never expecting to hear any more about the thing, perhaps I may not give the very words that passed between them, but will do it so far as my memory serves me. It is as follows: when Mr. Sangston was called on by the board, he presented his statement of the moneys received by him from the Collector; there was a small deficiency; he Mr. Sangston said that it was all he had received from the Collector, and that he had passed his receipts for all that he had paid him; the Collector stated that he had paid over all he had received, and said he had taken the Treasurer receipts for the same, in a receipt book, and had lost it, or mislaid it so that he could not find it. I recollect the sum unpaid was small but do not remember the exact amount. The Commissioners did not think proper to bring suit on the Collector's bond, on so small an amount; and I am very certain that Major John Young as Commissioner never did in my hearing say one word about bringing a suit on the Collector's bond, nor any other person to my knowledge. Mr. Young had too much sense, and knew his duty as a Commissioner too well, to assume to himself the power of bringing suit, without first obtaining an order from the board for that purpose; and if Major Young ever gave an order to the Clerk, to commence suit against Gove and his securities, he must have kept it very still, for I do declare that I never, to the best of my knowledge, heard one sentence of it till now, and I must think that if Major Young ever said any thing about bringing suit, he never had one serious idea of doing so. Mr. Sangston paid over to the board all the money he said he had received from the Collector, and in justice that was all that could be required of him. I do presume the Collector's bond was good, as I think George A. Smith and myself were his securities, and I do not recollect of ever more than one hundred dollars being levied in one year, and in those days either Smith or myself could have paid that sum without suffering a suit on the bond; nor did I ever hear one word uttered by any member of the board against Mr. Sangston, nor do I believe he was at all suspected of keeping back any of the money by him received.

THOMAS SAULSBURY.

Sept. 17th, 1831.

EASTERN SHORE WHIG
AND
PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 4, 1831.

ELECTION RETURNS.
TALBOT COUNTY.
DISTRICTS.

Candidates.	Easton,	St. Michaels,	Trappe,	Chapel,	Total.
CONGRESS.					
Spencer (Jackson.)	182	175	67	134	558
Kerr (Clay.)	108	186	160	95	549
Assembly.—Anti-Jackson.					
No opposition.					
Sol. Dickinson	168	213	208	106	695
John Stevens	186	209	199	105	699
Joseph Bruff	179	218	199	115	711
George Dudley	176	200	200	134	710
County Commissioners.—Jackson.					
John Catrup	147	153	50	125	475
John W. Jenkins	158	154	52	124	488
Jos. Harrison	146	171	49	124	490
Samuel Connolly	143	158	50	122	473
Philip Horney	155	155	67	138	515
Anti-Jackson.					
John Edmondson	162	204	194	101	661
William Benny	174	208	190	109	681
Jeremiah Valiant	165	195	190	100	650
George Stevens	166	205	200	104	675
W. H. Tilghman	158	206	171	93	628

The *National Anti Masonic Convention*, which met in Baltimore last week, was organized by the appointment of John C, Spencer, of the State of New York, as president, four vice presidents, and four secretaries. 18 States were represented.

Mr. John S. Shriver of Baltimore, appeared and took his seat in the convention as the representative of Maryland, as appears by the minutes of proceedings; the publication of which is the first intimation we ever had that our state would be represented in this body.—Truly, Mr. Shriver must be a public spirited man, as we are not aware the people of Maryland, or any portion of them, asked his services as a representative, and consequently they were volunteered.

The convention, after divers preliminary proceedings, finally, on Thursday proceeded to nominate a candidate for the office of President of the United States, and one for Vice President. WILLIAM WIRT, of Maryland, formerly Attorney General of the U. States was unanimously nominated for President, and AMOS ELLMAKER, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President. Both these gentlemen addressed letters to the Convention, accepting the nomination.—Mr. Wirt's is a well written production, as might have been expected from so talented a scholar; and we may possibly give it at some future day. He has been initiated as a freemason, but having made but little progress in the science, and not attending the lodges for 30 years, or more, he seems to know nothing of masonry; and in regard to anti-masonry, which he has so suddenly espoused, for his knowledge he has been wholly indebted to *John C. Spencer*, of New York, the *political persecutor of masons*.

Anti Masonry has now assumed a tangible form; and as it has forced itself into the political arena, we give its true portrait, in an article extracted from the National Gazette, of Philadelphia.

