trust that Congress will not adjourn, leaving this anomaly in our system.

Entertaining the opinions heretofore expressed in relation to the Bank of the United States, as at present organized, I felt it my duty, in my former Messages, frankly to disclose them, in order that the attention of the Legislature and the People should be seasonably directed to that important subject, and that it might be considered and finally disposed of in a manner best calculated to promote the ends of the Constitution, and subserve the public interests. Having thus conscientiously discharged a Constitutional duty, I deem it proper, on this occasion, without a more particular reference to the views of the subject then expressed, to leave it for the present to the investigation of an enlightened people and their representatives.

In conclusion, permit me to invoke that Power which superintends all Governments, to infuse into your deliberations, at this important crisis of our history, a spirit of mutual forbearance and conciliation. In that spirit was our Union formed, and in that spirit must it be preserved.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, December 6, 1831.


# Eastern-Shore Whig

AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDY MORNING. DEC. 13, 1831.


We spread before our readers to-day the third annual Message of President Jackson. It presents a picture of national prosperity, truly grateful to the heart of every lover of his country, of whatever political party he may be. The means for the entire extinguishment of the National Debt, are shown to be at hand; the difficulties which have so long existed between us and certain foreign powers, are nearly all adjusted, ample indemnity being guarantied in most instances for spoliations committed on the property of our enterprising fellow citizens; our commerce is vigorously supported and carefully guarded in every sea; our population is spreading to the bounds of our territory; and the facilities of communication throughout our widely extended land, are multiplying with a rapidity demonstrative of the greatest energy in our population; in short, every aspect presented by the President, of our diversified concerns and pursuits, is of the most felicitous character.

The fears excited by party zeal and uncompromising opposition, for the safety of our institutions, under the guidance of Gen. Jackson, must die away in the breast of every man, who will candidly and dispassionately examine this paper. The prosperity here exhibited, may be contrasted with that of any period of our history.

We do not wish to draw invidious or unnecessary comparisons between the productions of General Jackson, and those of his predecessors, but certainly if we may judge of him as a civilian by the ability of his messages to Congress, he will not suffer by a comparison with the most distinguished. The day is not far distant, when, the light of truth will dispel the clouds of misrepresentation, raised by the vindictive malice of a heartless opposition, and the name of Jackson will be as distinguished for civil worth as military renown; when his wisdom and firmness in the cabinet, will be as extensively and as ardently acknowledged, as are his transcendant talents and valour in the field.

We cannot close this article without a passing notice to our neighbour of the Gazette. He says this message of the President is better than his last, "being shorter and less artificial." Does he estimate the value of a state paper by its brevity: if so, what will become of the famous speech of his *God like* Webster? But this state paper has another excellence, it is "less artificial" than a former. Can it be possible that the Editor of the Gazette considers frankness and sincerity virtues, when a few months ago he told us, a statesman should conceal his likes and dislikes, and should write in a strain of polite, courteous simulation? Truly Mr. Editor of the Gazette, be you who you may, you are as variable as the cameleon, and did you not paste your name on your forehead, we should not recognise you in your new dress.

But to whom will you ascribe this production of the President? Is it from Mr. Van Buren's pen? Did he send it from England, or write it before he left? It was hardly written by Mr Berrien or Mr. Calhoun. Well then it must have been written by old Ned Livingston, or Toby Watkins' successor.

We have received the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made to Congress. It is a document of great length: so much so, that we have not had time to give it a thorough reading. We shall publish it in our next paper.

The Report of the Secretary of War, and that of the Post Master General, accompanied the Message of the President to Congress, and are now in our possession. They will be laid before our readers at as early a day as circumstances will admit of.

*Sixty miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road open.*—On Thursday, the first instant, the Ohio Rail-road was formally opened to Fredericktown, a distance of sixty miles from Baltimore. This event was suitably celebrated by the corporations of the two cities, by the Directors of the Rail-road, and by a numerous company of the citizens of Baltimore and Frederick. This stupendous undertaking, against the accomplishment of which we have heard so many predictions, must no longer be regarded as a task beyond the power of persevering industry to overcome.

