EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING. MAY 8, 1832.

In our last, we said, that we should take some notice of the remarks of the Gazette, in relation to the late conventions in Baltimore and Frederick. This pledge we shall now redeem, not so much, however, with a view to shew the folly and absurdity of the grounds taken, and attempted to be maintained by the Editorial writer for that paper, as to set forth the principles on which our opinions on the subject of representation are based.

In the first article which we published on this subject, in reference to the reform at present attempted in our State Constitution, giving to the city of Baltimore and the large counties a representation according to population, we expressly said, "the federal form of the Senate, may, by some, be deemed a sufficient guaranty to the small counties. We, differ in opinion, from such as maintain this principle." We then went on to say, we thought it important, that the principle of federal representation should be retained in the House of Delegates, and wished to see it preserved. Yet, notwithstanding this express disclaimer, our remarks have been alluded to as advocating the principle of representation according to population.

There are various principles of representation which prevail in different governments; in fact all governments, must recognise it in some form. The absolute monarch in his own person may be said to represent the whole body of his people. In a limited monarchy, such as the governments of England and France, a compound principle of representation is adopted. There the Aristocracy or nobility, the wealth, and populaton of the country are all represented. In the House of Commons, the wealth and population of the country united, form the basis of representation: In the House of Lords, the Aristocracy, consisting of the nobility and Clergy, are alone represented.

The abuses which are at present complained of, and attempted to be reformed in the representation of the British House of Commons, consist in the existing restrictions of the principle of representation. The right of suffrage is complained of as too restricted; the standard of property qualification in voters, is said to be too high, and the weight and influence of certain boroughs is alleged to be too great, altogether disproportioned to their wealth and population. Such then are the principles now maintained in England, and rapidly spreading throughout Europe.

By the constitution of the United States in the election of the House of Representatives, the principle of representation according to population is taken as the true and only standard, while in the Senate, the Federal feature, or an equality of representation is adopted, not so much however, from its intrinsic excellence, as from a spirit of compromise and concession to the smaller members of the confederacy.

The different States of the Union, have adopted different principles of representation in most of them, representation according to population is established as the basis, in the popular branch of the legislature; in some however the federal feature prevails, while in others, an arbitrary standard, or a compound of the two principles has been agreed upon. In none, except our own state, as far as our information extends, has it been deemed unjust or unsafe, to extend to cities, the same principle, which is applied to other sections of the state.

This distinction never was contemplated by the framers of the constitution of Maryland The cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, at that time, were not of sufficient importance, either in wealth or population, to entitle them to an equality of representation, with the counties; they were therefore placed lower in grade, than the other members of the state confederacy. It was looked upon, more as a matter of courtesy than of right, that they should be represented at all.

The case is now changed with them. Annapolis, which was in 1776, the time of the adoption of our State Constitution, the more important city of the two, has dwindled down to a mere county town, in commercial character, while the city of Baltimore has attained a standing in wealth and population, equal to 8 or 10 of the counties of the state. Her legislative wants are equal to those of all the state beside, and her contributions in taxes, nearly, if not quite as great.

Under this view of the whole subject then, we have thought, and do still maintain, that an increased representation ought to be granted to the city of Baltimore. Her legislative wants demand it, her contributions to the support of the State government justify it, while her wealth and population both say it will be unjust in the counties longer to withhold it. But, while we admit the justice of her claim to an increase of representation, we claim also a protection to the small counties. The interests of many of the counties, especially of the Eastern Shore, are so materially different from those of the city of Baltimore and the larger counties of the Western Shore, that, in the adoption of the principle of representation according to population, great injustice would be done them. This being the case, we shall be as unwilling as any to adopt the principle. We see no safety but in the preservation of the federal principle, of an equality of representation amongst the different members of the state confederacy. As we said before, we are willing to see Baltimore city constitute a county, and give her a representation equal to the counties; or if need be, let her constitute two counties, with each an equality of representation, and let the larger counties of Washington, Frederick and Baltimore, be sub-divided, so as to make one or more additional counties. By these means the present principle of representation may be preserved, and by no other.

Having thus given our views, as distinctly as the limits of our paper will allow, we will now turn our attention a moment to the writer for the Gazette.

