the same proportion weaken and degrade not only the Legislature of the nation itself, but the character of our free institutions.

Your own mind will suggest to you probably more suitable reflections, than any thing which I can say, could convey: To those reflections, I am prepared to trust, not doubting, that had you at the time, considered the act of violence which you have committed in the light in which it has been regarded by the House, you would have been spared its disapprobation and censure, and I, the duty, of declaring to you, the result of it!

I forbear to say more, than to pronounce the judgment of the House, which is, that you have been guilty of a high breach of its privileges, and that you be reprimanded therefor at its Bar by the Speaker; and in obedience to the order of the House, I do reprimand you accordingly.

You will now be conducted from the Bar of the House, and discharged from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

After Gen. Houston had left the bar, Mr. Archer moved that his protest be entered on the Journal—which was agreed to.

Mr. Stanberry then moved the rules of the House be suspended to enable him to offer a resolution enquiring into the contemplated fraud between John H. Eaton and General Houston—which was carried—Ayes 169, Noes 13.

The resolution was then, after some conversation, adopted.

Mr. E. Cooke presented the following letter from Dr. E. S. Davis:

Brown's Hotel,
May 12, 1832.

Hon. E. Cooke,

Sir: During my examination before the House of Representatives in the case of Gen. Houston, you very impertinently asked among other questions my business in this city.—Whilst the trial of Gen. Houston was pending, I deferred calling on you for the explanation which I now demand through my friend, Gen. Demetry.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient
E. S. DAVIS.

Mr. Crane then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the communication of the Hon. E. Cooke, a member from Ohio, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of seven members, to report the facts and their opinions whether the same establish a contempt and a breach of the privileges of this House or not, and that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Upon which a discussion arose, in which Messrs. Jewett, Cooke, Burgess, Whittlesey, J. Reed, Taylor, Hoffman, Doddridge, Polk, McDuffie, Arnold, Stanberry and Blair, of South Carolina, took part, when the question was taken and the resolution rejected, ayes 85, noes 87. Mr. Adams presented a report upon the Bank investigation, of which, with other reports and documents, 10,000 copies were ordered to be printed. Mr. Polk moved to postpone all the orders of the day, for the purpose of taking up the apportionment bill, which was agreed to. Mr. E. Everett proposed an amendment to the resolution reported by the Select Committee, which he proposed to support by a few remarks, which, after sitting 5 hours, he was unwilling to go on with, and moved an adjournment, which was carried.

Wednesday, May 16.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Chair communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement made by him, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate, showing the amount of duties collected under the existing law, and the amount which will be collected under the bills reported from the Committee on Manufactures of the Senate, and under the Tariff, submitted by the Secretary. Fifteen hundred copies were ordered to be printed. Mr. Holmes introduced a bill, on leave, to abolish postage on newspapers, which was twice read and referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. The resolution some days ago offered by Mr. Benton, for printing blank number of copies of the report of the Committee on the Bank investigation, and blank number of the documents accompanying the same, was taken up. On motion of Mr. Dallas, it was amended so as to include the counter reports of the minority of the Committee, and the first blank having been filled with five thousand, and the second with one thousand, the resolution was adopted. Mr. Dallas gave notice that on Tuesday next, he would call up the bill to renew the charter of the U. States Bank. On motion of Mr. Smith, the bill authorizing a subscription on the part of the United States to the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, was taken up for consideration. Mr. Smith commenced a speech in support of the bill, and after speaking a short time, he yielded the floor for the delivery of a message from the House of Representatives. The following message was then delivered from the House of Representatives by Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Esq their Clerk:

Mr. President:

I am directed to announce to the Senate, the death of the Honorable Jonathan Hunt, a member of the House of Representatives, from the State of Vermont, and that his funeral will take place to morrow at 4 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. Prentiss, it was

Resolved, unanimously, That the Senate will attend the funeral of the Honorable Jonathan Hunt, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Vermont, to morrow, at 4 o'clock in the evening; and, as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, they will go into mourning, and wear crape round the left arm, for thirty days.

