teksion as I am so malicious anoyed, the anoyance I have met with is men singin round my house, poetry made by Billy Townes, wich I take the liberty in prestentin to your Lordship. My Lord a parson be brot forward to swear as those men ware employ'd by Mrs. Wayman for to sing the poetry—and ware to have a monument of five shilling from her for so doing."

What is your charge against Mrs. Wayman? said his Lordship.

Mrs. Brown: I charge her with enciting a *conquest* of more than 200 people about my door on Saturday, and obstructing my passage in sich a way—that my husband cant get in and out as he used to do—the people stopt all day lestning to two men as shed paid to sing a song, which shed got wrote on me.—Here's a copy, your Lordship (viz. some foolish doggrel, respecting her former appearance at the Mansion House):—

What is the reason, Mrs. Brown, inquired his Lordship, that you have these disturbances with your neighbour?—Why, please your Lordship, I must tell you the truth:—When I had a little property left me a few months ago, me and my husband told our neighbors we should have no more acquaintance with *low* people, because we considered ourselves in quite another different sort of *speck*. And ever since they have acted this way, because I can't make 'em my equal.—A little charity boy was here brought forward, and pointed out as the author of the verses above. His Lordship inquired of the boy if it were true. The young bantling of Apollo, who was dressed in leathern breeches, and was hiding his face behind his muffin-cap, acknowledged that he had perpetrated the poetry in question at the request of the defendant. His Lordship then asked if he had employed himself before in making verses?—The boy acknowledged with some reluctance, that it was not his first offence: he added that he was nearly fourteen, and that he was in the Charity-school of Sir John Cassey.

Mr. Hobler recommended the boy not to employ his talent in future in matters which might prove mischievous.

After a good deal of talk between the complainant and the defendant, which had any other effect than that of elucidating the matter, the Lord Mayor dismissed the charge, observing as the complainant had not proved her case, she must lose the costs.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1832.

We have read the remarks of Mr. Adams, in the House of Representatives, on the question of agreeing to the amendment of the Senate striking from the general appropriation bill, the appropriation for the outfit of a minister to France. It will be recollected the President communicated to Congress, information that, Mr. Rives had asked leave to return home; and it was to provide for this event, which is expected to occur during the present summer, that this provision was inserted in the bill, by the House of Representatives.

It is worthy of remark that the Senate struck out this provision, on the avowed ground, that the President does not possess the power to appoint ministers in the recess of the Senate; and the inconsistency of this act of the opposition, will be apparent, when it is recollected that these very men, a few years since, went the entire length of the support, not only of this power in the Executive, but that of originating missions also. If these gentlemen have not lost all sense of shame, what must have been their feelings when they read the remarks of Mr. Adams, whom they had heretofore held up as understanding the principles of the constitution better than any other man, and who still boldly avows his adherence to the principles on which he and his coadjutors, (Messrs. Clay, Webster, &c.) acted, in the Panama case? The President, and those who support him, always allowed, that the executive possessed the power of filling vacancies occurring in missions during the recess of the Senate, but never contended for more. The opposition, with Clay at its head, gave the President an indefinite power of originating missions when and where he pleased, without any accountability to Congress. What is their doctrine now? What was lawful and constitutional, in the administration of Adams, is now flagrant usurpation. One day they make the President possess all power—the next they would rob him of that which the constitution undeniably gives him. We blush for American citizens, who, occupying high stations, can thus exhibit themselves as political shuttlecocks, driven in any direction by an inveterate opposition to every act of a co-ordinate branch of the government.

The *Young* Men's National Republican Convention met in Washington on Monday, the 7th instant, and on Wednesday agreed to the nomination made by the *old* men, of Mr. Clay, for the Presidency, and Mr. Sergeant, for the Vice Presidency. As the National Republican party seems to be divided into classes, according to age, it is recommended in one of our exchange papers, that they now get up a convention of *children*, to sanction the proceedings of these *patriarchs* and *youths*.

Pursuant to previous appointment, the Delegates from the several election districts in Queen Ann's county, assembled in Centreville on the 12th instant, in order to appoint representatives to meet the Jackson State Convention, to be held in Baltimore during the present month. John B. Thomas, Esq. was called to the chair, and Robt. B. A. Tate, appointed Secretary.

