in the United States Gazette; vouched in those clear and emphatic terms which might be expected at a moment like the present, when the people are called upon, in the south—in the west—in the centre, and in the east—to give in their adhesion. Here it is:—

☞"A System, not perhaps expressed exactly by any existing code, but *applicable to all wants, and suited, when rightly applied, to all general interests.*"

Admirable!!! Who does not now understand Mr. Clay's "American System." It is to be "applicable to all wants." The south want nullification—there it is in the "System."—The south moreover want the tariff repealed—that is also in the "System."—Mr. Clay's *"private views,"* say his leading papers, are in accordance with those of the south exactly.—Georgia wants to be protected in her sovereignty, and the Cherokees want to be an independent nation. The "American System" is "applicable to the wants of all." Virginia insists on State Rights—Mr. Clay's "System" is to concede them.

One party is opposed to the Bank of the United States, and another favors it; the "system" is suited to both parties. The middle states want a moderate tariff—the eastern a high tariff—the "system" is to suit all gentlemen. Mr. Webster "wants" a grand government; a little more dash and aristocracy about it—the "system" is to accommodate him. Mr. Wirt wants the money of the "poor Cherokees" for giving them advice which Chief Justice Marshall says was all fudge—he has only to draw his draft on the American system. Toby Watkins, Robert Arnold and his friend of the Fredonian, "want restoration to office"—the "system" is applicable again to all wants. The United States Gazette has said it—and the Nationals all repeat it. It and to put down—and to put down the anti-masons and put down democracy—the American system "is applicable to all general interests."—Well, we never knew before what the American System was. When ow can refuse to vote for Mr. Clay.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We received on Sunday the Baltimore American of Saturday, which contains news from Europe, ten days later than before received. We have only room to make a few extracts, although the whole is of considerable interest.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship George Canning, at New York, brings London and Liverpool papers to the 23d July inclusive. The annexed items are contained in the New York Courier, Journal of Commerce and Daily Advertiser.

The Reform Bill was in debate in the House of Commons, and its provisions were disputed by the opposition with great pertinacity, but no anxiety was felt for its fate until it reached the House of Lords. The affairs of France, Poland, and the Continent generally, principally occupy public attention; and although we have nothing decisive as to the course of events on the Continent, yet the general aspect of affairs portends a war.

The new Legislative bodies in France were about to be convened; and much curiosity appeared to prevail with regard to the contents of the king's speech, particularly in relation to Poland. It would seem, by newspaper speculations in Paris, that some expectation was entertained that Great Britain and France would interfere in behalf of the Poles.

Little has been done in Poland on either, since the dates of our last accounts; but in general, the patriot cause appears to be gaining ground. "The Poles are increasing their regular forces, not only in the vicinity of Warsaw, but in Lithuania, where the new levies are being organized with great spirit and alacrity. A few days more will most likely bring us some accounts of an important nature, for the Poles were on the eve of taking decisive measures. As a proof that the insurrection in Volhynia and Podolia prospers, two thousand well-armed Podolian cavalry have arrived at Zamosc to assist the Poles."

LEOPOLD has been received with enthusiasm in Belgium, and inaugurated KING amidst the rejoicings of the people. He has announced his intention not to draw his pension from England while King of the Belgians.

The Cholera Morbus is raging with undiminished fury, and great precautions are taken to prevent its entrance into France.

The Diet of Danzig [illegible] early in July.

On the 14th July, the anniversary of the taking of the Bastile, an attempt was made by a few individuals to create a disturbance; they appear however, to have been few in number and to have been easily put down.—Some arrests were made, and among others, General Dubourg.

The French papers state that the report of war still continues in the Rhenish provinces, and the preparations making there seem to confirm it. Already the banks of the Rhine are crowded with Austrian troops. A train of 50 pieces of cannon has passed the Vaudren to proceed to Sarreloui. The 4th corps of Prusians have passed the Rhine at Mayence; also 244 pieces of artillery.

The Berlin State Gazette mentions that the cholera morbus at Cracow, where it had been concealed when it first broke out, makes great havoc, especially among the Jews. Up to July 7500 Jews, and 200 Christains have died of it.

From the Paris Journal du Commerce of July 17.

