Eastern-Shore Whig

AND PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 1, 1831.

The Tariff.—Every day we live under the present odious Tariff, or system of duties, we become more convinced of its impolicy—of its demoralizing influence—and its inefficiency for the purposes for which it was designed.—We have ever regarded it as calculated to encourage smuggling, or to drive our citizens to every possible shift, to evade its operation.—The high rates imposed on articles of the first necessity, articles which enter into the every-day consumption of all families, it was not to be expected would be permitted to pay the enormous taxes imposed by law, without much effort to relieve them.

In regard to one of the leading articles of necessity, Sugar, it will be seen a bold attempt has been made to evade the law, and to introduce this article into our country at a moderate duty. The alarm which seems to be created in Louisiana by this circumstance, is worthy our notice.

The papers of that country frankly assert that sugar of a better quality than any that can be manufactured in Louisiana, may be purchased in the West Indies at 3 cents per pound, the amount of the duty imposed on its importation; and complain of the importation of it in the form of syrup, at a duty of only fifteen per centum, as a grievance too intolerable to be borne, and call aloud for protection against *this evasion*.

This complaint of itself speaks volumes against this enormous tax—What can be more palpable? The Louisiana planter, now enjoying a protecting duty equal to the original cost of the article, because he finds that West India sugars, in the form of syrup, can be brought into the country at a less duty, and in that form affect the price of the domestic article, cries aloud against *this evasion* of the revenue law, or in other words, because Congress, after she has to a certain extent excluded sugars of foreign growth, will not also exclude syrups, is destroying the southern planter. She must give them 100 per cent. on sugar, she must exclude syrup, or impose on it a like duty, or they are in danger of destruction.

If such be the fact, is it not self-evident to every man that the article cannot be grown to advantage in our climate? But such is not the fact. The Louisiana planter is now growing rich, when we are starving. They are purchasing our slaves, draining our country of her capital and population, and amassing fortunes for themselves, while we are daily growing poorer, eating up our former earnings.

From the Lousiana Advertiser, Oct. 10.

THE SUGAR CASE.

We have hitherto refrained from noticing a subject which occasioned great excitement throughout Louisiana, merely bacause we conceived it would be improper to comment in a newspaper upon a matter which in the course of things must be laid before a judicial tribunal for its decision. But there can be no harm we trust, in laying facts before the public. We allude to a recent seizure by the Collector of the Customs of a quantity of merchandise, imported into New Orleans under the name and denomination of Syrup, but which was sequestered (as we are informed) on the ground that it is nothing more nor less than *Sugar dissolved in water*. On being analyzed by a skilful chemist, it was found to yield more than eight pounds of sugar to the gallon; consequently the hogshead of a hundred gallons would yield by the cheap and easy process of evaporating the water, eight hundred pounds of Sugar, superior in quality to any that can be raised in Louisiana. It will be borne in mind that Syrup imported into the United States pays a duty of fifteen per cent on the value of the article at the place whence it was exported, & that brown Sugar pays a duty of three cents per pound. This impost of three cents per pound is equal to an advalorem duty of one hundred per cent; for it will not be denied that the average of brown Sugar throughout the West Indies (of a better quality in fact than the Louisiana Sugar) can be purchased in the Islands for three cents a pound; and this shews the fatal effects which would be produced on the agriculture of Louisiana, if this dissolved Sugar be permitted to enter our country under the duty contemplated by the importers. Let us make the calculation of the difference in the amount of duty which would be paid on a hogshead of the dissolved Sugar, if it were permitted to be entered as Syrup, and a hogshead of real brown Sugar. The hogshead, we believe contains one hundred gallons, which according to the analysis of a very skilful and impartial chemist, would give eight hundred pounds of brown Sugar, which in the West Indies at three cents per pound, would cost twenty four dollars, these twenty four dollars, with the addition of per cent, would pay a duty at the Custom House of fifteen per cent, amounting to three dollars and ninety cents. On the other hand the eight hundred pounds of real brown Sugar, imported with no view to evade the Revenue Laws, would at three cents per pound, pay nearly seven times as much, or exactly twenty four dollars. The ad valorem duty of fifteen per cent, amounts in truth to less than half a cent per pound.

Prospects of Mr Clay in Pennsylvania.

In but few counties of the state have *Clay* tickets been formed, and the vote upon them as far as ascertained, is even ridiculous.

In *York county*, the Clay candidate for Senator, *James S. Mitchell*, a former member of Congress and a perfectly respectable man, received but 104 votes!! out of about 2800!