On motion of Mr. Webster, it was

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Thursday next.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, after the Journal was read, Mr. H. Everett rose and announced the death of his colleague the Hon. Jonathan Hunt, to whose memory he paid an appropriate and feeling tribute of eulogy.—Mr. E. moved that the members of the House, in token of respect for the memory of Mr. Hunt wear black crape on the left arm during the remainder of the session, which was unanimously agreed to. Mr. E. said he should make no further motion, as it was the wish of the deceased and his friends that his funeral should be a private one. After sending a message to the Senate informing them of Mr. Hunt's death, on motion of Mr. E Everett, the House adjourned over till Thursday.

Friday, May 18.

In the Senate on Thursday, Mr. Tipton, with the leave of the Senate, introduced a bill to authorise the purchase of the stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal, which was read, and ordered to a second reading. Mr. Smith then moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to authorise a subscription to the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road Company. Mr. Dickerson expressed a hope that the Senate would, in preference, take up the bill reported by the Committee on Manufactures, to reduce the duties on the unprotected articles. At the suggestion of Mr. Grundy, that the public interest was suffering for want of the action of the Senate on some Executive business, Mr. Smith withdrew his motion, and the Senate, on the motion of Mr. Grundy, proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

After some reports on private bills, &c. on motion of Mr. Doddrige, Saturday next was set apart for the consideration of District business. Mr Lewis Condict, of New Jersey, asked unanimous consent to move resolutions for inquiry by a committee of the House. The motion being objected to, he moved to suspend the Rule of the House, to allow him to make the motion, demanding on that question the Yeas and Nays. Upon this the reading of the Resolutions which he proposed to offer was demanded; and they were read as follows:

Resolved, as the sense of the House, that the lives and persons of the Representatives of the People in this House are now no longer safe, but are daily in jeoparday by assaults and outrages committed on them out of doors, on account of the manner in which they discharge their representative duties.

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed, with instructions to inquire and report what measures are necessary to protect the lives and persons of the Representatives of the People in this House, and to secure to them their constitutional privileges of freedom of speech and deliberation.

Resolved, That said committee be further instructed to inquire into the origin and extent of the conspiracy manifested by recent menaces and murders attempted against Members of this House.

Resolved, That said committee be instructed to enquire into the truth or falsity of the rumor which charges the President of the United States with countenancing, directly or indirectly, by any approbation, opinion, or expression of his, any act of any outrage and violence perpetrated against Members of the House; and whether any language has been used by him, tending to rebuke or censure it for its investigation of the circumstances of any assault made on any of its Members.

Resolved, That said committee be instructed further to inquire and report, whether, from the origin and extent of this conspiracy, and from the characters who may appear to have engaged in it, either as principals or accessaries, a determination be not manifested, not only to overawe and intimidate the Representatives of the People, but also to impede the progress of public measures, and to prevent the efficient legislation of Congress upon great and important subjects yet undecided.

Resolved, That for the purpose of executing the duties assigned said committee, power is hereby given to send for persons and papers.

The question on suspending the rule in order to allow these Resolutions to be moved, was then taken and decided as follows:—Yeas, 81.—Nays, 95.

The House then took up the apportionment bill, and the amendment of the Senate was disagreed to, by a vote of 184 to 57.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to examine into the charge made by Mr. Stanberry, against Maj. Eaton and Gen. Houston, of an attempt to defraud the Government, in a contemplated contract to furnish rations to the emigrating Indians:

Mr. Stanberry, of Ohio.
Mr. Drayton, of South Carolina.
Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts.
Mr. Wayne, of Georgia.
Mr. Muhlenburg, of Pennsylvania.
Mr. White, of Louisiana.
Mr. Hubbard, of New Hampshire.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1832.