## TWENTY SECOND CONGRESS.

### FIRST SESSION.

### MONDAY, DEC. 5, 1831.

This being the day fixed by the Constitution for the meeting of the Congress of the United States, the two Houses assembled in their respective Chambers in the Capitol.

IN SENATE

Mr. SMITH of Md. President *pro tem.* of the Senate, in the absence of the Vice-President, took the Chair at 12 o'clock, and called the House to order.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, a Message was sent to the House of Representatives, notifying that a querum of the Senate had assembled, and were ready to proceed to business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The hour of twelve having arrived, the House was called to order by the Clerk; when the roll being called by States, in order to ascertain the number of members present, two hundred and two representatives answered to their names.

The house then proceeded to the election of a Speaker.

The result of the first ballot was announced to be—

For Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, 98:
For Joel B. Sutherland, of Penn. 54:
For C. A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, 15:
For John W. Taylor, of New York, 18:
For Lewis Condict, of New Jersy, 4: Scattering 6.

The whole number of votes given being 195,

The Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, of Virginia, having received 98 votes, (the exact number necessary for a choice,) was declared to be duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives: whereupon, being conducted to the Chair by the Hon. THOMAS NEWTON, of Virginia, the SPEAKER addressed the House in a short, but pertinent speech, in which he returned thanks for the renewed honor thus conferred, and called upon the members to sustain him in the discharge of his arduous duties, as they had hitherto done.

The oath having been administered to him by Mr. Newton, the speaker then administered the qualification oaths to the several members of the house then present.

*Matthew St. Clair Clarke*, Clerk to the late House of Representatives, was unanimously chosen Clerk to the present House; and after the usual resolutions for appointing committees in both houses to wait on the President, and for the supply of the members with newspapers, the House adjourned to 12 o'clock tomorrow.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 1831.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. A. J. Donelson, his private Secretary,

Which being read, on motion of Mr. King of Alabama, 3,000 copies, together with 1500 copies of the accompanying documents, were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. KING of Alabama,

*Ordered*, That the 34th rule of the Senate be suspended so far as to authorize the Senate, in the absence of the Vice President, to elect a Chairman of the Committee on Finance.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for a Chairman of said Committee, and Mr. Smith, of Maryland, having received twenty-five votes, was duly elected.

The President of the Senate *pro tem.* announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Tazewell, White, King, Forsyth and Bell

Finance—Messrs. Smith, Tyler, Marcy, Silsbee and Johnston.

Commerce—Messrs. Forsyth, Dudley, Silsbee, Johnston and Wilkins.

Manufactures—Messrs Dickerson, Clay, Knight, Miller and Seymour.

Agriculture—Messrs. Seymour, Brown, Moore, Hanna and Waggaman.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Benton, Barnard, Troup, Clay and Kane.

Militia—Messrs. Barnard, Frelinghuysen, Clayton, Prentiss and Waggaman.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Hayne, Tazewell, Robbins, Webster and Bibb.

Public Lands—Messrs. King, Ellis, Holmes, Robinson and Hanna.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Kane, Naudain, Prentiss, Ruggles, and Hendricks.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. White, Troup, Poindexter, Benton and Wilkins.

Claims—Messrs. Ruggles, Bell, Naudain, Brown and Moore.

Judiciary—Messrs. Marcy, Hayne, Webster, Frelinghuysen and Grundy.

Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Grundy, Ellis, Hill, Ewing and Tomlinson.

Roads and Canals—Messrs. Hendricks, Poindexter, Hill, Mangum and Sprague.

Pensions—Messrs. Foot, Chambers, Mangum, Buckner and Sprague.

District of Columbia—Messrs Chambers, Tyler, Holmes, Clayton and Miller.

Contingent Fund—Messrs. Knight, Dudley and Tomlinson.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Robinson, Ewing and Buckner.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of New York, it was

*Resolved*, That two Chaplains of different denominations be elected by Congress, one by each House, to serve during the present Session, who shall interchange weekly.