He commenced his remarks on the subject of this contemplated reform, by denouncing the principles avowed by its advocates (which, in fact, will be found to be nothing more nor less than those advocated and supported by our fathers of the revolution) as "reversing every safe and guardian principle under which we now live, and which mankind in all ages have deemed rational and just"—as "perversions of all that is right, to effect all that is wrong."

These are sweeping clauses, and contain serious charges, against the individuals holding seats in these conventions, but as the gentleman specifies none of the guardian principles which will be reversed, none of the rights which will be perverted, nor wrongs which will be effected, we must be permitted to pass them by.

In his second effort on this subject he begins with a tirade of abuse of the population of the city of Baltimore, and of all other populous cities in the world, denouncing them as mobites, and madmen, as rapacious speculators, regulating the prices of their markets by the prevalence of the North or South wind. Such language conveys stronger evidence of the ignorance and prejudice of the writer, than of the vice, or bad character of the people against whom he rails—Has there ever been known a population so mild and virtuous, that in crowds, no violence of conduct would ever occur? Does he believe that our population, closely compacted, would be different in character, from that of most large towns? If however, Baltimore is not an exception to all general rules, and her population of a worse character than that of any other city of the Union, we see no cause, why in our State, city population should not be entitled to as much weight, as it possesses in other States. On the score of speculation, we would ask the gentleman, should he happen at any time to be so fortunate, as to reach the market when adverse winds had prevailed, & the price of corn or wheat was in consequence above its fair level, would he esteem it immoral or unjust to take such advanced price? Did the merchants of Easton, (whom we believe to be as honest and fair dealers as any on earth) during the severe frost of last winter, make no advances on their groceries in consequence of the scarcity? Is not this in fact the very fundamental principle of speculation? If any man were to say he would not practice it, and yet would engage in trade, we should at once suspect his honesty.

He says in another part of his remarks, that "population is but one of the many, and the least and most inconsiderable of all the ratios or admeasurements of representation, except in cases of confederacies"—We should like the gentleman to explain his meaning in this sentence. We understand the term "ratio or admeasurement (or apportionment) of representation," as specially applicable to confederacies. How is a "ratio or admeasurement" (or apportionment) to be made, where there is but one member? We are conscious of our own dullness, but really, we are disposed to think the gentleman here does not under understand himself. Will he favour us with his other "*ratios or admeasurements* of representation, a thousand times more important." He may mean that population is but one of many *principles*, on which to base representation. In this we agree with him, but that it is the least important, or that there are others, a thousand times more important in a republican government we have never before seen asserted. If this gentleman has such clear conceptions in relation to the doctrine of representation, why does he withhold them from the public? now is the accepted time to shew the beauty of our constitution; now is the time to immortalize himself by stepping forward and exhibiting his masterly hand in this great work.

In his last editorial article on this subject, after moralizing awhile on the pervertion of the objects of conventions, he has foisted into his service, matter altogether foreign to the subject, and wishes to impress on the public mind, that the reform is to be extended to the limitation of the tenure of judicial and other offices. Where has the gentleman discovered this object? It has not made its appearance in any of the resolutions or proceedings published. Why have the city of Baltimore and the large counties, more interest in changing the tenure of these offices, than the small counties? These are foreign troops, and had as well not be impressed into his service. They may be found to turn their arms on those who employ them.

We now leave the subject, and the articles of the Gazette to a discerning public. In their hands we shall all have justice done us. In leaving the subject we again invoke a spirit of compromise and concession.

On Thursday, before the House of Representatives, Mr. Key, counsel for Gen. Houston, concluded his defence, and Gen. H. asked and obtained leave to address the House in person, which he would do the next day.

The report of the majority of the select committee appointed to investigate the concerns of the United States Bank, is received by us; but as a counter report may be expected from the minority, we forbear any remarks until this shall be received. The great length of the paper now laid before Congress, prevents us from publishing it entire, consistently with other engagements.