"It was yesterday announced on "Change that Austria, alarmed at the progress of the cholera morbus, was resolved to join with France and England in remonstance to Russia, and the Funds had in consequence risen considerably at Vienna. We do not know whether these reports are well founded with respect to Austria, but the union of France and England, with a view to put an end to the struggle between the Poles and the Czar, cannot be doubted; and the sympathy which is more and more manifested by the Hungarians for the Poles may in the end influence Austria.

"A letter from Prague, inserted in the Liepsic Journal, says," that the Hungarians continue to present to the Emperor, and to their young king, proposals in favour of Poland. They have even offered 100,000 men. They intended to lay this affair before the next Diet, and to demonstrate that Poland and Hungary have always assisted each other. May not the Emperor Francis have resolved to listen to these representations?"

BELGIUM.—Prince Leopold, has arrived at Brussels, and has been installed King, with the title of Leopold I. On his passage through the territory of his new kingdom he was greeted by the inhabitants at every place with the liveliest testimonials of respect and esteem.—The following is the account of the inauguration:—

INAUGURATION OF THE KING.

His Majesty left the Palace at Lacken at a quarter before eleven o'clock, and arrived in procession (agreeably to the programme I sent you) in the Place Royal, at 30 minutes past one.

Immediately after he ascended the steps, and took his seat, the Regent resigned his office in a speech which lasted a quarter of an hour.

M. Gerlach, the President of the Congress, then addressed the Regent, and, in the name of the Congress, thanked him.

Charles Vilain XIV then read the Constitution to the King, who paid the greatest attention. Shortly afterwards the oath, written on paper, was tendered to him, which, after reading, he repeated aloud, and signed; 100 guns announced the fact.

The King then addressed the Congress, and returned to his palace.

(From the Emancipator of Thursday.)

GHENT, July 19.—King Leopold I., having taken the wine of honor and tasted it twice, addressed the Authorities and Officers present in the following terms:

"Gentlemen:—As a stranger, I did not expect such a reception as I have met with here, and I cannot express to you how grateful I feel for such demonstrations of respect. I am aware that the city of Ghent has been injured materially in its commerce since the revolution. When I shall have fulfilled the duty imposed upon me by the Belgian Constitution, and be permanently constituted Chief of the State, I shall lose no opportunity to advance the interests of your manufactures, as well as those of the whole kingdom. The blood of the inhabitants of Belgium—that blood so dear to every generous heart, will no longer, I hope, be lost. But if the country should require so noble a sacrifice, I shall unite all my efforts to secure its independence and prosperity."

This address was received with loud and continued acclamations.

POLAND.—The *Prussian State Gazette* of the 16th July devotes much of its space to the affairs of Poland, but does not give any new fact of importance respecting them. Mention is made, under the head of Warsaw, of an attack on the Russians near the town of Plowsk, in which the Poles are said to have been successful, and to have taken 40 prisoners. No details, however, are given of this alleged battle.

General Gielgud is now reported to be in Resiwerm, and his main force encamped between the rivers of Wilna and Swienta. The Vistula, it appears, had risen considerably, and would probably afford obstruction to the march of the Russian troops. The *Gazette* on the authority of the *Warsaw Courier*, asserts the report of the taking of Wilna was not correct. It also mentions a rumour that the Countess PLATER had been taken prisoner.

"Our accounts from Lithuania are highly satisfactory; the province is in full insurrection, and even the women are fighting in the ranks. Polangen is stated to be in the Power of the insurgents; and even the Berlin State Gazette is compelled to admit that Skyrnecki has resumed an offensive attitude and is pressing hard on the retreating Russians.

The Polish question occupies much of public attention in both England and France, and indeed in most of the counties of Europe.

DISTURBANCES AT RIO JANEIRO.—The Baltimore American of Tuesday contains advices from Rio, from which we extract the following:

"The advices by the Ferrata came to hand yesterday morning. Captain Forster reports that the troops in Rio de Janeiro revolted on the night of the 14th July, and in the confusion that ensued thirty of the inhabitants were killed. The citizens were flying for protection to the interior and to the shipping in the harbor; every English and American vessel was full. The Sardinian consul and family took refuge on board the brig Arctic of Baltimore. Several of the shops were broken open by the troops, who were still in a state of revolt on the 19th, and it was thought that this was but the commencement of hostilities. Business was completely at a stand; no produce was coming to market. The Ferrata was detained four or five days after she was ready to sail, not being able to obtain her clearance

Reported Case of Indian Cholera this side the Atlantic.