At a meeting of the citizens of Baltimore held on Tuesday last, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Free Trade Convention, in Philadelphia, which met on Friday last:

George Hoffman,	Hugh Birckhead,
John Gibson,	William Price,
James Corner,	John B. Howell,
Henry Thompson	W. F. Murdoch
James Campbell,	John I. Donaldson,
John S. Smith.	Upton S. Heath.

Baltimore, Sept. 19.—This day the venerable CARROLL, the only surviving Signer of the Declaration of Independence, enters upon his 95th year.

A letter received in Norfolk, Va. from a highly respectable source at Newbern, N C gives the assurance that the late alarm in that quarter has entirely subsided—that much of it was without any just foundation—and that the efficient measures adopted for the preservation of order and the public security have inspired general confidence.

FRANCE.—The military availibility of France may be in some degree appreciated by the late fact that an army of 50,000 men was put in motion for Belgium in twenty-four hours. Two of the King's sons as colonels, marched with it. The males of the Royal family there, will not be respected unless they possess military habits, and take every opportunity to evince them and make a display of personal courage. It is a general saying that "a good heart excuses many errors." In France it may also be said, military grace and prowess will excuse many faults.

St. Louis, Sept. 3.—*Steam Boat Disaster.*—The steam boat Fairy, employed in the trade up the Illinois river, struck a snag on Thursday evening last, and sank in the Mississippi opposite Gillam's Landing. We understand that her cargo was entirely destroyed. No lives were lost.—*Nashville Banner.*

Fire.—The Schooner General Jackson, from Neuvitas, at anchor off Brooklyn, last night took fire and was burnt to the water's edge.—She was towed to the shore at the Red Mills, (Buttermilk Channel.) Part of her cargo consisting of sugar and coffee was on board, which with the vessel is a total lost.—*N. Y. Paper.*

Custom House Oaths.—It has often been a subject of a remark, that the innumerable oaths required in Revenue Departments, have an injurious tendency on the morals of the people. On looking over some of our late English papers, we find that on the 17th July, a Bill entitled Custom House Oaths Bill, was read in the House of Lords a third time and passed. During the Debate on the subject, the Marquis of Landsdown stated "that in one single department of Customs ten thousand oaths had been taken in the course of last year and no less than twelve thousand during the same period in one department of the Excise. He observed that the bill repealed eighty or ninety classes of oaths connected with the Customs, and nearly the same number attached to the Excise."

The Bishop of London said "he felt it his duty as a minister of religion, to express the pleasure he experienced in seeing such a bill passed. The practice of taking oaths with reference to the most trival matters had, he contended, a direct tendency to lessen, especially amongst the lower orders, the reverence which should be always attached to the solemnity of taking an oath."

In the collection of our revenue, the oaths required from importers are very numerous, and we wish, for the credit of our National Legislature and the character of our merchants, that many of the oaths now exacted were expunged from the Statute Books. The oaths required are a tacit implication, that every invoice and document presented at our Custom House is false—and that the intention of every merchant is to defraud the revenue.

By the collection laws now in force, passed, we believe on the 8th of March 1824, the various oaths prescribed—particularly in the case of merchandize paying ad valorem duty are drawn up with much care and skill, embracing nearly every situation in which an importer can be placed, and guarding against every possibility of committing fraud, without being guilty of perjury—if no more than this were required, our merchants would have much less cause of complatnt than a present: if the oaths so carefully dictated and so rigidly enforced were believed, few might deem that they had a right to complain—but the oaths are virtually not believed.—The oath of the foreign owner is required with all goods imported, sworn to before a public officer, duly authorized to administer oaths, to which must be added the certificate of the American Consul stating that the deponent is worthy of credit and that the officer before whom the oath was administered was duly authorizod in the case; if even this was believed no upright or honest merchant might complain—but it is not. After all this farce of oaths the government by their laws imply, that although the owner has sworn before a magistrate to the true cost of his invoice, although our own consul has certified that the owner is worthy of credit, and that the magistrate was duly authoized to administer oaths, and again through the importer, whether owner or consignee, has swore before one of our own Collectors, that every item and charge is bona fide true—yet all are deemed unworthy of credit.—the oaths are all utterly disregarded, and the fee paid to the American Conaul is just so much money uselessly thrown away. The goods (one package out of each 20, or all the invoice) must be sent to the public stores, the quantity must be examined and the charges appraised by officers appointed for the purpose, whose decision shall outweigh all the oaths that have been required—and yet if these oaths, so utterly disregarded, do not accompany the goods, they are subject to certain penalties. Such is a brief outline of the oaths required on goods paying ad valorem duty—and it is of such, that we have cause to complain.