Judge Breckenridge.—We publish in this morning's Whig, from the Globe, a review of the letters of this gentleman, recently published, in relation to his dismissal from the office of Judge of West Florida. It has become so common for persons who are disappointed in applications for office, or who are displaced, to appeal to the public, that we had determined to take no notice of the publications of Judge Breckenridge. His letters, however, having been seized upon by the opposition, to revive the charge of proscription, against the government, it seems necessary that some notice should be taken of him. The letter of Governor Duval, appended to the review, must satisfy every man, that, in this case, at any rate, the President has acted correctly.

OUTRAGE.—On Monday evening, 14th instant, immediately after the adjournment of the House of Representatives, Thomas D. Arnold, a member from Tennessee, was attacked in front of the capitol, by Morgan A. Heard, avowedly to avenge an injury to the character of Gen. Houston, made by Mr. Arnold, during the trial of Gen. Houston. The assault was commenced by aiming a blow at the head of Mr. Arnold, with a stick, which was avoided by dodging. Mr. A. then struck the stick from the hand of his adversary, when Heard drew a pistol and fired, which inflicted a slight wound on the arm. Mr. A. followed up his blows with a sword cane, until the scabbard was broken off, and having knocked Heard down, was in the act of stabbing him, when his hand was arrested by General Duncan of Illinois.

Mr. Heard has been arrested, and is now in custody, to await his trial before the regular tribunal for the investigation of such matters.

For General Houston, there was an apology, in the unprovoked and wanton attack on his character made by Mr. Stanberry, but Heard has nothing to justify him in the outrageous conduct he has been guilty of—and if on legal investigation it shall be found that the report given to the public is correct, will doubtless receive merited punishment in the regular process of the law.

The case of Gen. Houston is now about to take the course, which should first have been adopted. Instead of Congress spending two weeks of its time, and an hundred thousand dollars of the public treasure, in the investigation of a contempt, offered in an assault upon one of its members, that member should have appealed to the Grand Jury or to the law of the land, through the courts of the District, for that protection, or redress which is afforded to every citizen. A punishment, by the sentence of the court, (especially if that punishment had been an imprisonment in the Penitentiary.) would have been quite as effectual, we should think, in restraining such attacks in future, as the reprimand of Speaker Stevenson.

Our County Court commenced its session yesterday, Judge Hopper attending. The Judge delivered an impressive charge to the Grand Jury, particularly calling their attention to the late licence law, and the law restraining the dealing with slaves and free people of color. We trust, the remarks of the Judge will aid in putting a check upon the great and growing evil, which these laws are intended to suppress.

On motion of Mr. McDuffie, Congress has at length resolved to go into the consideration of the Tariff question, on Wednesday next, before which day, the report of Mr. Adams, at the head of the committee on manufactures, may be expected to be laid before the nation.

We perceive by the Cambridge Chronicle of Saturday, that a meeting has been held in Dorchester county, of the friends of Free Trade, at which delegates were appointed to a Convention proposed to be held in Easton, on the third Monday of June. We propose giving the proceedings of this meeting, at large, in our next paper, and in the mean time would suggest to the friends of the free trade policy on the Eastern-shore, the propriety of an early attention to the subject, with a view to as full a representation as practicable.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The French ship Fortune, at New York from Havre, brings letters of the 7th April, containing Paris dates to the 6th. The Journal of Commerce says they communicate the fact that the cholera was spreading dreadfully at Paris, and creating much alarm. It was attacking all classes of citizens without distinction, though the physicians having acquired skill by experience were able to counteract it more effectually, and the number of deaths was rather diminished. The whole number of cases amounted to 1800, and the deaths to 600.

By the French brig Clarisse, the editors of the New York Courier have received Havre papers to the 6th April.

The Official Bulletin of the 4th April, at midnight, states the whole number of persons attacked by the Cholera in Paris at 1355—Letters from Havre with accounts one day later, state the whole number then at about 1700, which would make an increase of 350 in 24 hours.

The Courier supplies the following translations from the French journals.