The following gentlemen were then unanimously selected to represent this county in said Convention.

For district No. 1.—Lemuel Roberts, Geo N. Newnam and Christopher Goodhand.

District No. 2.—John Spencer and Samuel R. Oldson.

District No. 3.—William A. Spencer and Kensey Harrison.

District No. 4.—William S. Hambleton.

District No. 5.—Robert Larrimore and Jas. H. Willson.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the Easton Whig and Baltimore Republican, and be signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

JOHN B. THOMAS, Chairman.

Robt. B. A. Tate, Secretary.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Monongahela, at Philadelphia, brings London and Liverpool advices to the 7th April. We copy the following items from the U. S. Gazette, Inquirer and Sentinel.

The second reading of the reform bill was to take place in the House of Lords on the 9th.

A passenger in the M. mentions that little or no arlarm appeared to exist in London on account of the cholera, and the disease was considered as subsiding.

The news from the continent is no later than has been received from Havre via New York.

The Irish tithe bill was read a second time in the House of Commons, on the 6th, after a division of 119 to 24.

The returns from all the different parts of London, give the following results of the cholera on the 6th of April.

There were remaining from the last reports,	195
New cases this day,	31
Died,	17
Recovered,	30
Remaining,	179
Total number of cases in London,	2158
Total Deaths,	1148
In other parts of England the last day's report gave—New Cases	47
Total number of Cases	7416
Total number of Deaths,	2470

The Morning Chronicle of the 4th ult. says,—We believe that we may sincerely congratulate the county on a probable creation of Peers by Gazette of to morrow.

The London Times of the third holds this language:

"There is little chance, we understand, that the second reading of the Reform Bill will be carried in the House of Lords by more than the scantiest possible majority. Of the Bill passing the committee without an entire change of its most essential clauses, there is no prospect whatever—not the most remote—with a body of Peers composed like the present."

"Although, however, a defeat upon the first great question which is likely to arise in the committee may be repaired by an immediate creation of Peers, who would aid the Government in rescinding the obnoxious vote upon bringing up the report; it is abundantly certain that a defeat on the second reading itself must be altogether irretrivable. Yet how tremendously daring is the game now played by men in power! The Ministerial lists for the House of Peers are not represented as offering more than a majority of six for the ensuing stage of the Bill. A majority of *six* in an assembly of 400 members!"

Cholera in Dublin.—It is still doubtful whether any cases of Cholera have occurred in Dublin. The Board of Health have met and after a due examination of the cases reported as cholera, are merely enabled to state "that the symptoms of these cases very much resembled those described as attending the epidemic cholera in England." No *decided* case of cholera, however, appears yet to have exhibited itself.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

Brussels, April 2.

This country continues dreadfully agitated—troops are marching towards the frontiers from all directions. The fortresses are victualled—the hospitals preparing—and from the preparations and orders issued by the War Ministers, a rupture with Holland may be daily expected. It is in contemplation to call out the second levy of Militia for the year 1832, amounting to about 12,000 men. At Ghent the troops are already in motion, and two regiments, one of infantry, the other of light horse, and several batteries of artillery, have received orders to march toward the frontiers, two batteries, of artillery and lancers have been ordered for Brussels, from Namur; two vessels, laden with ball and ammunition, left Tournay on the 27th ult. for Antwerp; and on Sunday last several campaign materials left the same fortresses, taking different routes. The fortresses of Liege, Huy, Namur, and Ghent, have been provisioned for 3 months, and the head quarters of the army have been removed from Brussels to Louvain. At Antwerp the troops are nightly put under arms, and the horses harnessed to the guns.

The Dutch and Belgians themselves think that an appeal to arms is highly probable, because they are both making the most anxious and expensive preparations for that contingency.

PORTUGAL.