The merchants of our country—and we refer especially to those of New York stand above the implication of dishonesty, which the collection law, casts upon them—the few instances of fraud notwithstanding all the vigilance of our officers, and the fraction of losses on Bonds secured here—averaging even less than *one quarter per cent*—are proof, if proof were wanting, of the integrity and uprightness of our New York merchants.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

RIOT AT PROVIDENCE.—The Providence Journal of Wednesday morning contains the annexed paragraphs:—

In an affray last evening in Olney's Lane, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a sailor was shot dead, and 4 others wounded. The deceased sailor is a Swede by birth, and was one of the crew of ship New Jersey, from Canton. Among the crowd that assembled after the occurrence, it was difficult to obtain the particulars which led to this melancholy termination. The shots, we understand, were fired from a house occupied by blacks, and before the police officers arrived, the furniture of three houses was destroyed.

P. S.—About 12 o'clock, a large mob had collected who demolished one house and part of two others.

The Providence American of Thursday gives some additional particulars of the riot which occurred in the precincts of that town on Wednesday.

It appears that a part of the crew of the ship Lion, lately arrived from Gottenburg, united with a number of individuals, commenced an attack upon a house occupied by blacks of a dissolute character. Two or three of the negro men retired to a lot in the rear of the house with guns, and fired at the sailors, killing one of them, and wounding three. The deceased sailor is a Swede by birth, and recently came to Providence in the ship New Jersey from Canton. He was a promising young man only 22 years old, who had shipped as second mate on board the ship Ann & Hope bound to the East Indies. He was passing along with the three sailors who were wounded, in pursuit of the cook of the ship, and neither he nor his comrades made the least disturbance—Between 30 and 40 buck shot entered his breast and stomach.—The other three, who were wounded in the face and arms, are Americans. A negro by the name of Richard Johnson, was taken and committed to jail. This fellow was before the Town Council a fortnight ago for disorderly conduct, and ordered out of town. The others engaged in the affray had not been apprehended. The furniture (such as it was) and two of the houses in the Lane were materially injured. The owners of these sinks of iniquity, we are credibly informed, let them to these wretches at the rate of one dollar and a half per week for *one room*, and exact payment at the end of each week. [A profitable, but not very honorable mode of investing surplus funds, says the Providence American; but a very prevalent one in certain parts of New York.] Thus far of the riot of Wednesday night. By the annexed paragraph from the Providence Journal of yesterday, we find that the riot had been renewed.

RIOT.—Our town was again thrown in a state of alarm last night, by the re-assemblage of the mob of the night previous, in Olney's lane, to the number of seven or eight hundred, who commenced pulling down the houses occupied by blacks, and at twelve o'clock had succeeded in destroying eight buildings. The First Light Infantry Company were under arms during a part of the night, by order of Gov. Arnold, who with High Sheriff Mumford and his Deputies, assisted by the members of the Town Council, succeeded in arresting a number of the ringleaders.

P. S.—2 o'clock, A. M. The mob have defeated both civil and military authority; finished their work in Olney's Lane, and moved to the head of the Cove, where they have recommenced tearing down houses and destroying furniture.

From the Philadelphia Gazete.