It is said that the news from Italy becomes every day more warlike, and that although the Emperor of Austria gives assurances of his pacific intentions from Vienna, that his troops are daily approaching closer to the French division at Ancona, and his army materially increasing in number in that quarter.

The Chamber of Deputies of France has voted the Budget of the Minister of Finances, without amendment. The Cholera seems to have cured them of the captious disposition they have hitherto shown.

The commercial letters from Havre say that the alarm caused by the Cholera in Paris, had produced a stagnation in trade, without, however, any material decline in the price of the chief articles.

Private Correspondence of le Journal du Havre.

PARIS, 5th April, 1832.—The official bulletin of Cholera from the 3d at 4 o'clock in the afternoon until mid day of yesterday, the 4th April, states the number of deaths at 107—of which 63 are men and 44 women, and the whole number of new cases 329—of which 27 are soldiers of the garrison.

This list only containing the new cases which have appeared in the last twenty hours, indicates a daily increase in the number of persons attacked, from which it is presumed that the epidemic has not yet reached its height. However, those physicians who have become well acquainted with the disorder, have observed that in general the symptoms are less alarming than during the first week it made its appearance. Many persons attacked, to whom medical aid was administered in time, will, there is almost a certainty, recover.

Advices from Bogota, the capital of the new State or Republic of New Granada, have been received down to the 18th March, inclusive. On the 9th of that month General Santander,—who is now in this country,—was elected President of the Republic. The Philadelphia National Gazette states that Colonel Acosta, of the artillery corps of New Granada, arrived in that city on Friday, deputed by the Vice President of that republic to announce to General Santander his election as President, and to urge his prompt departure for Bogota. The Gaceta of the 18th March contains a decree authorising the Executive of New Granada to concert with the States of Ecuador and Venezuela a convention of plenipotentiaries of the three Republics to discuss and agree upon new terms of union between them. The stipulations which form the basis of the proposed arrangement shall be noticed to-morrow.

Reform in Maryland.—The 'Frederick Examiner' contains an article in favor of introducing a true Representative Government in Maryland, in which State, it seems, the minority have heretofore governed. The following is extracted from it:

Amongst the many advantages of a Republican form of Government, by far the most important is the subservience of the interests of the few to those of the many. It is in this particular that it most essentially and beneficially differs from the other forms of government.—When the Constitution of Maryland was formed, it was designed to give effect to this principle; but a series of unforseen changes in the physical and political condition of the State has entirely reversed the principle, and, for a quarter of a century, the interests and power of the many have been postponed to those of the few. We will proceed to illustrate this, by a scrupulous reference to figures and facts. According to the census of Maryland, taken in 1830, the white population of Baltimore City was 61,714
And that of Annapolis 1,587

Difference of white population 60,127

And yet these two cities have an equal weight in the Legislature—an equal voice in the disbursement of moneys and the imposition of taxes. It is sufficient to state this fact. It would be supererogatory to pronounce it a monstrous anomaly in a Republican Government.

Again:

The white population of Frederick County is	36,750
That of Calvert County	3,788
Difference of white population	32,917

So that one man in Calvert County wields the political privileges of twelve men in Frederick!

Further: The entire white population of the State is 291,108—of which Frederick, Washington, and Baltimore counties, and Baltimore city, contain 159,815, being a majority of the people of the State. Now, according to the Republican rule, this majority of the People ought to have a majority of Representatives in the Legislature. Is this the fact? Let us see.

The Legislature of Maryland consists, of eighty Representatives and fifteen Senators: of these, the above majority has but fourteen Representatives, and (according to the present constitution of the Senate) three Senators—whilst the minority, amounting to 140,787, commands sixty six Representatives and twelve Senators. Is there any injustice, abstract or practical, in this? Or is it not rather the most obvious injustice which any people ever tolerated for a quarter of a century? But, say the opponents of any change in this odious oligarchy, "whilst we admit that the present system is obnoxious to all the objections that are urged against it, we are not aware that we have experienced any evil consequences from it: it has thus far worked well."