☞The Halifax (N. S.) Royal Gazette states, that on the 12th inst. in the Parish of St. Mary, on the Nashwaak, (county of York,) Mrs. Catharine McLaggan, the wife of a respectable lumber merchant; who is absent in the U. States on business, was suddenly seized [illegible] *Cholera*, which is committing such ravages in Europe. She lived but 48 hours after the attack.—*Portland Daily Adv.*

If this was a genuine case of Indian Cholera, it is the first, which has ever occurred on the Western Continent. The parish of St. Mary is not very far from Fredericktown, the capital of New Brunswick, and about 100 miles from the American line. We have no other particulars of the case than those above mentioned.—*Jour. of Com.*

The POTOMAC frigate sailed from this port on Wednesday, on a three years cruize in the Pacific. She will touch at Rio Janeiro, and proceed by way of the Cape of Good Hope, visiting several of the East India ports. The crew consist of 500 men. The following is a list of the officers on board.

Commodore—John Downs, Commander.

Lieutenants—Irvine Shubrick, Stephen B. Wilson, R. R. Pinkham, Henry Hoff, Jonathan Ingersoll.

1st Master—Robert S. Tatum, 2d do. John Barry.

Surgeon—Samuel Jackson; Purser—William A. Slocum; Chaplain—John W. Grier.

1st Lieutenant Marines—Alvin Edson; 2d, George H. Ferret.

Assistant Surgeons—Jonathan M. Foltz, Henry D. W. Pawling; Com's Secretary—N. K. G. Oliver.

Passed Midshipmen—Sylvanus Godon, Henry Tooley.

Midshipmen—M. G. L. Claiborne, Henry C. Hart, Francis P. Hoban, James G Stanley, John W. Taylor, George Sinclair, Eugene Boyle, James B. Lewis, William May, Allen McLane, James H. Poppleton, William T. Cocke, Levi Lincoln, Jr. Charles Hunter, Jas. L. Barker, Geo. M. Totten.

Captain's Clerk—Erskine Stanbury; Boatswain—John McNelly; John R. Covington.

Carpenter—William Sherfield; Sailmaker—Christian Nelson; Master's Mate—Charles De Seldon.

The following officers are passengers in the Potomac; under orders to join the Dolphin.

Master—Benj. T. Totten.

Assistant Surgeon—Cornelius Moore.

Midshipmen—Joseph C. Walsh, Wm. P. Taylor, A. E. Davis.—*N. Y. Standard.*

It is mentioned as a singular characteristic of the cholera, that in the island of Ceylon, and in Astracan, it was particularly remarked that very few women, and no children, were attacked by the disease, while in the Government of Orenburg the women were more especially subject to its violence.

From the Charleston Patriot.

From Nassau.—By the Br. schr. Lively, Outten, arrived this forenoon, we have received Nassau papers to the 20th instant inclusive. The only items of any interest they contain we subjoin.

From the Royal Gazette, Aug. 3.

A great degree of excitement prevails at present through Jamaica, regarding the conduct of Ministers towards these unfortunate and oppressed Colonies, and threatened to be pursued at a future, perhaps early period. Public Meetings had been held in several of the parishes, and in others intended to be held in a short time. One of the Resolutions passed at Falmouth in Trelawny, is to the following effect.

Resolved, That his excellency the EARL OF BELMORE be solicited to call an early Meeting of the House of Assembly, in order that a deputation of the same may lay our grievances at the foot of the Throne, humbly to pray *if* our most Gracious sovereign of the British Nation considers us worthy of the protection of our just rights, eqlly with all his Majesty's subjects, we may absolved from our allegiance, and allowed to seek that protection from another nation which is so unjustly and cruelly witheld from us by our own."

The Cholera.—We published a day or two since, the concluding part of the Report of the London College of Physicians, in which the opinion is given that this disease is of an infectious nature. The physicians draw this conclusion from the fact of its having disregarded climate in its progress, and followed the courses of great rivers at roads,—in other words, the general line of traffic and communication. We add here, from the first part of the Report, of the instances giving of the latter fact:—

It showed itself at Astracan, near the mouth of the Wolga, on the 20th of July, 1830, immediately after the arrival of a vessel there from the port of Baken, on the western coast of the Caspian Sea; on board which vessel, during the passage, eight men died of the disease. From Astracan it spread itself in an eastern direction to Gourieff, and far up the course of the river Owrab; and at the same time proceeded northward, in a course following strictly the great line of river communication of the Wolga, affecting successively all the principal towns on each bank of the river, as far to the north as Yaraslov, and at dates corresponding with the ordinary rate of the navigation up the stream. The earliest deaths at each place usually occurred among the boatmen employed in the navigation.