Destruction of the English Brig Maria, and murder of her crew.—The Admiral Colpoys brought from Barbadoes, a private communication containing the particulars of the destruction of the British brig Maria, of Liverpool, and the murder of her Captain, George, her mate and crew, on the coast of Africa in May last, by pirates. The account given by a Krooman, who afterwards escaped from the vessel and regained the coast, is—that he went on board the Maria at the Island of Princes, accompanied by a countryman for the purpose of being conveyed to Kroo country; that on the morning of the 7th day after leaving Princes, and when out sight of land, was fallen in with by a large brig, from which they were hailed in English, demanding to be informed the name of the vessel, cargo, and business on the coast: to which several questions, Captain George satisfactorily answered. Capt. George was then asked if he did not know that H. M. S. Primrose had taken a vessel of theirs; the answer given, was, "that he knew nothing of it, but that if he wanted to know they had better go to Princes, where the men of war were." At this reply the pirates became enraged, and said that "they would show Capt. G. the way to Princes"—fired a shot into the forepart of the Maria—directed Captain G. to go on board, and lowered six boats into the water, filled with men which put off to board the Maria. Exertion was now made on board the Maria to escape, but without success.—The boats having soon reached her, boarded—the pirates being principally armed with long knives, immediately commenced to slaughter the unfortunate crew, who were without the means of making an effectual resistance. Capt. George was shot through the forehead by the leader of the boarding party, as he came up from his cabin.

The Kroomen having escaped to the rigging, were spectators of this inhuman scene: they were soon discovered, ordered down, and with four black men of Cape Coast, who had hid themselves below, one of whom had his arm cut off with a sabre for not leaving his hiding place when desired by the pirates,) were, with the ivory, some guns, cloth, gold, &c. found on board, removed to the pirate vessel; after taking all that they required from the brig they fired a broad side into her, which done so much injury that she sunk about two hours after. Two nights after this occurrence, during a tornado, the Kroomen escaped from the pirates in one of her boats, which was towing astern—having previously supplied themselves with a small quantity of biscuit—and in fourteen days were so fortunate as to reach the coast of Guinea, at Wydah, at which place the pirate brig had been a short time before for a supply of water.

The only description of the pirate vessel given, is, that she was a brig, with a poop, masts raked a little—not painted, sides white, inside of ports red; carried ten large guns, similar to those of a sloop of war, on each side, and two pivot guns, one amidships and one forward; the two after guns were brass; carried no flag whilst capturing the Maria, but afterwards hoisted Spanish; with a crew upwards of one hundred in number, composed of people of various nations—Portuguese, Spaniards, Americans, and some who spoke English. The master was a tall stout man, with large red whiskers and red hair, spoke English well, said that he was bound for the Havana. The statement from which we have copied the foregoing, was given on oath, before the Justice of the Peace at Freetown, on the 3d of June last.

The pirate alluded to as being captured by the Primrose, was gallantly carried by a boat's crew from that vessel, commanded by Mr. George Rose, master, the pirates making a most desperate resistance; the boat having after a very long chase, to approach her under a galling fire from two long guns: the pirate's loss was, out of a crew of 28 men, 13 killed.

A letter from Antigua dated 27th August says:—"The dreadful Hurricane which laid Barbadoes in ruins has also been exceedingly severe in St. Vincents. They are in want at St. Vincents of all sorts of Lumber and also Flour. The ports are open till December. Every vessel but one went ashore; eight o them totally lost. Almost all our Flour is gone except about 350 bbls. We have raised here from 7 to $9000 for the Barbadians.

A Port Spain paper of the 20th ult. states that in the gale of the 13th, all but one of 20 vessels at St. Vincents were driven ashore, including the brigs Orleans of Quebec, Dove of St. Andrews, and schnr. Henry Clay, of Elizabeth City. The Hon. John Littledale, a member of the Council, was killed by the destruction of his dwelling house. Several other lives were lost, and a number of dwelling houses and other buildings were destroyed or damaged. The plantations also sustained serious injury. Tobago and Grenada, were but slightly injured by the hurricane. At St. Lucia, considerable damage was sustained.

Extract of a letter dated Kingston, Jam. 31st. August.

"The pimento crop this year is done for; many walks making from 1000 to 1500 bags will not make 10. We have our information unfortunately from too correct a source, and when we say not a tenth of an average crop will be picked, we are within bounds.'

The following has been published, as the answer of the President of the United States, to the Walterborough Resolution, passed on the 1st ultimo, asking for an *explanation* of the meaning of the President, as expressed in his letter of the 14th June last, to a Committee of the Union party of Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1831.

Sir—I have received your letter of the 22d ultimo enclosing, agreeably to one of the Resolutions of the meeting a copy of the Proceedings of the citizens of the Colletin district, at Walterboro,' on the 1st August, 1831, stating the construction which they say they are compelled to give to my letter of the 14th June last, to the Committee of my fellow citizens of Charleston, and requesting me to inform them whether they have truly interpreted my language.