We give, this morning, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made in pursuance of a call of the House of Representatives, with a view to a modification of the Tariff laws. It is only necessary to call the attention of our readers to a document of such interest as this, to all portions of the American people. We, therefore refrain from any comments, at least at this time.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Canada, at New York from Liverpool, brings London and Liverpool advices to the 31st March. The Courier and Enquirer furnishes the following items of intelligence:

The cholera, it appears, has broken out in Paris. The spot where it is stated to have commenced, is an island on the river Seine, and very densely populated by the lower classes chiefly. It is not probable, we think, that the ravages of this disease in France will be more serious than they have been in England, for although in the former country people live in a more circumscribed space, their general habits of temperance are much greater than those of the same class in the latter country. We perceive mention made of one case of spasmodic cholera, at Calais, but in the intermediate space between that place and the capital it does not seem to have been noticed.—The London journals continue to give the official accounts of the progress of the disorder in Great Britain, but beyond that, it hardly excites their attention. An Order in Council of the British Government, has been published, directing that vessels with passengers bound to this continent shall be provided with a medical man and medicine chest. A very necessary precaution we think under present circumstances.

Count Orloff, the Russian diplomatist, had arrived at London from the Hague, and it is again stated with much confidence, that the ratification of the 24 articles relating to the separation of Holland and Belgium is about to take place. We have however, received so many similar statements and been so often deceived, that we shall attach little value to the present, until it comes through an official channel.

There is nothing further from Ancona, although the occupation of that place by the French is still a fertile subject of discussion among the newspapers.

The second reading of the Reform Bill, which was to have taken place in the House of Lords on the 5th, was postponed at the request of Lord Wharncliffe, to the 9th April. The reformers seem to consider this indicative of an intention on the part of Lord Wharncliffe, who had previously voted against the bill, to give it a more favourable reception in its present shape; indeed the Marquis of Londonderry plainly said that he supposed Lord Wharncliffe asked for the postponement, because he and his friends had not yet had time enough to seduce votes for those wavering counsels they had lately shown in the debates.

From the New York Courier, May 1.

LATER STILL FROM ENGLAND.

At an early hour this morning, we received our files of papers brought by the London packet ship Columbia, Capt. Delano. She was boarded last night by our news schooner Eclipse. The London dates brought up by her, are to the evening of the 31st,—those by the Quotidies were to the morning of that day; and we have besides, by the Columbia, the Hampshire Telegraph of the 2d April.

The official Cholera Report is one day later. Under date of the 31st March, it states that there were 87 new cases in London, and 44 deaths, since the preceding day. In the country 33 new cases and 16 deaths.

Mr. Chaubert, whose antidotes against poisons and the effects of fire have rendered him so celebrated, has furnished the editors of the Richmond Compiler with the following prescriptions, including one for the benefit of the fair sex:

"1. *Antidotes for Oxallic Acid*—Use two or three ounces of Carbonate of Soda—one ounce at a time in a tumbler of water—instead of the stomach pump and whitening, now used by the medical faculty—So soon as the Soda reaches the acid, the patient immediately vomits, and the stomach is relieved.

"2 *Recipe for the Fair Sex*—Instead of using paint, use Cochineal powdered, very small quantity—tie it in a piece of linen, wet it, and rub it on the face—afterwards take a lump of alum and rub it on the face also—then wipe the face dry with a handkerchief. This will preserve the face from any kind of pimple and wrinkle, and produce a beautiful rosy color.

"3. *Cure for the Bite of a Mad dog*—Mr C. has also found the cure for the bite of a mad-dog. To prove the efficacy of his antidote, he will give ten dollars for a mad dog to bite six other dogs—he will let three of the dogs die, and the other three he will restore, to convince the faculty of his skill in Chemistry. He will also cure the bite of a Rattle snake, but by a different process.

"What he uses for the one kind of poison will not counteract the effect of another—all his antidotes are entirely different.

"4. *Tooth-ache*—No one has yet discovered a remedy for the tooth-ache, except Mr. C. Experience has convinced him of its efficacy—it has been tried all over the world, and has met with great success—nothing has been discovered till the present to supercede the necessity of tooth drawers.

"6. *Cure for a Burn*—Scrape the inside of an Irish potatoe: mix sweet oil and turpentine so as to make a poultice of the mixture, and apply it to the burn immediately, and it will extract the heat."

The London True Sun, of the 17th ultimo has this paragraph relative to the liberality of the Pacha of Egypt.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

"We have had occasion to advert to the high liberality of the Pacha of Egypt, in giving encouragement to persons of all nations to reside there, and to his anxiety for the improvement of that country, which has reflected on him such high honor. In a late number, we mentioned his having taken possession of Jerusalem, and abolished all those rigorous exactions of the Turks which weighed down the Christians there, also those pilgrims who visited the holy sepulchre. We understand further that orders have been received here from this enterprising man to build a carriage for the conveyance of persons from Alexandria to Cairo, and which will be sent out accordingly with a proper coachman. This is a further proof that he is resolved to continue on the *high road* of usefulness to his subjects."