Our Madrid and Lisbon letters continue to strengthen the impression that, in the approaching struggle between the brothers for the Crown of Portugal, Spain will act neutrally. The latest accounts from Don Pedro state that he took possession of St. Michael's on the 22d, amid the congratulations of the inhabitants; and an expidition, under Admiral Santorios, was to sail against Madeira upon the 26th, which, it was confidently expected, would also succeed in restoring that important island to the lawful Sovereign of Portugal. The intelligence from Lisbon itself is satisfactory—for Don Miguel, though strong in all the materiel of defence, was becoming daily more weak in the fidelity of his troops. Even the tyrant himself, since the refusal which he had met with from Spain, is said to be desponding as to the issue of the coming conflict. The confidence of Don Pedro's friends remained unabated.

IRELAND.

Two poor creatures died last week of starvation in the streets of Dublin.

Irish Poor.—Mr. Sadler has given notice that, on the 10th of May, he will apply for leave to bring in a bill "for establishing a permanent provision for the suffering and destitute poor of Ireland, by levy upon all the real property of that part of the United Kingdom, and more particularly upon that of the absentees.

The Papal Government continues to manifest its displeasure at the presence of French troops in the Roman States; various corps of Austrian troops are stated to be still marching towards the Legations, and (it was reported) the Duke of Modena had expressed his conviction that Austria would shortly declare war against France. The opinion of the best informed persons in Paris remained, however, unchanged, and their hopes of the speedy reestablishment of peace undiminished.

New York, May 5.

VERY LATE FROM BUENOS AYRES.

By the brig Mary, Capt. Robinson, we have received advices from Buenos Ayres to the 20th March.

The affair at the Falkland Islands continued to excite attention and remark, but nothing new had transpired on the subject.

The parched earth and the famishing cattle had been refreshed with plentiful rains.

A decree of 6th March separates the Home Department of the Buenos Ayres government from the Foreign. Another of the same date appoints D. Victorio Garcia de Zuniga Minister of the former Department, and Dr. Vicente Lopez of the latter.

The French newspapers Le Flaneur, the Boletin de Commercio, and La Vidua de un Pastelero, have all been discontinued. There are now three daily papers in Buenos Ayres,—the Gacetta Mercantil, the Lucera; and Diario de la Tarde. Also two weekly papers,—the British Packet, and Cosmopolitan, both in English.

LATE FROM VERA CRUZ.

The brig Spark, Young, at New Orleans, sailed from Vera Cruz on the 18th ult. By this arrival intelligence is received that the government troops were within half a mile of the City of Vera Cruz, maintaining a close siege. They had, nevertheless, sent off for reinforcements. On the 15th a bombardment was commenced and kept up to the 18th. All the horned cattle had been consumed at Vera Cruz, and but a few sheep still remained.—Flour was in great plenty, and had fallen from $20 down to $8 per barrel.

A letter from Tampico, under date of 12th April, states that the mail from the city of Mexico had just brought information that the Ministers of Bustamente had been dismissed—but the names of the new appointments had not yet transpired.

ARRIVAL OF THE ONTARIO.

We copy the following notice of the arrival of this vessel from the Norfolk Herald of Monday. It is as will be observed, silent with respect to the reported adjustment of our claims on Naples. It is to be presumed if so important a measure had been effected, that the vigilant and intelligent editor of that paper would have heard of it. This circumstance, together with the authorized denial of Captain Gordon, in the Alexandria Gazette, published by us yesterday, must for the present put this report at rest.—*Balt. Chron.*

ARRIVAL OF THE ONTARIO.

The U. S. sloop of war, *Ontario*, Captain William L. Gordon, 49 days from Naples and 28 from Gibraltar, arrived in Hampton Roads on Friday evening, and came up and anchored at the Naval anchorage on Saturday last, when she fired a salute which was returned from the Navy Yard. Officers and crew all well.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Master Comd't.—Wm. L. Gordon.

Lieutenants.—George N. Hellins, Samuel F. Dupont, Alexander G. Gordon, John Graham, Chas. H. Davis.

Acting Surgeon.—Samuel W. Ro[illegible].

Sailing Master.—J. J. Boyle.

Purser.—F. G. McCauley.

Midshipmen.—Francis Huger, Robert J. Rose, Wm. Chandler, Charles Heywood, Edward R. Thompson, Wm. S. Young, Edward J. Moeller, Robt. E. Johnson, Bush'd W. Hunter, Geo. Macomber, Wm. Leigh, John Bannister, J. T. M'Laughlin.