It is an important fact, that while thus ascending the course of the Wolga in a north direction, it was cotemporaneously conveyed down the course of the Don in a south-west direction to the sea of Azof, and to the coasts of the Black Sea, and details are given, warranting the belief that it was carried by personal intercourse across the neck of land which separates these two great lines of water communication.

The disease appeared at Moscow in the first or second week of October, alleged to have been brought thither from Saratoff, an infected town on the Wolga. At Moscow it prevailed during the coldest months, having first appeared in south part of the Russian dominions during the hottest season of the year.—Quarantine was established on this road from Moscow to St. Petersburg. Upon the road the disease has never extended itself; but on another line of approach to St. Petersburg from Saratoff, where no quarantine was established, the disease advanced as far as Tilkhvin, within 160 miles of St. Petersburg, where it appears also to have been arrested by Quarantine.

It is important to mention here that the Moravian colony of Sarepta, on the right bank of the Wolga, several German colonies in the Government of Saratoo, around which the disease raged with great severity, and the school of Military Cadets at Moscow, were exempted altogether from the disease; strict precaution having been used in each of these several instances to prohibit all intercourse with the surrounding population.

The mode of ingress of the disease into Podolia and Volhynia is not equally certain; but it appears to have followed the great lines of communication between the southern parts of Russia and those provinces, and to have accompanied the march of the armies in this direction.

The disease appeared very early in May on the road between the Grand Duke Michel; subsequently at Prague and Warsaw, and in the Polish armies. A report, drawn up by a board of Health of the Vistula, and transmitted to the French Government, and thence to the English Government, gives a statement of the numbers infected during seven days in the hospitals of Warsaw and its neighborhood.

The latest accounts we have before us are those regarding the extension of the disease to the sea ports of Riga and Dantzic, on the Baltic, and the great mortality which has occurred in the former of these places.

COLOMBIA.—Extract of a letter from Carthagena, dated July 21st, received in this city.

"Guayaquil has seceded from the present Government, and fears are entertained that Panama will adopt the same measure. A few days since an expedition sailed from this with 200 troops to occupy Panama, commanded by a new Governor from Bogota, who is to supersede the present incumbent.

"Every thing is getting into a tranquil state here, and soon we expect the precious metal from the Country, which will enable us to again remember our friends in the United States, by giving them remittances—a very necessary impulse to commercial operations—and one that you have for a long time been deprived of.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

Boat races at Quebec.—The Quebec papers mention that at the rowing matches which took place last week at Quebec, the two boats from New York carried all before them. "Much of the high reputation" says the Montreal Gazette, "which the Whitehall boatmen have acquired for themselves, is doubtless owing to the superiority of the craft; and great judgment was manifested by the officers of the 32d and 71st regiments in ordering their row boats from New York." In a rowing match between two six oared gigs, the *Yankee Doodle* built in New York, and Col. Gore's *True Blue*, the race was easily taken by the former. In a match between four oared gigs, the American boat Eagle beat with great ease the Fire Fly. She was rowed with oars of greater length than those sent from New York with her.

MARRIED

On Wednesday morning last in Dorchester county, by the *Rev. Mr. Rawley*, Mr. JOHN MANROSS, of Hillsborough, Md. formerly of Utica, Oneida county, N. York, to Miss MARY WOOTERS, of Caroline county.

DIED

In this town, on Saturday night last, EDWARD THOMAS, only child of Mr. Thomas S. Cook.

In this county, on Wednesday last, Mr JAS. JENKINS.

In this county, on the same day, Mr. JAMES HAMBLETON.

In this county, on the same day, Mrs. EATON.

In this county, on Friday Miss MARGARET NORRIS.

In this county, on Friday Miss ANN GIBSON.

In this county, on Friday Dr. WM. SKINNER, after a very short illness.

In this town, on Wednesday morning last, RACHEL P. 3d daughter of Edward Mullikin, in the 6th year of her age.

Two or Three Carpenters wanted,
IMMEDIATELY.