R. M. Johnson moved that the President's message be submitted to a Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and that 10,000 copies be printed.

The motion was adopted *nem con.*

*Wednesday, December 7.*

In the Senate Mr. Chambers, of Maryland, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat. Mr. Sprague submitted a resolution, calling on the President for information in relation to the abduction and imprisonment of American citizens by the British authorities of New Brunswick. A message of a confidential nature having been received from the President of the United States, the Senate spent a short time in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives. A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State on the subject of the recent census, which was, on motion of Mr. Whittlesy, of Ohio, laid upon the table. The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, with the annual Report upon the Finances. The report, with the accompanying documents, were on motion of Mr. Polk, laid upon the table, and 10,000 copies ordered to be printed. The House then went into the election of its officers. For the office of Sergeant at Arms, on a second ballot Mr. John Ozwald Dunn was elected. Mr. Overton Carr was elected Principal Door Keeper out of five candidates, and the House proceeded to the election of Assistant Door Keeper, thirteen candidates were put in nomination; and the House balloted once without arriving at a choice. An adjournment, then, at half past two, took place.

*Thursday December 8.*

In the Senate, Mr. Hayne, on leave introduced a bill to provide for the settlement of the claims of South Carolina for advances made to the United States during the late war, which was read twice, and refered to the Committee on Military affairs. The resolution submitted by Mr. Sprague, calling on the President for information as to the abduction and imprisonment of American citizens by the British authorities of New Brunswick, was considered and adopted. The resolution submitted by Mr. Holmes, requesting the President to inform the Senate whether any further negotiation is commenced, proposed or intended, in regard to the North Eastern boundary of the United States, was considered, and after a few observations from Messrs. Poindexter, Holmes and Hayne, laid on the table. The Senate, after a short time spent in the consideration of Executive business, adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, the business of the election of Assistant Doorkeeper was resumed, and after several ballots, Col John W. Hunter was elected by a vote of 104 out of 177. An order was taken upon the motion of Mr TAYLOR for the appointment of the Standing Committees of the House.—The annual report of the Treasurer of the U. States, and of the Comptroller's unexpended balances for the last three years, were presented by the Speaker, and ordered to be laid on the table and printed. The usual communications on the subject of the Navy Hospital and the Navy Pension Fund, were also laid before the House, and disposed of in a similar manner. The Speaker announced his intention to call over the States in their order on Monday, for the presentation of petitions; and at 2 o'clock, the House adjourned till Monday.

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED. AFFAIRS BETWEEN HOLLAND & BELGIUM AMICABLY SETTLED.—CHOLERA AT HAMBURG.

The Packet ship York, Capt. Worsley, has arrived at New York, and brings London papers to Oct. 24th, and Liverpool to the 25th, both inclusive.

We are indebted to our correspondents of the Mercantile Advertiser, Daily Advertiser, the Standard and Journal of Commerce, for the following extracts:

The news by this arrival, especially from England, is as favourable to the tranquility of that country, considering the loss of the Reform Bill, as our warmest anticipations.—Lord Ebrington's motion in the House of Commons on the 11th Oct which as we have already announced was carried by an immense majority, has had a powerful effect on the public mind.

The British Parliament was prorogued by the King in person on the 30th Oct. until the 22d Nov. In the speech delivered by the King on that occasion, the most important part is, the assertion that the Reform Bill will be re-introduced at the opening of Parliament. The Liverpool Times of 25th Oct. says that that sentence of the speech relating to the Bill was delivered with strong and marked emphasis, evincing, that the King is as warm and resolute on the subject as the warmest reformers can desire. The people of England, as we anticipated, have entire confidence in the King, the Ministry and the House of Commons; they are united—they all desire reform, and reform they will have. Though much excitement prevailed—though some riots had taken place—and large meetings had been held in almost every town of the kingdom—the internal quiet of the country had not been seriously disturbed. The British people, are firm, intelligent and patriotic, and will not proceed to extremities while there is a hope left, that they can constitutionally obtain redress of their manifold grievances. It would be impossible even to allude to all the resolutions and addresses, passed by the various meetings throughout the country. The Birmingham Political Union has been joined by upwards of two hundred thousand people, and which has as much, if not more weight and influence than any society ever possessed before.