I am not satisfied that the language referred to is justly liable to misapprehension, and I do not feel myself authorised to enter into any correspondence for the purpose of explaining or discussing, in reference merely to a supposed emergency, the means which the President may be required to employ in the discharge of his constitutional duty of taking care that the laws be faithfully executed.

I am, therefore, constrained with all proper respect for my fellow citizens who composed the meeting, to decline the explanations required by their Resolution.

I am, Sir, with sentiments of respect, your ob't serv't. ANDREW JACKSON.

To Charles Webb, Esq. Chairman, &c.
Walterboro, S. Carolina.

Insult to the American Flag.—Capt. ELDER, of the brig Harvest, whose arrival is announced under the marine head, informs that a brigantine, from N. Carolina; bound to Texas, was chased off the Bahama Banks, by a British man of war vessel, understood to be the Skip-jack, which vessel fired 13 shot at her—the brigantine had her colors hoisted—the schr. had not—She was boarded by the schr. which took possession of her and caried her into Havana. During the chase, the brigantine threw overboard her deck load. After she was taken possession of lost anchors and cables.—Captain E. understood, previous to his leaving Havana, that the brigantine was released, and that a representation of the outrage had been forwarded to the President of the U. States There were no U. S. vessels in port.

Norfolk Herald.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE BOND AT CHARLESTON.—This celebrated case under which it was expected that the constitutionality of the TARIFF LAW of 1828, could be brought up for discussion before the Supreme Court, has been closed in such a way as to defeat the object.

Two motions were made on the trial; 1st a motion of the District Attorney of the U. S. (Mr. Gilchrist,) for leave to enter up judgment on the bond, and 2d, a motion of the Defendant's Attorneys for leave to plead, both which were argued together.

Upon these questions which were fully argued by Mr. PETTIGRU for the United States, and by Mr. McDUFFIE for the defendants, (Messrs. Holmes and Mazyck,) the court by Judge Lee, decided that the 65th section of the Revenue Act of 1790, should receive such a construction as might not be inconsistent with the Article of the Constitution of the U. S. which secures the right of trial by jury in all "suits at Common Law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars;" and the defendants were permitted to plead. The plea of the general issue (or non est factum,) was then tendered.

Under this plea the defendents offered to shew that the bond was given for duties accruing under the Duty Act of 1828, with a view to submit the question of the constitutionality of that Act to the Jury. The counsel for the United States objected to the admissibility of such evidence under that plea, and went into the argument.

On the next day the court decided, that it was not competent for the defendents to go into the consideration of the Bond—or the question of the constitutionality of the Law under which the Bond was given under the plea of the general issue. It was then contentended that the same matter might be offered, or giving notice to that effect, filing it with the plea, and the counsel stated that such notice had been given. This was also overruled. The case was then submitted to the Jury who retired;—and on their first return found a general verdict for the United States; with the exception of one Juryman, who desired it to be recorded, as a part of the verdict that the Bond was given under an unconstitutional Law. This was disallowed by the Court—when the Jury again retired—and after a short time, brought in a verdict to this effect—*that no other question being submitted to them but the question whether the Bond was the Deed of the Defendants, they find that it is the Deed of the Defendents.*

CITY BANK ROBBERY. We are credibly informed that a compromise has been made by the City Bank and Parkinson, by virtue of which he was relieved from the Custody of the Police last evening. The terms of the arrangement are understood to have been, that the prosecution should be abandoned, and the sum of three thousand dollars, together with his stock in trade, left in his possession, on condition of his restoring all the stolen property in his hands, and making a full and free disclosure of the mode and manner by which the robbery was effected. The amount accounted for by Parkinson, is upwards of thirty-seven thousand dollars.