The number of letters that passed through the Prussian Post offices in 1830 was nearly 27,655,566.

POST OFFICE,
24th April, 1832.

☞Persons indebted for postage, are earnestly requested to come forward and pay without delay. As the drafts of the Post-master General must be met promptly by deputy Post masters, the Post-master at Easton has determined to continue no accounts for postage with persons who disregard this notice.

Arad Israel, Esq. was yesterday afternoon appointed Clerk of Baltimore County Court, in the place of the late William Gibson, deceased. In announcing the appointment, Chief Justice Archer paid a handsome and well merited tribute to his long experience, great urbanity, and peculiar fitness for the office.

MARRIED

On Thursday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Storks, Mr. Stephen Denny to Miss Maria, third daughter of Foster Maynard, Esq. all of this county.

At Kent Island, in Queen Anns county, on Thursday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Tuff, Mr. Stephen Burgess of Talbot county, to Miss Mary E. Satterfield, of the former place.

On the 24th ult. at New Ark, New Jersey, by the Rev. Henry Bascom, the Rev. James Nicols, of the Philadelphia Conference, to Miss Patience W. Tunis, of the former place.

On the 1st of May, by the Rev. Mr. Goldsborough, Doct. Frisby Tilghman, of Washington county, to Miss Henrietta T. Hemsley, of Queen Ann's county.

On the 3d of May, Mr. Basil Sewell, to Elizabeth Fairbanks.

On the 3d of May, Mr. Thomas Brown, to Margaret A. Merredith.

DIED

In this county on Wednesday last, Mr. Geo. Henry Pickering.

In this town on Wednesday night last, after a short illness, THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Esq. Mr. S. was the editor of the "Republican Star" a paper he established in this place and conducted to the day of his death, a period of nearly thirty three years. He was an affectionate brother, a kind master and a good citizen.

Departed this life, on Sunday evening last, WILLIAM GIBSON, late Clerk of Baltimore County Court, in the 79th year of his age.

In Philadelphia on Friday the 27th ult., after a short illness, Mrs. Anna Maria Jacobs, wife of the Rev. Cyrus H Jacobs, and daughter of Samuel Stevens, Esq. of this county.

This interesting young lady was married the 19th July last, and a few days after left this county for the residence of her husband. Her childhood, her gaieties, her ripening years, her marriage, now hang upon the memory of the writer of this notice like a deeply impressed vision of the imagination. Like the vision, she has suddenly fled, and fled too, to return no more forever. How aptly may her life be compared to the flower of the field. But yesterday it sprang up, budded and bloomed, and altho' severed from the parent stock by the tenderest hand, to-day it is withered and gone. But that, which we all most admired, the mind, the soul, now blooms in eternal life, on that Stock, whence no hand shall sever it.

BALTIMORE PRICES,

May 5.

GRAIN—	
Wheat, white, per bushel	$1 20 a —
Do. best red	1 15 a
Do. ord. to good (Md.)	·95 a 110
Corn, white	47 a 48
Do. yellow	48 a 49
Rye	68 a 70
Oats	35 a 36
Clover seed, (store)	$5 75 a 6 00
Timothy do.	2
PLASTER PARIS, ground, bbl.	1 50 a —

NOTICE.

The meeting of the Temperance Society which was advertised for Saturday last—was postponed until Tuesday the 8th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. when it is probable that an address will be delivered.

may 8

NOTICE.

BY order of the Commissioners of Talbot county, I am directed to advertise all property on which taxes are due for the years 1830 and '31, if not paid on or before the 20th inst.

B. BRACCO, Collector
of Talbot county Taxes.

may 8

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the first of September, 1831, a bound boy named HENRY VOSS, about 18 years of age, not very well grown for his age, with light hair and full face. The above reward, but no thanks will be given to whoever will return the said boy to the subscriber.