The French Government, says the Liverpool Times, has taken a great step towards free trade. It has introduced a new corn law, abolishing prohibitions, and permitting importation and exportation at a reduced scale of duties.

Lord Sandon has been elected to Parliament from Liverpool.

Mr. O'Connell has received a silk gown.—Whether it is a prelude to the acceptance of office, says the Globe, time will determine.

Several of the Polish officers have succeeded in reaching Paris. They complain bitterly of being the victims of intrigue and treachery.

Several Peers, and those anti-reform Peers too, have recently been very large purchasers in the American Funds! One Peer, who refuses all reform, purchased last week £30,000 American Stock; his ancestors refused all concessions to the United States; but folks there are who "forget nothing and learn nothing," be the experience what it may.—*London paper.*

Mr. Van Buren had the honor of dining with the King on the 15th, with a select party, among whom was our fair country woman, the Marchioness of Wellesley.

The cholera has made its appearance in Hamburg. During the first eight days only 31 deaths occurred, in a population of 130,000 souls.

Lord Lonsdale had offered several rotten boroughs for sale, but there were no purchasers.

Reverend Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Cork, was nearly dragged out of the mail coach at Bath, having been mistaken for another Bishop who voted against the Reform Bill.

Lord Wharncliffe had been requested by part of his regiment to resign—he declined so doing.

40,000*l* of property have been destroyed by shipwreck at the Cape of Good Hope.

Sir T. B. Martin had been dismissed from his office of Comptroller of the Navy, on account of his differing from the King and Ministry on the Reform Bill.

Petitions and addresses in favor of Reform were pouring in from all quarters.

One of the largest failures known for a long time has taken place at Lloyd's. The parties had been established for more than 40 years and always enjoyed great credit.

POLAND.

The suppression of the Poles by the capture of Warsaw, and the subsequent dispersion of the army, have been the subject of two official accounts, one is issued by the Russian authorities, the other emanating from the Patriots. The only fact to be learned from either is that the cause of Poland is for the present lost. Of treachery of a part of the Polish leaders, there is no longer any doubt. Krukowicki, who took command of the town after the massacre of the prisoners by the mob seems to have acted a conspicuous part in the sacrifice of his country.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

The affairs of Holland and Belgium have at least been arranged by the Conference of London. The terms are fair and reasonable and therefore, of coure, both parties complain of partiality, but though they both grumble they will neither of them have the folly to refuse the terms.

Accounts have been received from the Hague, dated Thursday evening. The conditions proposed by the Conference had been submitted to the States General, which did not express any disapprobation at the reading of the 24 articles

FRANCE.

All was quiet. The French Government has taken a great step towards free trade.

The United States frigate Guerriere has arrived in the Chesapeake from the Pacific ocean.

GEORGE A. WAGGAMAN, was, on the 15th ult. elected by the Legislature of Louisiana, a Senator in Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Livingston. Three ballotings took place, which were as follows:

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Mr. Waggaman, | 81 | 81 | 82 |
| For Mr. Carleton | 29 | 30 | 30 |
| Scattering | 2 | 1 | — |

## STEAM-BOAT DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Last evening's mail brought us the lamentable intelligence of the total destruction by fire of the new and valuable Steam-Boat NORTH CAROLINA, commanded by Capt. SAMUEL PEDRICK, belonging to the *Virginia and North Carolina Transportation Company*, and engaged in facilitating the conveyance of produce on that part of the line of navigation between Elizabeth City and Weldon.

This melancholy event will be learned with deep concern by this whole community, whose interests are inseparably connected with the success of this undertaking.

The value of the boat was about $9000, and we regret to learn she was not insured.