In *Chester County*, out of about five thousand votes, the Clay ticket received less than one thousand.

In *Lancaster County*, out of between six and 7000 votes, the highest Clay candidate received six hundred votes! and his colleagues little more than two hundred, all told.

In Montgomery County, out of about 3400 votes, the highest Clay candidate received 674 votes.

As we receive the returns, we will complete this review. It must or ought to convince the partizans of Mr. Clay, that the sentence pronounced on him by Pennsylvania, in 1828, will never be revoked.—*Amer. Sent.*

CENTRAL COURSE—FIRST DAY'S RACE.

Five horses started yesterday for the purse of three hundred dollars, two miles heats, viz: Mr. Craig's Virginia Taylor; Mr. Stevens's Celeste; Mr. Seldon's Malinda; Mr. Parker's Bachelor; and Dr. Minge's Gen. Brooke. The first heat, we learn, was won by Malinda. In the second heat, Virginia Taylor came out ahead. The third heat was contested by Virginia Taylor and Bachelor only, the other three horses having been withdrawn; it was also won by Virginia Taylor.

We have since received the following particulars.

Result of first day.

	1h.	2h.	3h.
Mr. Craig's b. f. Virginia Tayler,	4	1	1
Mr. Parker's b. g. Bachelor,	5	3	2
Mr. Seldon's ch. f. Malinda,	1	2	dr.
Mr. Stevens' ch. f. Celeste,	1	dis.	
Dr. Minge's br. c. Gen. Brooke,	3	dis.	

Time, 1st heat, 3 min. 56s—2d heat, 3 min. 51s.—3d heat 3 m. 59s—purse taken by Mr. Craig.

CENTRAL COURSE—SECOND DAY'S RACE.

We learn that about ten thousand people were present on the course yesterday to witness the great race for the Post Sweep stakes of $4000, four mile heats.—Six horses started in the first heat, viz:—Mr. Craig's *Virginia Taylor*; Col. Winn's *James Cropper*; Dr Minge's *Eliza Reily*; Mr Stevens' *Black Maria*; Gen. Irvine's *Busiris*; and Col. White's *Collier*. The heat was won by Virginia Taylor, the horses coming out in the order stated below. When the signal for the second heat was given, but five horses appeared, Eliza Reily having been withdrawn; this heat was won by Black Maria, and Busiris was distanced. For the third heat there remained, therefore, but four horses to contend; in this heat black Maria (Mr. Steven's New York mare) was again the winner; and of course, took the purse. In this heat, James Cropper was distanced.

RESULT.

	1st heat.	2d heat.	3d heat.
Black Maria,	5	1	1
Virginia Taylor,	1	2	3
Eliza Reily,	2	dr	
Collier,	3	3	2
James Cropper,	4	4	dis.
Busiris,	6	dis.	

Time, 1st heat, 8m. 3s.—2d heat, 8m. 14s.—3d heat 8m. 3s.

MATCH RACE FOR $1000.

After the above race, a Match Race, two mile heats, for $1000, took place between Mr Stevens's filly Screamer, and Mr. Moody's filly Trifle—both three years old. The heats were very closely contested, the horses being well matched. They were both won by Trifle, the Virginia horse.

RESULT.

	1st heat	2d heat.
Trifle	1	1
Screamer	2	2

Time, 1st heat 3 m. 54s.—2d heat 3 m. 58s

THE RACES TO-DAY.—Under the power given by the Rules of the Club in case of bad weather, the Jockey Club race three mile heats, was postponed until *to-day* at one o'clock. The entries as before announced—purse $500.

The swift and beautiful Eliza Reily, is, by lot, entitled to the track. She contended for the Post Stake, but it being her first excursion from home, her extreme diffidence, and the presence of so many strangers, *embarrassed her*—she was said to be a decided favorite with the ladies.

Next comes *Restless*,—rather the favorite of the knowing ones, against any named horse. If Restless himself—he gives no rest to his competitors.

ANNETTE—of her it is enough to say, she is backed by Col. Johnson, after having been dressed up for the occasion by a celebrated *Taylor*.

Next comes O'KELLY, a name that will endure with that of Eclipse in the annals of the Turf. He is entered by Mr. *Stevens*, and will therefore go under high-pressure—will he burst his boiler?