WHO will obtain Employment, and liberal wages given, by the subscriber, at the Head of Chester, Kent County, Maryland.
BENJAMIN KIRBY

aug. 23

Baltimore Produce Market.

FRIDAY, August 26.

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

FEATHERS,	35a36
FLOUR,	
Howard street	5 62½
(City mills, standard	5 25
" do *extra.*	5 a
" Rye Flour 1st and 2d	4 50 a 4 00
Corn Meal, kiln dried, bbl.	3.00a3.62½
in hhds:	a 16
GRAIN—	
Wheat, white,	115a122
" best red,	105a112½
"ord to good (Md.)	60a105
Corn, white } new	65a66
" yellow } new	64a—
Rye,	75 a.
Oats	32a33
Beans,	75a80
Peas, black eye,	65a70
Clover seed	——
Timothy seed	2.00a2.25
Flaxseed, rough	——
PLASTER PARIS—	
Ground Plaster, per bbl	1 37½
WOOL—	
Washed, common and ¼ do	35a40
do do ½ do	37a45
do do ¾ do	45a50
do full blood do	50a58
Unwashed, common and ¼ Merino,	28a30
do do ½ do	30a35
do do ¾ & full do	50a58

Banking House of
J. I. Cohen, Jr. & Brothers,

No. 114 BALTIMORE STREET.

DEPOSITS will be received at the following rates of interest per annum, viz:

On Deposits, subject to be drawn for at the pleasure of the depositor } 3 per ct.

On Deposits subject to 30 days notice, } 4 per ct.

On Deposits made for a period not less than one year, or subject to 90 days notice } 5 per ct.

CERTIFICATES will be issued for all Special Deposits.

Baltimore, Aug. 22d—Sept 6, 1831.

Agricultural Notice.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting, at Perry Hall, the seat of Dr. John Rogers, on THURSDAY next the 8th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. at which a punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

R. SPENCER, Sec'ry

Sept. 6

STRAY HORSE.

A sorrel Horse, supposed to be about 12 years old, was found in the subscriber's field about three miles from Wye Mills, on Sunday morning, 28th ult. He has no particular mark, trots and gallops. The owner can have the horse, by calling on the Subscriber and paying the cost of this advertisement.

JAMES G. ELLIOTT,
Wye Mills.

sep 6

House & Lot For Sale

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the 8th November next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. & 4 o'clk. P. M. The House and lot where Thomas Kersey used to live, situate near the western precincts of the town, on a credit of one, two and three years; It will be required of the purchaser that he shall pass his Bond, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, in three equal annual Instalments, and the interest on the whole or such part of the purchase money as shall be unpaid, at the end of each year, from the day of sale

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash,

Branch Bank, Easton Sept. 6

Lewis F. Scotti's !!

Intelligence, Agency and Collectors
OFFICE NO. 2, WEST FAYETTE Street
BASEMENT STORY OF
BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL
the old and well known stand.

THE Subscriber can at all times obtain the highest price for slaves for a term of years or for life, without being sent out of the State.

Clerks, Book keepers, Bar keepers, Waiters, Ostlers, Teachers, Agents, Cooks, Chambermaids, Wet and Dry Nurses, &c. wanted daily at this office. Strangers visiting this City would do well to call at this office.

Information given, received, forwarded far or near, money borrowed and loaned on real estate, land, houses, lots, farms, for sale at this office.

Information given at this office on any business; out standing debts collected at this office. Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Charges moderate.

LEWIS F. SCOTTI.

sept 6

FOR SALE,

A FARM, situated on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, Talbot county, 16 miles from Easton, and 5 miles from Hadaway's Ferry, containing about 100 acres—one third well timbered, and the remainder good arable land, with one Apple and one Peach Orchard. The improvements are two FRAME DWELLING HOUSES, and the necessary out buildings. If this property should not be sold previous to THURSDAY, *the 15th September next*, it will on that day be exposed at public sale, at 12 o'clock on the premises. For more particular information, enquire of Joseph Allen, on the premises or

SAMUEL H. REDGRAVES,

Barry street, between Light and Charles streets, Baltimore.

aug. 30

John of Roanoke.

NOW in fine condition, has commenced a fall season, to end the latter part of October next—Terms as advertised in the Spring. He is at one of the subscribers, Nicholas Goldsborough's farm, near Easton. Mares from a distance, if left, will be well taken care of on reasonable terms; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

N. GOLDSBOROUGH,
RICHARD SPENCER,
E. N. HAMBLETON.

Aug. 30

CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, Sept 1, 1831. Report of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 6, for 1831.