The following is the substance of a letter, addressed to the *President and Directors of the Company*, by Capt. Pedrick, announcing the disastrous occurrence, received by last evening's mail, and immediately handed to us for publication, by the Agents here.—*Nor. Beacon.*

BRIDGES FERRY, (N. C.)
November 28th 1831.

*Gentlemen*—The Steam Boat *North Carolina*, recently under my command, is no more! This melancholy and dreadful accident occurred on Saturday afternoon (26th inst.) about ½ past 2 o'clock, near Bell's bar. While walking on the boiler deck, I suddenly discovered fire bursting out immediately under my feet, I called all hands, with the buckets, and made every exertion to extinguish it, but without effect. In a few minutes the boiler house was in flames from one end to the other, and no hope of success remaining, and the fire gaining rapidly on the Boat, it became necessay to provide means for our safety. The two freight boats having been cast off to secure their safety, I proposed that we should make our escape in the small boat, but on looking over the stern for it, to my surprise and dismay, I discovered her several hundred yards distant, with no one but my pilot in her. I then steered for the shore, but finding it impossible to get near enough from the projecting trees, I threw my trunk overboard, and succeeded in escaping, with all my crew. Unfortunately however, I had been looking over some accounts just before, and had laid my account books, and nearly all my clothing in one of the births, all of which, with my logbook and journal shared the fate of the boat.

With the exception of a few articles left in my trunk, nothing was saved by any one on board, but the clothes they stood in. The want of the small boat exposed our lives to imminent danger and rendered it impossible to save many moveables which fell a prey to the flames. My last effort, before abandoning the boat, was to run her on Bell's Bar, thinking if I could effect that, the engine might be got out at lower water—but even this satisfaction was denied me, and after burning to the water's edge, I had the pain and mortification to see her sink in water of such depth, as to leave me little hope of effecting any important recovery until the dry season in the summer, when there will not be more than three or four feet water where she lies! I am deeply afflicted by this unhappy occurrence and am using every effort to save such parts of the engine as can be detached.

I attributed this deplorable misfortune to the housing being built too close to the boilers, which, owing to the narrowness of the boat, become necessary to avoid encumbering the deck too much.

Yours with respect.

SAMUEL PEDRICK.

APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL FOR PERMISSION TO BURY OR BURN HINDOO WOMEN ALIVE.—The British public will learn with amazement scarcely less than the indignation a knowledge of the fact must excite, that an English lawyer has come to this country from India to prosecute an appeal before the Privy Council, made by a few Brahmins in Bengal, against Lord William Bentinck's prohibition of suttees. This diabolical custom had its origin in the excessive jealousy of the early Hindoo Princes, who, with a view to prevent their numerous widows forming subsequent attachments, availed themselves of their irresponsible power, and with the aid of the priests it was promulgated as if by sacred authority, that the wives of the Hindoos of every caste, who desired future beatitude, should immolate themselves on the demise of their husbands! Since 1756, when the British power in India became firmly established, upwards of 70,000 widows have been cruelly massacred. A Brahmin possesses the privilege of marrying as many wives as he pleases. Ununtu, a Brahmin, who died at Bagnapore, had more than one hundred wives; twenty-two were burned at his death. The fire was kept burning three days. He had married four sisters, two of whom were burned with his corpse. A short time before Lord Bentinck's order, a Rajah, in the hill country, who died, had *twenty-eight wives burned with his body!* The Lawyer now in London, to plead before the Privy Council for the restoration of these abominations, was in Calcutta in December 1829, when Lord William Bentinck vindicated humanity by the abolition of such strange, foul, and unnatural murders, and knows the God-like act was hailed with enthusiasm by millions of the Hindoos—that a deputation of the Brahmins waited on the Governor General to express their heartfelt satisfaction, and that the whole of the Sepoy army were enraptured at the act. The appeal is now set down for hearing before the Privy Council.—*East India Magazine.*

From the Boston Patriot of Monday.