Captain's Clerk.—Valentine Rumley.

Acting Sailmaker.—John V. Hall.

Acting Gunner.—Samuel G. City.

Acting Boatswain.—George Blanchard.

Passengers.—Lieut. Edward W. Carpenter, Midshipmen, Rich'd W. Meade, S. A. Washington, Cincinnatus Pryor, George W. Gay, Geo. W. Lansing.

Left at Syracuse, U. S. ship *Brandywine*, Com. Biddle; *John Adams*, Captain Vorhees; *Boston*, Capt. Storer, and *Concord* Capt. Perry; all well. The latter to sail in a few days for Alexandria, (Egypt.) Dr. William Tyler, Surgeon of the Concord, died previous to the sailing of the Ontario.

We regret to learn that Midshipman Geo. T. Crump, of Virginia, who was returning from the U. S. frigate Brandywine, on account of ill health, died on the passage home.

Calculating.—Mr. Niles says he would rather sit down and calculate the value of the Union than accept of the plan prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury for adjusting the tariff question, because it does not give, as he alleges, sufficient protection to the manufacturing interest; and Duff Green is heaping all manner of abuse upon the Secretary, for not having reduced the duties lower,—nay for not going in his report upon the ground of nullification. Both are calculating the value of the Union; or rather, are pursuing a course which clearly indicates that they are both disposed to run the hazard of destroying the Union, without pretending to make any calculation of the consequence. Of what value can be the calculations or complaints of such men.—*Balt. Repub.*

MORE SUCCESS.

Our Minister to Naples has already effected a settlement of our long standing claims upon that country for spoliations committed upon our commerce. At the rate we have been going on since the elevation of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, what is to become of us? Such *ruin* and *disgrace* was never before witnessed. It seems really doubtful whether he will suffer his first term of four years service to expire without having settled every centroversy we had, at the time of its commencement, with the various foreign countries. What is to be done? Is it not time that he was impeached? If he be suffered much longer to proceed as he has done, Mr. Clay will not have left to him a single hook to hang a hope upon; or a single inch of ground upon which to stand in his opposition to his measures. How very alarming and distressing is our condition. Alas! can nothing be done to prevent the necessity of Mr. Clay's return to his farm, to take care of his fields and his fences? It is time for the Nationals to be seriously looking about themselves, and to adopt some expedient to prevent the dire catastrophe.—*Balt. Repub.*

Chief Justice Marshal is about seventy-six, having been born, as stated in Lempriere, in 1756. He is claimed to be in the vigor of intellect and usefulness. The President, (says the *same* authority,) was born in 1767—being 11 years *younger* than the Chief Justice. We cannot see by what rule he is not allowed by the charitable opposition to possess at least as much vigor. They allow that he has got *one campaign* in him yet, but insist that it shall be expended upon *Georgia*; he however shows indications of reserving it for the *Union*.—*Boston Statesman*

The act of *perpetual banishment* which has passed the two branches of the French legislature against all the relatives of Napoleon, and Charles X. and all his family, is a measure which may be cited as an illustration of the difference between republican and monarchical institutions. In our country we fear the presence of no man—woman or child;—no one family whatever is a subject of particular hope or alarm.

The dread of the present French statesmen extend to all the descendants—all the connexions by consanguinity or affinity—of Napoleon and Charles X. If another revolution should occur, we shall hear of retaliation upon the Orleans family;—they will be proscribed in their turn upon the same principles.
Nat. Gazette.

Appointments by the President,
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Horatia Sprague, to be Consul of the United States, at Gibraltar, in the place of Bernard Henry.

Nathaniel Pearce, of Maryland to be Consul of the United States, at Bremen, in place of Frederick J. Wichelhausen.

THE COMET OF 1832.

According to the calculations of Professor David, of Prague, the Comet whose anticipated approach to the Earth has excited no little concern in the minds of many folks, will at its nearest flight to us, be twenty millions of miles off,—a distance sufficiently removed, one would think, to dispel all apprehensions of damage from collision with the eratic voyager from other worlds.