Immediately upon his discharge from criminal process, he was taken into the custody of the Sheriff, at the suit of S. & M. Allen, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and being unable to procure bond, was committed to the debtor's prison. The object of the Messrs. Allen undoubtedly is to compel him to make restitution to them out of the bonus given by the bank, and his other property, for the undiscovered remainder of their money.—N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

INTERESTING TO BANKERS.—We were informed yesterday of a curious anecdote connected with bank robberies, which was communicated by Murray since his conviction. He acknowledges that he has robbed one bank in Glasgow, and commenced his arrangements for robbing another previously. To get into the vault to the first, he should pass through four doors, and was so far successful as to prepare keys for the two outer locks, but on proceeding to the third, the whole design was frustrated by the simple contrivance of sealing a small piece of tape, across the keyhole;—had he removed the tape for the purpose of exploring the wards of the lock to procure his model; the attempt would of course be known in the morning from the defacement of the seal, Murray says, he felt grievously mortified at the discovery. "I would rather" he says, "have to contend with the vigilance of twelve watchmen than this little bit of tape."

This simple remedy might be of great use in protecting safes from lock pickers.

N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

St. Michael's captured by the Terceirians.—If the following information is correct, which we copy from the Boston papers of Thursday, all the Azore Islands are now under the dominion of Donna Maria 2d.—St. Michael's being the only one which remained subject to Don Miguel, at the date of our previous accounts.

From the Western Islands.—Capt. Spalding, of the schr. Factor, arrived at this port last evening from Fayal, Aug. 10, reports that the day before he sailed, a Portugese schr. arrived, with a number of prisoners, (Miguelites) from Terceira, and stated that on the 3rd of Aug. the troops of Donna Maria landed at St. Michael's, and a battle was fought, in which a major and two captains were killed, and next day the Miguelites surrendered.

The inhabitans are represented a much gratified at the news, as they seemed to regard Don Miguel with the utmost detestation.

Extensive Robbery.—We learn from good authority that a theft to a large extent was committed between the day before yesterday and yesterday morning, on board the steamer *Kentuckian*, by which it appears that nearly six hundred dollars kept on board for the boat's disbursements, and a packet said to contain *thirty seven thousand dollars*, destined for the Bank of the State of Mississippi at Natchez, has also been stolen. In the latter we learn there were thirty notes of the United States' Branch Bank at New-Orleans, for *one thousand dollars* each, and seven thousand dollars of the Bank of the State of Mississippi. The public would do well to be on their guard when such paper is offered by persons under suspicious circumstances.

The agents for the charterers of said boat have authorized us to state that they will pay *one thousand dollars* for the recovery of said money and arrest of the thief, or five hundred dollars for the former.

Cholera in Russia.—A slip from the office of the Newburyport Herald contains the following extract from St. Petersburg, dated Aug. 2d.

"The sickness at St. Petersburgh, I am happy to say, was very much better yesterday. There were but 40 or 50 cases and we think in a few days it will cease entirely."

Bal timore Produce Market.

FRIDAY, September 30.

(Corrected from the Baltimore American of Saturday; in whose statement of prices the utmost reliance may be placed.)

GRAIN—		
	Wheat, white,	110a120
	" best red,	108a110
	"ord to good (Md.)	60a105
	Corn, white } new	53a55
	" yellow }	—a55
	Rye,	65a68
	Oats	33a35
	Clover seed	5a
	Timothy seed	2.00a2.50
	Flaxseed, rough	1 25
	Beans,	75a80
	Peas, black eye,	65a70
FLOUR,		
	Howard street	5¾
	(City mills, standard	5 25
	" do *extra.*	5 50
	" Rye Flour 1st and 2d	4 50 a 4
FEATHERS,		35a—
	Corn Meal, kiln dried, bbl.	3.00a3.62½
	in hhds:	a 16½
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,	25a30
	do do ½ do	28a31
	do do ¾ & full do	30a35

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Md. on the 30th September 1831, which if not called for previous to the 1st January 1832, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