Mr. Clay's Speech.—A most excellent review of this speech was published, not long since, in the New York "Journal of Commerce," in which the arguments of the orator were shown to be both unsound and inconsistent. It is too long for entire insertion in our paper; but, as a specimen of the pleasantry and good humor with which it is written, we give the following extracts:

Mr. Clay manifests great anxiety for the Middle and Eastern States, and thinks they would be utterly ruined but for his system.—In reference to them he says: "All poor people, destitute of wealth or of exchangeable commodities, have nothing to purchase foreign fabrics. To them, they are equally beyond their reach, whether they cost a dollar or a guinea." Alas! poor Pennsylvania!—poor New York!—poor New England! We can tell Mr Clay of one product at the East, however, of which he is not, perhaps aware. Crops of Yankees, sir. A better, a more profitable, a more marketable crop, was never reaped.—Bonaparte said he had a revenue of a million of men. We grow intellect, enterprize, ingenuity, and industry—which can change the wilderness into fruitful fields, and the rock to a garden. Miserable as N. England is, she never asked *protection* until the days of the American System. Never before were her sons humbled to cry "help." Did Mr. Clay ever hear, beyond the Alleghanies, of such a place as Nantucket?—sand bar off Cape Cod, just in the dashings of the Atlantic. Not a cabbage will grow from all its native productiveness. What must such a place be without *protection!* Where, *where* shall it find any thing to buy the smallest comfort? Suppose, instead of being settled by the Coffins and the Barkers, the Macys and the Mitchels, Nantucket had been first possessed by the American System. Would that have made it rich? Can the American System catch whales?—Can it draw up Leviathan, and make him into sperm candles? What a beautiful sight, to see Nantucket cultivated by the Tariff! Its resources protected—its domestic industry encouraged! Why, all the American Systems, the British Colonial Systems, and all other restrictive systems the world ever saw, could not raise a turnip in Nantucket. But, being FREE—without a soil, a harbor, or any other advantage—it became the wealthiest spot in America. Recently an attempt has been made to frighten these fearless freemen with a bug bear about the olive oil duty. What do they care about olive oil? They care only to continue as they now are, FREE.

The most offensive feature of all, in this long speech, is its gross personal abuse. We should neglect our duty if we passed this by and failed to unite our voice with the universal reprobation which the attack on Mr Gallatin, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Sarchet, have received. The two first are gentlemen venerable in age and in public service. In both these respects, at least, they are the seniors of Mr. Clay, and, upon all the recognized civilities of gentlemanly intercourse, entitled to his kindness and respect. Neither had given the slightest cause for the rude attack which was made upon them both. * * * * Mr Sarchet is a blacksmith, a man of sound sense, a matter-of fact character, who is not convinced, by all the flummery about iron, that the iron duty is not oppressive to the blacksmiths and all workers or users of iron, and ruinous to the manufacture of hardware. He has given the American System some blows upon his anvil, which it could poorly resist. As Mr. Clay cannot answer him, either with facts or arguments, he resorts to the law of a certain code, in that case made and provided, and falls to abusing Mr. Sarchet. We shall leave him in the hands of the blacksmith. Upon his anvil, and under his hammer, the iron ribs of its American System will crack like the bones of a rat in the jaws of a terrier. Upon the whole matter, we say, if these are the manners of the American System, we are still for free importation of the foreign commodity.—We beg that, wherever we may go, we may not be shut up to the domestic manufacture. But Mr. Clay is very polite to the Irish. He says: "Of all foreigners, none amalgamate themselves so quickly with our people as the natives of the Emerald Isle. In some of the visions that have passed through my imagination, I have supposed that Ireland was, originally, part and parcel of this continent, and that, by some extraordinary convulsion of nature, it was torn from America, and drifting across the ocean, was placed in the unfortunate vicinity of Great Britain. The same openheartedness—the same generous hospitality—the same careless and uncalculating indifference about human life—characterise the inhabitants of both countries. Kentucky has been sometimes called the Ireland of America." Mr. Clay "may say that till the cows come home;" it will not conciliate the Irish: they are all for Jackson.