No. §3467 (odd No.)	the cap'l prize of	$10000
*14325	do	2000
17007	do	1000
13226	do	600
*17363	do	400
*17677	do	300
9249	do	200
4139 16920 *17669 *14566 *5618		100
5469 *8575 *19600 *11970 *11126 *24477 *4679 17169 *7657 8098		50

20 prizes of $20, 50 of 10, 200 of $3, and 10,000 of $1 50 each.

☞No. 3467, an odd number, having drawn the capital prize, agreeably to the scheme, therefore all the odd numbers, being those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9, are each entitled to $1,50 in addition to whatever prize they may have drawn besides.

§On hand at Clark's.

All marked thus* sold at Clark's.

CLARK'S NEXT SCHEME,

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, by which the purchaser of two or more chances, must draw, gross, at least one half of the sum invested.—Maryland State Lottery, No. 7, for 1831, will be drawn in Baltimore, on Thursday, Sept. 29.

Highest Prize, $6000.

SCHEME.

1 prize	of	$6000	is	$6000
1		2000		2000
1		1000		1000
1		500		500
1		300		300
1		200		200
4		100		400
5		50		250
10		20		200
20		10		200
100		5		500
150		3		450
10,000		2		20,000

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,
Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

sept 6

Land for Sale,

ON WEDNESDAY, the 5th of October next between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., I will offer at Public Sale, (if not previously disposed of at private sale)—all that land, (except 5 acres,) which I purchased of John Arringdale, Trustee for the sale of part the estate of Daniel Caulk—containing 145 acres; about 100 of which is cleared, and the residue in WOOD and young growing timber.

Terms as to the time of payment made known on the day of sale. Sale to take place at Mrs. Newnam's adjoining the premises.

aug. 30

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot county Court, at May Term 1831, the undersigned comissioners, will offer at Public Sale on *Tuesday*, 27th day September next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, all the farm and improvements, belonging to the heirs of Henry Councell, dec'd. situated on the head waters of Wye River, adjoining Skipton Landing.—This property will be sold on a credit of one two and three years, the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale, to the several heirs, for their respective portions. Sale to take place between 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M.

WM. H. TILGHMAN,
CHARLES JUMP,
JOSEPH TURNER,
WM. ROSE.
} Comm'ers.

Aug. 23 6w

African Colouization.

THE Maryland State Colonization Society will despatch a vessel with emigrants to Liberia, on the 12th day of October next. A number have already engaged to sail in her, and further applications for a passage free of charge, will be received by Dr Ayres, the agent of the Society, at his house in Sharp street, near Welcome alley.

The different Auxiliary Societies throughout the State, are requested to proceed with their collections and to transmit their accounts to the agent, together with the names of all applicants for emigration, as soon as possible.

THE FEMALE CLASSIC ACADEMY
AT EASTON,

lately relinquished by Mr. Hart, will, in future be conducted by the Subscriber. 'Tis contemplated to pursue the same extended, thorough course of instruction practised by his predecessor, and so well calculated to give expansion to intellect, dignity to sentiment, and a consequent polish to manners. The Principal can promise largely as to his assiduity, attention, and conscientious desire to be useful as a Teacher. And should the number of pupils, or the branches to be taught exceed his own peronal efforts to do justice, discreet and competent assistants will be advisedly engaged. The discipline of the School will have for its basis the eliciting of a laudable emulation. Penalties will consist in the imposition of intellectual *tasks*, the performance of which will be enforced, if necessary by confinement at play-time. Should this prove ineffectual, appeal will be made to parental admonitions prior to expulsion—the dernier resort. The charges will be as follows.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, per Quarter	$4 00
Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic	5 00
History, use of Globes, Astronomy, Rhetoric, Composition	6 00
Logic, Chemistry, Nat. & Exp. Philosophy, Mor. Ditt. French, Latin,	7 00

Drawing, Painting, 3 Dol. Extra.

'Twas designed to open the school immediately, but as the usual time of vacation is now at hand, business will not commence, till the 1st. Monday in September unless ten or twelve should make known to him a wish to dispense with the vacation, in which event the Academy will be opened.—The subscriber would take into his family several pupils as boarders, upon terms customary in this place.

EDW. H. WORRELL, South St.

Easton, July 26

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