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

A	K
Atkinson, Thomas	Kerr, Sarah Maria
Austin, William	L
B	Lloyd, Mrs. S. S.
Bayne, Rev. Thos.	Lucas, W. G.
Bullitt, Alexander	Loockerman, Rich. 4
Battes, John	Littler, Hester
Ball, Capt. Thos.	Leonard, Margaret
Bracco, Eliza	Lowe, Isaac
Boardley, Mrs. Dan'l.	M
Benson, Mary	Magarey, Marcus
Bullen, Jesse	Mauship, Mary
C	N
Caldwell, Elizabeth	Nicholas, Mr.
Cahal, Elizabeth	Nichols, Maria
Cox, Isaac P.	O
Caradine, Ann	Orem, Speilden Jr.
D	Osborn, Jonathan
Dickinson, Solo'n. 2	P
Diamond, Eliza	Paca, Jr., John P.
Denny, Benj. 54	Powers, Robert T.
E	Parsons, John
Emory, Lieut. W. H.	Paca, Mrs.
F	Price, Mr.
Foreman, Miss	R
Firbanks, John B.	Ridgaway, Susan
Fountain, Risdon	S
Fuller, B. Willis	Smith, Sarah
Fairbank, Sarah Ann	Spencer Richard, 3
G	Smith, Capt. Thos.
Goldsborough, Chas.	Stockton, Wrightson
Groos, Doctor	Steward, Thomas
Griffin, Samuel	Sewell, Mark
Goldsborough, Sophia	Seymour, Spedden
H	Scott, Sarah
Hollyday, Miss C. A.	Stevens, Samuel
Hopkins, Edw'd. S.	Sloan, James A.
Henley, Ann	Satterfield, Samuel
Henrix, Ann	Secretary of Coats
Hobbs, Mr.	Lodge,
Hambleton James M.	T
Haddaway, Mar. Ann	Tilghman, W. H.
J	V
Jackson, Esther	Varden, Josiah
Jones, Nathaniel	W
Judd, Spencer P.	Winder, Edward S.
Jenkinson, Wm.	Wilcox, William
Jones, Nath'l. C.	Woolfolk, R. T.
Jones, Mrs.	Wright, Rev. Thos.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.

oct 4

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made for renewal of the following Certificates of Stock in the Union Bank of Maryland, which have been lost or mislaid, viz: One full share No. 10,652—now in the name of Lydia Calhoun.

12 Half shares No. 23,51 to 9365 } in the
" 23,503 to 23,508 } name of
" 13,753 to 13,754 } Sidney
" 24,549 and 1567 } Calhoun.

The Frederick Town Herald, Hagers Town Herald and Easton Whig will copy the above once a week four times, and forward certificates to the Editors of the American.

Oct. 4 law4t

CLARK'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, Sept. 29th, 1831.

REPORT of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 7 for 1831.

No. †11328 (even number) the capital prize of $6000

†14511			2000
†1970			1000
14263			500
†10187			300
†2657			200
†12927	15173 }	Prizes of	100
†19403	$132 }		
†2730	†3561 }	Prizes of	50
†16318	7945 }		
†19103			

With 10 of $20, 20 of $10, 100 of $5, 150 of $3, and 10,000 of $2 each.

☞No. 11,328, 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 two dollars, in addition to whatever prizes they may have drawn besides.

All marked thus [†] sold at Clark's.

MARYLAND STATE Lottery,

No. 8 for 1831, will be drawn in Baltimore on Thursday, October 27. Odd and Even System, by which the purchaser of two or more chances, must draw, gross, at least one half of the sum invested.

Highest Prize, $6,000.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	$6,000	5 grizes of	$50
1	2000	10	20
1	1000	20	10
1	500	100	5
1	300	150	3
1	200	10,000	2
4	100		

Half Tickets one dollar—Quarters 50 cts.

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.

*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.

Oct. 4

To Rent for the ensuing Year,

That neat and Comfortable dwelling house now occupied by the Subscriber, situate on the corner of West and Court Streets; attached to the dwelling is an excellent stable, carriage House and Granary.

ALSO the dwelling house now occupied by Mr. Lucas, adjoining the brick house formerly occupied by James Cockayne. The House is in good order and has a large garden &c. attached to it. To a good tenant the above property will be rented on very accommodating terms.

Apply to

THOS. S. COOK.

Easton, Oct. 4 3times

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber having just returned from Baltimore,

with a handsome supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES

of all descriptions, most respectfully invites his friends, and the public generally, to give him a call, and assures them that he will sell on the most pleasing terms for "CASH."

He has also a quantity of men's and boys'

CAPS,

of different descriptions, together with a variety of PATTERNS OF DOMESTIC

CARPETING,

AND A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

TRUNKS.

All of which will be sold at reduced prices.

The Public's Obd't Servant
JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton Oct. 4

WORK HORSES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being overstocked with Horses, will sell two or three first rate plough and Cart Horses. They may be seen in Easton on Tuesday next the, 4th October

WM. HAMBLETON.

Oct. 4

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.

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 for 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

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