Last in the order of coming to the Post is Mr. Seldon's Sparrowhawk. If there be any thing in *name*, he ought to shew *game*—but, we shall see what we shall see. Very fine sport may be expected, as the nags are known to be nearly of equal speed, and no one of them taken freely against the field. The race of four mile heats, in which there will be not less than five horses, will come off To-Morrow at *twelve* o'clock, to give time for the trotting match immediately after.

Balt Republican of Friday.

3d REGULAR RACE—FRIDAY.

Won by Annette, taking the second and third heats.

	1st h	2d h	3d h
Annete,	3	1	1
O'Kelly,	5	2	2
Eliza Reily,	2	5	3
Restless,	1	4	4
Sparrowhawk,	4	3	5

Time, 1st heat, 6 min. 2 sec; 2d heat, 5 m. 54s; 3d heat, 5 m. 59s.

4th DAYS RACE—4 MILE HEATS—$700,

Was contended for by Dr. Minge's b. h. Mayday, 5 years old—Col J. P. White's c. h. Collier, 5 years old—John C. Craig's c. f. Trifle, 3 years old—John C. Stevens' bl. m. Black Maria. The purse was taken by Trifle in fine style, winning the first heat in 7m. 55s. and the second in 7m. 53s.—Closely contested by Black Maria.

After the regular race, a match, for $400, mile heats, best 3 in 5, took place, which was won by the b. g. Widower.

The trotting match for $250 now came on, and was contested by

Top Gallant,	24 years old
Collector,	8 years old
Dread,	9 years old
Terror,	9 years old,

and was won by Top Gallant, taking the first and third heats, in fine style and good time.—Dread took the second heat.

OHIO.—As far as we have heard accounts of the late election, (says the Cincinnati Republican of the 20th inst.) from the different counties, little excitement appears to have prevailed. In some of the counties, where the Clay party predominates we shall succeed and in others where the Jackson party is a majority, we shall lose. Individual preferences and local considerations seem to have had more sway this season than usual. We expect that there will be but a small majority on either side in the next Legislature of Ohio.

☞Col. Stone says—"We (the Nationals) are afloat on a sea of troubles." Nothing is more true.

COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Editors—I understand that the Bank of the U. S. has discontinued receiving the Bank notes of its branches on deposite, where the note is of a Bank which is in its currency *below par*, according to their estimate—Please publish this for the information of the public [Philad. Sentinel]. A MERCHANT.

The case of Judge Marshall is one of the most extraordinary ever known or heard of in the annals of Surgery. One of the surgeons who was present at the operation has stated to us, that six hundred formations of gravel, from the size of large peas, down to that of small shot, taken from the venerable sufferer, were actually counted; and that the whole number probably exceeded a thousand. The case was so difficult, that instead of two or three minutes, the operation was necessarily protracted to above twenty. Not a groan escaped his lips, nor was there a perceptible twinge of a muscle. The wonder is, that, subject to so formidable a complaint, the constitution of the patient has not long since sunk under it, or his intellectual vigour been impaired.—[N. Y. Commercial.

Baltimore Produce Market.

FRIDAY, Oct. 28

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

GRAIN—	
Wheat, white,	110a120
" best red,	105a108
good to good (Md.)	60a105
Corn, white } new	53a55
" yellow } new	53a55
Rye,	68a72
Oats	35a40
Clover seed	5 25
Timothy seed	2 50
Flaxseed, rough	1 35
Beans,	75a80
Peas, black eye,	65a70
FLOUR,	
Howard street	5 25a
(City mills, standard	5 124a
" do *extra.*	5 374a
" Rye Flour 1st and 2d	4 50 a 4 00

DIED

On Tuesday the 18th inst. in this county, WILLIAM RICHARD, only son Mr. William Mackey, after a very short illness.

Departed this life in Caroline County, on Monday the 17th inst. after a short Illness, *Mary Mastin*, youngest daughter of John Bradley, Esq.

N. E. MYNARTS,

Portrait and Miniature

PAINTER!

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and vicinity that he has taken ROOMS in the rear of Dr. Dawson's Drug Store, for a short time only. Those who may wish to avail themselves of the present opportunity will please to call.

HIS PAINTINGS

may be seen every afternoon, commencing on Monday yesterday.

Nov 1

Wanted Immediately,

FROM 3 to 4 thousand feet of 5-8 Walnut plank, for which the highest cash price will be given.

JOHN MEGONEKIN.

Easton, nov 1

NEW GOODS.