JAMES M. STANTON,
Caroline county.

may 2d, 1832—may 8

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County on the 14th day of April, 1832, by Lewis Baltzell, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself WILLIAM LLOYD, says he belongs to Thomas Gad, of Centreville, Queen Ann's County, E. Shore, Md. Said colored man is about 50 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a scar under the left jaw, one of his fingers stiff on the right hand. Had on when committed a snuff colored roundabout white Marseilles vest, kersey pantaloons, fur hat and good coarse shoes. The owner of the above described colored man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore County Jail.

may 8 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore county, on the 20th day of April, 1832, by G. Dickson, Esq, a Justice of the Peace in and for Baltimore county: as a runaway, a colored man by the name of TOM GIDDEN, but says his name is NAT HARRISON, and belongs to Carlisle Whiteing, (of Fairfax county, Virginia) living near Alexandria Said colored man is about 42 years of age, six feet high, has a scar on his breast, a small scar on the right eye lid. Had on when committed a black fur hat, drab linsey coatee, brown cloth vest, coarse linen shirt, and linsey pantaloons, old shoes. The owner of the above described colored man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away otherwise he will be discharged according to law,

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore County Jail.

may 8 3w

State of Maryland:

Caroline county, to wit:

PURSUANT to the act of Assembly entitled "An act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, I do hereby refer the within application of Ezekiel Cooper, for the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, together with the schedule, petition and other papers, to the Judges of Caroline county Court, and I do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, for the final hearing of said application of the said Ezekiel Cooper, and for his appearance before the Judges of Caroline county Court, at the Court house in the town of Denton, on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him, and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors or any of them, and that he give notice by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Whig at Easton, once a week for the space of three successive weeks, three months before the first Tuesday after the second Monday of next October. Given under my hand this 17th day of Janury, Anno Domini, eighteen and hundred and thirty-two.

RICHARD CHAMBERS.

True Copy—Test.

Jos. Richardson, Clerk.

May 8 3w

State of Maryland:

Caroline county, to wit:

PURSUANT to the act of Assembly entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, I do hereby refer the within application of Richard Nicols, for the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, together with the schedule, petition and other papers, to the Judges of Caroline county Court, and I do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, for the final hearing of said application of the said Richard Nicols, and for his appearance before the Judges of Caroline county Court, at the Court-house, in the town of Denton, on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him, and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors or any of them, and that he give notice by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Whig at Easton, once a week for the space of three successive weeks, three months before the first Tuesday after the second Monday of next October. Given under my hand this 24th day of April, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

JOHN BOON.

True Copy—Test

Jos. Richardson, Clerk.

May 8 3w

Millington Bank.

NOTICE is hereby Given, That the books will be opened by the Directors of the Commercial Bank of Millington, for subscription for Stock, at the House of Samuel R. Clayland, in the Town of Millington, formerly Head of Chester, on the fifth day of May next, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 o'clock P. M. of that day—also in the Town of Centreville, at the house of Francis Arlett on Wednesday the 9th day of May, from nine o'clock in the morning until five in the afternoon. And at Chestertwn at the House of Charles Stranberg, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of May from 9 o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

April 24 5w

The Eastern Shore papers will publish this to the amount of $1 50 cents and send their bills to the office of Centreville Times for payment.

NEW GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME

Have received and are now opening, a large and very complete assortment of

British, French, German, India & Domestic

DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, &c.

ALSO A GOOD LOT OF PENNSYLVANIA

TOW LINENS

and FRESH TEAS, of the latest importations.

Easton, April 24

A SITUATION.

WANTED in a Dry Goods Store in Easton, an intelligent active youth, who can be well recommended. Apply at the Whig office.

april 24 3w

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE,
No. 33, Market-street Baltimore.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY

Class No. 7, for 1832.

For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

To be drawn in Richmond, on FRIDAY, May 11, 1832.

60 Number Lottery—9 drawn Ballots.
YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.
100 of $1,000.

SCHEME.

1	of	$20,000	is $20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		3,000	3,000
100		1,000	100,000
16		500	8,000
56		100	5,600
56		80	4,480
112		50	5,600
112		40	4,480
224		30	6,720
1960		20	39,200
18400		10	154,000

10040 Prizes,—Amounting to $366,180

Whole Tickets $10,—Halves $5,—Quarters $2,50,—Eighths $1,25.

For single Tickets or Packages of Tickets please address

S. J. SYLVESTER, Baltimore.

☞Prizes that have been SOLD and PAID by SYLVESTER since the 14th of April.

In the New York Lottery, Class No. 9, drawn April 4th—Combination 25, 30, 38, the GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF

$30,000!