FROM SMYRNA.—Capt. Green, of brig Cherub, at this port yesterday from Smyrna, reports that the Cholera Morbus has broken out in the Jewish part of the city and the inhabitants were in great consternation and alarm in consequence.

In the Cherub came passengers E. L. Banker, Esq. of Constantinople, bearer of despatches from the American Charge d'Affairs at the Sublime Porte to our Government.

*From the Frederick Citizen.*

CONVICTION OF DANIEL SHAEFFER.—The public will remember that some time last summer, an individual under the above name was committed to the jail of this county, upon a voluntary confession of murder, made by him to a magistrate of this city. The particulars of his communication were forwarded to the authorities of Lancaster county, Penn. where the murder was perpetrated, and found to correspond with facts and circumstances within the knowledge of the persons who held the inquest over the murdered body. The prisoner was soon after removed to Lancaster jail by the sheriff of that county. The trial took place last week, and was attended by the Mayor of Frederick who was summoned as a witness, but who returned home before it terminated. He yesterday received a letter communicating the fact, that on Saturday evening last, the jury after retiring about half an hour, returned with a verdict of—"GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE."

*Washington's Birthday*—The 22d of February next will complete a century since the birth of Washington. The Massachusetts Historical Society, mindful of the interesting considerations associated with this occasion, have requested one of their number, Hon. FRANCIS C. GRAY, to deliver a discourse before the Society on that day.

*The Tariff on Coarse Wool.*—Such facts as the following serve to show the nature of the *protection* which the present tariff law affords to one branch of American industry.

The carpet Factory at Lowel, Mass. consumes about 20,000 pounds of coarse wool per month for carpets and negro cloth. This wool is imported from Smyrna and Buenos Ayres. The average first cost of the Smyrna wool is 10 cents per pound. There is a specific duty on it of 4 cents per pound, and an ad valorem duty of 50 per cent. The duty on 20,000 pounds is $2,200, being $26,400 per year on the quantity used by the single establishment above named. Not a pound of this wool is grown in the United States, and never will be; of course the duty here can never lessen the price, as is claimed in some other cases; and now we should like to know who is benefitted by the extravagant duty? The answer is plain—the foreign manufacturer.

### MARRIED

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Lott Warfield, Mr. *Samuel B. Hopkins*, to Miss *Margaret A. Blake*, both of this place.

In Dorchester county, on Thursday evening 1st instant, by the Rev. Mr. Bell, the Rev. *John Henry*, to Miss *Jane Hellen*.

On Tuesday evening last, in Kent county, Delaware, by the Rev. Abraham Jump, *John Bradley, Esq.* of Caroline county, Md. to Mrs *Jane Lewis*, of Delaware.

### DIED

In this town on Monday last, at the residence of Mr. John Meconekin, Miss *Elizabeth Yewell*.

In this town on Thursday last, *Mrs. Sarah Plummer*.

Departed this life, on the 8th inst. at Landsdown, near Centreville, Queen Anns county, Mrs. *Charlotte Ringgold*, at an advanced age


## Collector's last Notice.

ALL persons in arrares for County Taxes for 1830 and 1831, are informed, that no indulgence will be granted after the second call of the subscriber's deputies. The demands of those having claims against the county are of so urgent a nature as to prevent any indulgence even if the collector desired it. All persons interested in this notice, are requested to govern themselves by their own interest.

BENNETT BRACCO.

Dec. 13

## Sheriff's last Notice FOR 1831.

HAVING in my former notice, shewn the necessity of every good citizen, settling Officer's fees, due from them individually, and having found many who have paid no attention to my repeated calls and long forbearance, I have hereby given my Deputies the most positive orders to proceed forthwith to the collection of all fees now due, as the Law directs, without respect to persons. Prompt attention to this notice may save the good feelings of many as well as my own.

The Public's obd't serv't
J. M. FAULKNER.