LAMBERT RHARDON,

HAS Just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting in part of,

Superfine and common Blue, Black, Brown, Olive and mixed Cloths,
Cassimeres and Casinets,
Devonshire Kerseys,
Flushing and Baize,
Painted floor Cloth, and Carpeting,
Rose, Point, Duffil and Mackinaw Blankets,
Flannels,
Silk Bombazines, Circassians,
Merino Circassians,
Bombazette and Camblet,
Silk Velvet,
Florentine and Moleskin Vesting,
Italian Lutestring,
Gro de Nap, Satin and Florences,
Opera Cloth and Leather Caps.

A general Assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS:

Hardware and Cutlery, Glass. and QUEENSWARE; GROCERIES & LIQUORS

And a large assortment of all kinds of

LEATHER.

All of which he offers at very reduced prices, for cash, or in exchange for Feathers, Kersey, Meal or Hides.

Easton, Nov. 1 1831

An Overseer Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to procure, for the next year, an overseer, who possesses all the requisite qualifications for the management of a very large Farm. To such a person liberal wages will be given.

He also offers for rent with or without a suitable number of labourers, his plantation at Shoal Creek, and the place commonly called Little Horn's Point.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, Nov. 1

LEATHER.

THE Subscribers, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have now on hand at the saddlery Shop of Mr. Higgins formerly Mr. John G. Stevens'

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LEATHER,

consisting of Coarse upper, Kips,

CALF-SKINS, HORSE LEATHER,

Lining Skins, Sole

LEATHER, &c.

which they offer for sale on pleasing terms for cash, hides and country produce generally. We wish to purchase Hides and Skins, of all descriptions, for which cash and the market price will be given. Also, Hides tanned on Shares, and the Leather returned in 12 months.

HENRY E. BATEMAN, & Co.

Sept. 20

Fifth Census.

Department of State,
Washington, 25th Oct. 1831.

THE Accounts of the Marshal of the United States, in relation to the Fifth Census, being in a course of final settlement, all persons who have been employed by the Marshal in that service, are requested to give information to this Department of the amount received by them and that which remains due from the Several Marshals, by whom they were respectively employed.

Nov 1 3t

☞Publishers of the Laws of the United States, will please to insert the above, *three time.*

Department of State,
Patent Office, Oct. 24, 1831.

APPLICANTS for Patents are hereby notified, that in future; no Patent for any Machine, or improvement therein, will be issued, until a good model thereof be furnished to this Office.

By order of the Secretary of State.

JOHN D. CRAIG, *Superintendent.*

nov 1

☞Publishers of the Laws of the United States, will please to insert the above *three times*, and furnish their account to the Patent Office.

CLARK'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, Sept. 28, 1831.

REPORT of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 8, for 1831.

No. †4085 (odd No.) the capital prize of		$6000
*4585	do	2000
*3505	do	1000
*6473	do	500
*6181	do	300
*2999	do	200
*15509 *6482		100
*13696 *779		
*8853 *18834 *14402		50
*19563 *164		

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

☞No. 4085 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 $2, in addition to whatever prize they may have drawn besides.

All marked thus* sold at Clark's.

†One quarter of the $6000 on hand at Clark's.

MARYLAND STATE Lottery

No. 9, for 1831,—Will be drawn in Baltimore on WEDNESDAY, 30th Nov. on the 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, $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 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.

☞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.

Nov. 1

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having declined farming, will sell at public sale, at his residence near Bowdle's Ferry, on THURSDAY the 3d day of November next, all his farming utensils,

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c.

TERMS.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with security before the articles are removed—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

SAMUEL MACKEY.

Talbot county, Oct. 22 2w

N. B. Also a first rate batteaux, copper fastened, carrying fifty bushels or more.

S. M.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias (one at the suit of Jerry Bowlin, the other at the suit of Parry Porter,) issued by Thomas Bruff, Esq. and to me directed, against Robert L. Harrison, will be sold at Constable's sale, on Monday the 14th November next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M. at St. Michaels, one negro girl named Fanny, and one negro girl named Anna, late the property of said Harrison, taken to satisfy the above writs, with the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

A. S COLSTON, Contsable.

oct 25 2w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public that he has just returned from Baltimore with a complete assortment of

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

and handsome Calicoes,

OF VARIOUS PATTERNS AND PRICES

Also a General Assortment of

Groceries, China, Glass & Queensware, &c. &c.