Enke's Comet, 1832—By Professor David, Iperial Astronomer at the University of Prague. A variety of surmises on the subject of this comet, having prevailed for some time past, and these surmises being of a nature to insinuate its prejudicial effect on our own globe, even to the extent of engendering prophetical denunciations of the mischief which it will occasion, it appears high time to allay the apprehensions which have been excited, and to state the results at which an accurate calculation of its course has enabled us to arrive.—This comet has frequently appeared in former years, and was observed from the observatory at Prague in 1825 or 1828. On the present occasion, it will be discovered, though only by the aid of the best telescopes, in the sign "Pisces," in the western firmament, and will set about a quarter before 9 o'clock in the evening, between the middle and latter end of the present month, (February.) It will traverse this sign in the month of March, enter "Aries" in the begining of April, and set at half past 9. Towards the end of that latter month, and in the course of its progress through 'Taurus,' which it will enter at that period, it will continue gradually to draw nearer to the sun, with which its setting will be simultaneous after the middle of May. It will approach nearest to the earth after the middle of June, but will then cease to appear above our horizon, in consequence of its lying too much to the south; from this circumstance it will be no longer visible to us. As, at this stage of its course, the comet will attain to more than 50 degrees southern latitude, it will be far removed from the plane of the earth's orbit; and even in its nearest proximity of our globe, it will be at a distance much exceeding 20 millions of miles. From the preceding data, as well as from the bodyless nature of the matter which appears to constitute comets, every individual may infer for himself that no prejudicial effects whatever on our own globe are to be apprehended from the appearance of the present comet.

Prague, January 7.

From the National Gazette.

Important Statistics.—Mr. Moreau Johannes, Member of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, lately made a report, an extract from which appeared in your gazette of Friday last, whereby it appears, that in 1872, a period of 40 years, the population of Russia will amount to one hundred millions, while that of France will not exceed forty one millions of souls. Now, on a calculation founded on the ratio of increase in the United States, since 1790, our population will at the period above mentioned equal that of France, to wit, forty one millions, and proceeding at the same rate, will in 1882, (a period of 50 years), excluding fractions, be fifty-five millions, a number exceeding by about seven millions the population assigned by the same gentleman, to Great Britain in 1884. From this view, if correct, it results that in 50 years the population of the United States will greatly exceed that of either Great Britain or France, the two greatest maritime powers in the world; and following up the calculation, the population of the United States will in 60 years, reach the amazing number of *seventy millions*, far outstripping the progress of any other nation. Here then is matter for reflection, both for the politician and moralist, but as it is possible some error of calculation may have been committed, a correction thereof is invited in the spirit of candour, by yours respectfully, A SUBSCRIBER.

Public Lands.—We have received a copy of the report of the Committee on Manufactures on the subject of the public lands. The report is opposed to a reduction of the price of the lands, or a cession of them to the states within which they lie, upon condition of those states paying to the other states a portion of their value, but recommends a distribution of the proceeds arising from the sale of them among the states in proportion to population. The following table shows the quantity of land, and the amount arising from the sale of it, at the prices, which would, upon a distribution according to the proposition contained in the report, fall to the lot of each state.

STATEMENT showing the dividend of each State (according to its federal population in the proceeds of the public land, after deducting therefrom fifteen per cent. as an additional dividend for the States in which the public land is situated.

Estimated proceeds of lands $3,000,000, deduct 15 per cent. $450,000, and $2,550,000 remains to be divided among all the States according to their population.

States.	Federal population 1830.	Shares in proceeds in public lands.
Maine	399,437	$85,387 48
N. Hampshire,	269,326	57,573 71
Massachusetts,	610,408	130.487 59
Vermont,	280,657	59,995 93
Rhode Island,	97,194	20,777 12
Connecticut,	297,665	63,631 72
New York,	1,918,553	410,128 29
New Jersey,	319,922	68,389 59
Pennsylvania,	1,348,072	288.176 64
Delaware,	75,432	15,202 93
Maryland,	405,843	86,756 89
Virginia,	1,023,503	218,793 82
N. Carolina,	639,747	136,758 45
S. Carolina,	455,025	97,270 51
Georgia,	429,811	91,880 52
Alabama,	262,508	56,116 22
Mississippi,	110,358	23,591 19
Louisiana,	171,694	36,702 95
Tennessee,	625,263	133,662 21
Kentucky,	621,832	132,928 77
Ohio,	935,884	200,063 54
Indiana,	343,031	73,329 59
Illinois,	157,147	33,598 25
Missouri,	130,419	27,879 68
	11,928,731	