Dec. 13

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County on the 24th day of November, 1831, by William Warfield, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a Runaway, belonging to Ellen Linch, living about 4 miles above Caton's Mills, Baltimore county, a dark mulatto, who calls himself ROBERT KNIGHT, about 18 years of age 5 feet 7½ inches high, has a scar on the forehead. Had on when committed a drab frock Coat, grey Trowsers, light Vest, Shoes, but no stockings. The owner of the above described mulatto man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden.
Baltimore County Jail.

dec. 13

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County on the 2d day of December 1831, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a Runaway, a coloured Woman who calls herself GRACE ALLEN, says she belongs to the state of John Sunderland of Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Said coloured woman is about 70 years of age, five feet high, has a large mole on the left temple. Had on when committed a blue printed Frock, domestic Shawl, white Bonnet, woollen Stockings, and shoes. The owner of the above described coloured woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden.
Baltimore County Jail.

dec 13

## Easton Academy.

THE Trustees are requested to attend a meeting of the Board, at the Academy, on SATURDAY the 17th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M.

J. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'ry.

Dec. 13

## New Goods.

Miss BROWN, respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening *a general assortment of*

Millinery and Fancy
GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Leghorn Hats,
Large flat and square crown dunstable Hats,
Diamond and Fancy do.
Bolivar and Silk do.
Merino, Thybet and Fancy Silk Shawls,
Black and white Blond pattinet,
White, Black, yellow, pink, blue & Straw Crape,
Irish Gauze,
Super white, black and Col. Sattins
Straw and Lemon gro. de Nap,
Green, Pink, and blue Florence,
Cotton Wadding, Needles, pins,
Hooks and Eyes, Tapes and Bobbins,
Fancy dress and plain Ribbons,
Laces, Edgings and Cords,
Scarlet Stockings and Socks,
Green and white Gauze Veils,

☞Mantua-making in all its variety. New patterns for Ladies Cloaks.

Easton, Dec. 13 3w

## BARGAINS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, *being about to decline business,* IS DESIROUS OF DISPOSING OF HER

Stock of Millinery,

*FANCY GOODS, &c.*

On very accommodating terms.

The opening for a milliner and mantua-maker, in Easton, at the present time, is an excellent one. The shop occupied by the subscriber has had a good run of custom for upwards of twenty years, and will be let, with all its fixtures, to a person wishing to engage in the business, and who would take the stock of goods at a fair price. Persons desirous of contracting, are invited to call without delay. In the mean time *bargains may be had at retail.*

## For Rent,

The DWELLING AND SHOP occupied by the subscriber, on Washington street, a few doors north of the Union Tavern. To a good tenant, the rent will be moderate. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or in her absence, to Henry Thomas, Esq. opposite, or to Edward Mullikin, Postmaster.

MARY HOLMES.

dec 13 w

*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.)
ese, Point, Duffil, Fancy and Mackinaw Blanketts,
Vestings, Bombazetts, Bombazines, Circassians, Merino Circassians, Rattinet, Tartan Plaids, Brown and Blue Cambletts.
Tartan Cambletts, 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 13—8w

*New Fall & Winter*
GOODS.

KENNARD AND LOVEDAY has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store House opposite the Easton Hotel, a full and extensive assortment of GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching seasons, viz:

Coarse and fine Cloths, Cassimeres,
AND CASSINETTS, BLANKETS,
*Flannels & Baizes, &c.*
*together with a general assortment of*
British & French fancy & staple d
GOODS.
Hardware and Cuttlery
GROCERIES, LIQUORS,
*China, Glass & Queen's Ware.*
Wood, Stone, Earthen &
Tin Ware &c. &c.

all of which they offer on favorable terms to their customers and the public generally. Wool, Feathers, Meal, Linsey and Kersey &c taken in exchange.

## Chimney-Sweep.

GENTLEMEN in the neighborhood of Easton, can be supplied at all times with a first rate

CHIMNEY-SWEEP,

kept by the subscriber for their special benefit. A line left at the bar of Mr. Lowe's hotel, will be punctually attended to.

C. BROWN.

N. B. Persons in the town of Easton, indebted to the subscriber for Sweeping, are requested to make immediate payment. The accounts must be closed without delay.

C. B.


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