All of which he will sell at the lowest rates for cash.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

oct. 14 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance, and for the use of Elijah Spence, use Thomas Arringdale, against James Cain, Thomas Bullen, Robert G. Lloyd and Thomas Baker—also, one venditioni exponas, issued and directed as aforesaid, at the suit of the State, use of Elijah Spence, use Thomas Arringdale, against James Cain, Ex'r. of John Cain; and also by virtue of an execution for officer's fees for 1828, 1829 and 1830, against said Cain, will be sold on the premises of said James Cain dec'd., at the Hole-in-the-wall, on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit:—4 head of Horses, one gig and harness, one horse cart, one ox cart, one yoke of oxen, 18 head of cattle, 12 head of hogs, and 10 head of sheep, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid claims and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

oct. 25 4w

NOTICE.

HAVING sold out my entire stock of *Goods* to Mr. Samuel Mackey, and declined the Mercantile Business, those who are indebted to me on book, are requested to call at an early period and settle their accounts, as I am determined to bring my business to a close. I hope no further notice will be wanting.

JOHN W. JENKINS.

Oct. 25.

TO BE LET,

For the Ensuing Year,

THAT commodious Dwelling House and Garden, situated in Easton, and on Dover Street, and now occupied by Mr. Edward S. Hopkins. ☞The Subscriber would sell this property on accommodating terms, or exchange it for lands.

Also, to be let several small and convenient tenements in Easton. Also, to be hired negroes of all ages, for the next year. Apply to Mr. Edward S. Hopkins, or the subscriber.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Oct. 25

New Fall Goods.

WM. H. and P. GROOME,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and offer for sale on the lowest terms, at their Store, opposite the Bank, an unusually large assortment of

British, French, India & Domestic

DRY GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching season,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Superfine Cloths & Cassimers

of the most fashionable colours,

COMMON DITTO,

CASSINETTS, FLANNELS,

Blankets; Merinoes, Circassians, Bombazines,

Merino Shawls and

COTTON YARNS FROM No. 4 to 24.

together with a general assortment of

Hardware & Cuttlery,

China, Glass, Queensware, Stone Ware,

Powder and Shot,

also, a full supply of

Groceries & Liquors

Among which are some superior

OLD WINES & FRESH TEAS

Which have been selected with great car. Feathers, Linsey, Kersey, &c. taken in exchange.

Oct. 18

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!!

THE Subscribers have just received by the ships Belvidera, Herald, Hyperian, and other late arrivals, their Fall Stock, comprising a well selected and very general assortment of

Staple, Fancy, and Desirable

British Dry Goods.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Fine, Superfine, and Extra Cloths and Cassimeres, all colors and qualities.
Mixt and Drab Devonshire Kerseys,
Drab, Olive and Brown Flushings.
Do. do. Petershams, (a new and elegant article for over coats.)
Rose, Point, Duffil, Fancy and Mackinaw Blanketts,
Vestings, Bombazetts, Bombazines, Circassians, Merino Circassians, Rattinet, Tartan Plaids, Brown and Blue Camblets,
Tartan Camblets, Cotton and Worsted Shawls, of every description.
Cambric and Chintz Prints all prices and qualities.
Cambric—Mull—Jackonet—Book—Swiss—and Fancy Muslins, &c. &c.
A handsome assortment of French, India and Italian Silk and Fancy Goods.
White, brown and col'd Domestic Muslins,
Ticks, Plaid, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the most pleasing and liberal terms.

WM. BROMWELL, and CO.

No. 155, Market street, Baltimore.

P. S. Our Stock of Negro Clothing is very large—consisting of Osnaburgs, Burlaps, Ticklenburgs, Kerseys of all kinds, Napt Cloths, Stout Mixt and Drab Cloths, heavy Woolen Stockings, stout Cotton Osnaburgs and Muslins, &c. well worthy the attention of Farmers as well as Merchants.

Baltimore, Oct 11—oct 18—8w

The Steamboat

MARYLAND.

Will continue the same routes as last year, until further notice, viz: leaving Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday mornings at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, by Corsica landing, and return the same day.—Passage and fare the same as last year.

☞All baggage, packages, parcels, &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.

march 22

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
October 12, 1831.

THE House of Representatives by a resolution of the 4th of May, 1830, directed the Secretary of the Treasury to collect and communicate to the House such information, and report his views on the same, as, in his opinion, may be useful and important to Congress in enacting regulations for the navigation of steam-boats or steam vessels, with a view to guard against the dangers arising from the bursting of their boilers.

Such measures were accordingly taken as were thought best calculated to obtain the requisite information. But, although some highly interesting and valuable communications have been received, the Department has not succeeded in collecting the facts sufficient to enable it to fulfil the directions of the house.