A spirit of faction at this time pervades the public councils of this nation, that has scarce a parallel in the history of our government. It has mingled in most of the discussions, in both branches of the legislature, to a shameless extent; and subjects altogether foreign to the question of debate, have been raked into their deliberations, by the violence of party animosity; thus poisoning the fountain of justice and perverting all the legitimate purposes of legislation. Partizans are waging a ceaseless warfare upon every measure of the administration, whether good or bad.—*Frederick (Md.) Citizen.*

Mysterious Disappearance.—Joshua Corwin, a pedlar from Riverhead, L. I. came to this village, on Wednesday evening last, and put up at the Inn of Messrs. Smith and Wood. He had with him a horse and wagon. After breakfast, on the following morning, he left the house, for the purpose, as was supposed, of going to New York to purchase goods, and stated his intention of returning in the evening, and of starting on the ensuing Saturday, for the east end of the Island. Since that time he has not been heard of. The persons whom he has been accustomed to trade with have not seen him, and much anxiety is felt on his account.

Any information respecting Mr. Corwin, which might tend to relieve the fears of his friends would be gratefully acknowledged, if communicated to Messrs. Smith & Wood, at Fulton Ferry.—*Brooklyn Star.*

Fatal Accident. During Thursday evening, or before daylight on Friday morning, a watchman in the new Mint, in Chesnut street, met with his death in a singular and sudden manner. A pit, of about thirty feet in depth, had been dug in the yard of the mint, connected with the purposes of the institution; and covered over with a thick, heavy door frame. It would seem that the watchman, in going his rounds about the premises, stumbled against the door, and fell headlong into the pit. As he did not return home according to his usual custom, his affrighted wife made application and inquiry at the Mint, respecting him;—and after some time spent in search, the corpse of her husband was found in the hole. The manner in which he fell into it, is somewhat mysterious. The feet were uppermost; and life quite extinct, when the body was found.—We have not heard the verdict resulting from the Coroner's Inquest. *Philad. Gaz.*

A Scrupulous Conscience.—A gentleman in the town of Richmond, Indiana, has put forth the following advertisement. Dean Swift gives a curious account of the moral effect produced by the phenomenon of a Comet in his days. If it were the means of making people more punctual in the payment of their debts, it might not be amiss for us to have a demonstration this way.

"*The Comet!!!*—As the great Comet is approaching the earth, and the result of which warns all to settle their accounts, it is hoped that those indebted to the undersigned will settle immediately what they owe me, that I may be prepared to settle mine with my creditors. There is no fun in this, mind I tell you!!
ANDREW HINDMAN.

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening 1st inst. at Westover, Somerset county, Md. by the Rev. Mr. Laird, Dr. Samuel K. Handy, to Henrietta M. eldest daughter of John C. Wilson, Esq.

DIED

Departed this life at his residence in Caroline county, on Monday last, Mr. Samuel Talbott, in his thirty-fourth year; his illness was short but very severe, only about forty eight hours; he has left a wife, two children, and a numerous circle of relatives and acquaintances to lament his loss.

On Saturday morning last, at the residence of Doctor Marcellus Keene, in the village of Hillsborough, after a short illness, Mrs. Sarah V. Horsey, mother to the late Mrs. Ann L. Keene.

BALTIMORE PRICES,

May 12

GRAIN—	
Wheat, white, per bushel	$1 25 a —
Do. best red	1 21 a 22
Do. ord. to good (Md.)	95 a 115
Corn, white	45 a 46
Do. yellow	45 a 46
Rye	a 70
Oats	36 a 37
Clover seed, (store)	$5 3-4 a 6 00
Timothy do.	2
Plaster Paris, ground, bbl.	1 50 a —

COWS &c. FOR SALE.