In the New York Lottery, Class No. 11, drawn April 18th—Combination 14, 26, 52, the HIGHEST CAPITAL PRIZE OF

$20,000!

And in the Delaware and North Carolina Lottery, drawn April 17th,—Combination 12, 26, 36, a prize of $1000; besides innumerable numbers of 500, 300, 200, 100, &c. &c.

☞For PRIZE TICKETS be particular and apply at SYLVESTER'S OFFICE.

Baltimore May 1, 1832.

12th of May scheme.

THE fourth Class of the Maryland State Lottery, for 1832, will be drawn in Baltimore on Saturday the 12th of May. Clark would advise his friends to be as early as possible in either applying or sending for tickets and shares. He would also remind persons living in the country that an order from them (by mail or private conveyance) will meet with the same prompt and punctual attention as if they had made application in person.

1 Prize of	$16,000	1 Prize of	5,000
1	2,000	1	1,676
5	1,000	5	500
10	300	10	200
10	150	12	100
46	50	46	40
46	30	92	20
1058	10	8,280	5

9621 prizes, $86,216.

Tickets $5—Halves 2,50—Quarters $1,25.

For the pick of a splendid collection of numbers apply at

CLARK'S

☞Where the Highest Prizes in the State Lotteries (with one exception) have been sold and paid.

P. S. Another Capital in the N. Y. sold at

CLARK'S

**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.

JOHN CLARK,
Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

May 1

NEW GOODS.

KENNARD & LOVEDAY

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening, at their Store House in Easton,

an extensive and complete assortment of

NEW AND FRESH GOODS,

To the inspection of which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF

DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE,

CULTERY, CHINA,

Glass and Queens-ware, Wooden,

STONE & EARTHEN

WARE, &C. &C.

They have also a few boxes of prime PORTER and ALE, and Fresh TEAS of superior quality.

Easton, April 17th

SPRING GOODS.

SAMUEL MACKEY

BEGS leave respectfully to inform his firends and the public, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a splendid assortment of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, *China, Glass and Queensware, &c.*

which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. His customers and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

The best prices will be given for Tow Linen, Feathers, Rags, Wool, &c.

april 24 3w (G)

DOMESTIC GOODS.

GEORGE CAREY

CORNER of Baltimore and Charles Streets, Baltimore, has for sale

a general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS

CONSISTING IN PART OF

"*Waltham*" "*Appleton*" "*Lowell*"
"HAMILTON" "NASHUA" "EXETER"
"*AVERY*" *and PITTSFIELD*"

MANUFACTURES, which will be sold on favourable terms by the Package or Piece.

G. C.

Baltimore, Jan. 7 6m

THE SPRING FASHIONS.

MRS. RIDGAWAY

HAS just returned from Baltimore, it being the second time this Spring, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

MILLINERY,

of the very latest fashions of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. She invites her customers, and the Ladies in general, to call and look at her assortment, at the old stand, formerly kept by Mrs. Holmes, Washington street, 2d door North of the Union Tavern.

may 1

DANCING SCHOOL.

F. D. MALLET

PROFESSOR of DANCING,

MAKES known to his friends and the public, that he will open his school at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, on Friday next 27th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. Mr. M. retains the keenest sense of gratitude, for the many favours and the high patronage which he once received, from the enlightened inhabitants of this Shore, hopes that they will again favour him with their friendship. His style of dancing and instruction, is far superior to any exhibited in these regions. Private classes will be attended to if desired.—Days of tuitions, Friday's and Saturday's, from 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M.

N. B. Subscription papers are left at the store of Kennard & Loveday.

april 24 3w

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300 NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase them from the age of 13 to 25 years. Persons having such to sell, shall have CASH, and the HIGHEST Prices by applying to the subscriber, Pratt street, Baltimore, near the intersection of the rail road, with the Washington City road.—Liberal commissions will be paid to those who will aid in purchasing for the subscriber.

AUSTIN WOOLFOLK.

april 17

☞The Easton Whig will copy the above till forbid; Globe, Intelligencer, Washington, and Gazette, Alexandria, till forbid.

JOHN MANROSS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And general agent, for collecting debts, conveyancing, &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills, Insolvent Papers, Chancery Proceedings, &c. prepared at short notice.

Denton, Caroline county,
March 20, 1832 3m

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