In consideration, therefore, of the difficulty of obtaining the requisite information, by any means within the power of the Department, and of the deep interest which the community, and more especially those engaged in steam navigation, have in the subject, it is thought best to make this public application to all who may be able, and are disposed, to promote the benevolent object of the Resolution.

Accidents, like those which it is the desire of the House to prevent, have, unfortunately, been so numerous that many persons will have it in their power to state the causes and circumstances of such casualties; and these, collected from various parts of the Union, cannot fail to be highly useful.

With a view to assist in giving that information, a precise and explicit character, the following queries were prepared.

It is not intended, however, to confine it to the points presented to them, or to the form of communication which they may seem to indicate. On the contrary, the Department will be happy to receive any information in such manner as the writer may be pleased to employ.

It is desirable that communications on this subject should be transmitted by the first of December, or early as may be thereafter.

LOUIS McLANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

INTERROGATORIES IN RELATION TO THE BURSTING OF STEAM BOILERS.

1. Are you acquainted with the nature and use of Steam Engines? In what employment have you been engaged? Were you present, and in what capacity, at the bursting of any steam boiler, or collapsing of a flue; or have you been made acquainted, by other means, with the facts in any such case? If so, in what case?

2. In that case, was the water in the boiler above gauge cocks? If not, at what height, compared with the lower gauge cock?

3. If the boiler contained a flue, what was the difference between the height of its upper side and that of the lower gauge cock?

4. What was the weight per square inch on the safety valve?

5. Had the safety valve ever been found rusted or sticking in the aperture, or was it so at the time?

6. Had that part of the boiler above the water ever been heated to a red heat, or approaching thereto?

7. Was there any incrustation or sediment found at the bottom of the boiler? If so, what was its thickness and composition?

8. In what part was the boiler rent, and what was the appearance and extent of the rent?

9. If the bursting happened to the boiler of a steam boat, was the boat under way, or at rest? Was the valve open? If so, how long before the accident? Was it opened by the engineer, or by pressure?

10. Was the piston going at its usual speed, or faster, or slower?

11. Had the firemen found any unusual difficulty in keeping up the motion of the engine previously to the bursting of the boiler; and, if so, how long before?

12. Do the iron boilers used in the western waters generally accumulate a calcareous incrustation at the bottom? If so, have any or what means been used, with success, to prevent it?

13. Is it observed that when there is a sediment or incrustation on the bottom of the boiler, it requires more fire than usual to raise the steam; and how often is the sediment removed, and by what means?

14. Are any means used for preventing incrustation on the bottom of boilers; and, if so, what effect has been observed?

15. Have any means been employed to prove steam boilers before they are used or afterwards, and what pressure has usually been applied to iron of a given thickness?—Are the proofs made when the iron is cold or hot?

16. Is there any instrument employed to ascertain the temperature of the boiler above the water, or of the steam in the upper part of the boiler? If so what is it?

17. What means are used to prevent the fire from the fire place and flue from extending to the boat?

18. Have you ever seen steam boilers heated to a red heat on the upper side? If so, if such a temperature regarded as a cause of exploding the boiler?

19. Have any means been used, in the construction of boilers or fire place, to prevent the heating of the upper part of the boiler? If so, what are they?

20. How many persons were scalded by steam, and at what distance was each from the boiler? At what distance from the boiler was the steam supposed to be hot enough to scald? Was the current of steam from the rent in the boiler instantaneous, or did it continue for some time, and how long? What number of persons were wounded by the parts of the boiler or machinery, which were driven off by the explosion, and what position did each of such persons occupy in the boat?

21. Have you ever observed the piston to move irregularly for a few minutes, or a few strokes, alternately faster or slower than its usual speed, without perceiving any change in the resistance to the paddles, or any other obvious cause for such irregularity; and, if so, how it was accounted for?

22. To what immediate cause have you attributed the bursting of steam boilers, which have come within your knowledge?

23. Are there any other facts within your knowledge, in relation to this subject, which appears to be important in the present inquiry? If so, please to state them.

☞To be published twice a week in the papers authorized to publish the laws.

Oct 14—oct 23—1stD

FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR the ensuing year the dwelling house on Dover Street at present in the occupancy of John Bennett, Esqr.

Also, The dwelling house on Dover street at present under rent to Mr. JAMES L. SMITH.

Apply to PHILLIP WALLIS, Balt.

October 25 1831

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