ON TUESDAY evening 22d instant, at 3 o'clock, some of the fine Cows of St. Aubin, and several good Horses, will be offered for sale, on the Court House green, if the weather should be good, if not the sale will be postponed to the following Saturday, at twelve o'clock, A. M. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
may 15 [G]

A CARD.

WILLIAM CLARK begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned home from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
SPRING GOODS,
of all descriptions, embracing the latest fashions and newest stile, all of which will be offered extremely low for cash, or on time to *punctual* dealers.
may 15 3weo3w

BANK OF MARYLAND,

Baltimore, Dec. 24th, 1831.

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposites of money subject to interest, viz:—

For deposites payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of	5 per cent.
For deposites payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of	4 per cent.
On current accounts, or deposites subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of	3 per cent.

By order, R. WILSON, Cashier.
may 15 *125Sept.

CAMP-MEETING.

THERE will be a Camp meeting held on the lands of Peter Willis, Esq. at Upper Hunting Creek, in Caroline county, on the 1st of June next. Christians of all denominations, and all persons disposed to attend are invited to do so.
may 15

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers have just opened and arranged their new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, &c.
Also a good assortment of
FRESH IMPORTED TEAS,
which they are prepared to sell at very low prices, for Cash, or at short dates to punctual customers.

The friends of the subscribers, the former customers of the store, and the public generally, are invited to call and examine the assortment, which will be found of the newest style.

☞Highest price given for Wool, Feathers, Tow Linen &c.
ROSE & SPENCER.
Easton, May 15th, 1832.

28th of May scheme.

CLARK takes great pleasure in congratulating such of his country friends as drew Prizes in the last State Lottery, and would inform those who were unsuccessful, that Scheme No. 5, to be drawn on SATURDAY May 28th, 1832, presents more than ordinary opportunities for putting them in the possession of wealth, containing as it does, no less than three Capitals of $10,000 each.

1 prize of $10,000		35 prizes of $100	
1	10,000	51	50
1	10,000	51	40
1	4,270	51	30
5	1,000	51	25
10	500	102	20
10	300	1,530	10
20	200	11,475	6

13,395 prizes, amounting to $136,880.
Whole Tickets $5—halves 2,50—Qrs. $1,25.
Be sure to direct your orders to either of
J. CLARK'S
Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles streets.
may 15

LAND FOR SALE.

HAVING determined to remove from the county, I will sell at a fair price, and on accommodating terms, the FARM I purchased of William W. Moore. This farm containing one hundred and seventy-nine acres of land, is beautifully situated on Miles River, in a pleasant neighborhood, about four miles distant from Easton. The buildings are convenient and in good repair; a further description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase, can visit the premises and judge of the improvements. If desired by the purchaser, I will also sell the stock, farming utensils, (all which are new and of the most approved kind,) the growing crops and supply of provender for the present year, in which case possession will be immediately given.
HENRY HOLLYDAY, Jr.
may 15 tf

Land for Sale.

For sale the farm near Miles River Ferry, called Botfield's Addition, adjoining the lands of Lambert W. Spencer, Esq. containing 119¾ acres. This farm is in a high state of cultivation, and the improvements in good order.—Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to view the premises, and make application to the subscriber, who will remain here until about the first of June.
JOSIAH BOTFIELD.
may 15 3w

LEATHER & BARK.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public, that they have opened, and intend constantly keeping at the Hat Store of Mr. Ennalls Roszell, opposite the Court House,
A FULL AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
UPPER & SOLE LEATHER,
which they will sell for Cash, Hides, Tan Bark or country produce. We wish to purchase 150 cords of Tan Bark, for which cash, and the usual price will be given.
H. E. BATEMAN, & Co.
may 15 4w

UNION TAVERN,

RECENTLY occupied by Wm C. Ridgaway and having undergone a thorough white-washing, and cleansing, is now in order for the reception of visitors. The subscriber would respectfully beg leave to say, that he shall endeavor to accomodate all who may see fit to call upon him; he will be prepared with grain, blades and hay, with careful ostlers, and his table will be supplied with such as the market will afford—his Bar is well supplied with the best of liquors.
The public's humble serv't
HENRY CLIFT.
Easton, may 15 3w

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

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

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