The annexed general description of the Emerald Isle is taken from "Bryan's Practical View of Ireland;" a work recently published in London. In reading this comprehensive enumeration of the many striking advantages possessed by Ireland for all the purposes of internal industry and foreign commerce, the conclusion irresistibly presents itself to the mind that a long continued series of grinding oppressions and other kindred measures of bad government could alone have prevented that country from attaining a high degree of prosperity and importance. The day, however, may not be, and we hope is not distant when the manifestation of a different spirit and the adoption of a true policy will cause the "fairest gem of the ocean" to sparkle in all the lustre of enlarged and enduring prosperity.

"The summers in Ireland are the most temperate in Europe, the winters the mildest; cattle can remain unhoused from January to December. The people are naturally hardy, easily subsisted, and singularly vigorous, laborious, and intelligent, considering their opportunities. The face of Ireland is singularly picturesque, yet eminently adapted for all the purposes of commerce and communication.—By its general level no point of land is 2,000 feet above the plain, and no land in Europe abounds so much in chains of lakes; in rivers flowing in different directions, and in a perpetual supply of water. Ireland might be made a country of water communication throughout its whole length and breadth.—She has more harbours for ships of the largest size than the whole of Europe, the single western coast containing, for two hundred miles, but a succession of the most magnificent ports. It is the nearest coast to the Western world—the course is direct from thence to Portugal & Spain—to the Mediterranean—to the whole navigation of the immense regions south of Gibraltar—the coast of Ireland is the first made by every sail from India, Africa and America.—It has been ascertained that before a vessel from the port of London gets out of soundings a vessel from the west of Ireland may reach America. Ireland seems by its position, by its western harbors, and by the facility of communication over every part of its surface, to have been actually intended as the great centre of intercourse between the old world and the new. It is large, containing 32,301 square miles; of all this space, the indenting by harbors, arms of the sea, and river mouths, are so numerous, that there is not an acre above fifty miles from the sea."

WEST INDIA COLONIAL ARRANGEMENT.

Sprague, Holmes, and others of the opposition Senators are endeavoring to show that the West India trade, which Gen. Jackson has recovered, and the treaty of which they approved, is highly detrimental to the country If these senators be really sincere in this belief, let them bring a bill into Congress to restrict this trade to its former limits. Congress is competent to rescind this arrangement Let the opposition members try the measure, and by that means they would probable test public feeling on the the subject. Unless they do this, the people will brand them as factious grumblers.—*Boston Morning Post.*

Houston and Stanberry.—From the proceedings of the House of Representives of Friday last, in the case of Houston and Stanberry, which we copy from the Globe of this morning, it will be seen that after all the time that has been spent upon it, and the expense which it has occasioned to the nation, it has resulted in mere children's play. They have asserted their right to protect a member in the most absurd extravagance of invective against a private citizen, without reason or provocation, but have shrunk from the attempt to inflict any thing like a punishment upon the supposed offender. The result of the investigation is to degrade Mr. Stanberry much more than it does General Houston. If he had any sense of shame about him, he would resign his seat, and return to Ohio; and the sooner he were to do so, the more would it redound to his own honor and that of the nation.—*Baltimore Republican.*

Monument of Com. Perry.—On Friday last this monument was placed on its foundation The stone is of grey granite of the most durable kind; one single block of the obelisk form 21 feet 8 inches high, 2 feet 10½ inches square at the base, and 1 foot 4½ inches square under the apex. It is placed on a foundation 7 feet high, the whole elevation from the surface of the earth being 22 feet 8 inches. The foundation is to be surrounded by a mound of earth to be sloped in every direction so as to occupy a circumference of about one hundred and sixty feet. This monument is placed in a commanding situation on the lot belonging to the heirs of John Townsend, deceased, near the eastern margin of the common burying ground, to which place we understand the body is to be removed. The General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island caused the monument to be erected at the expense of the State.—*Newport Repub.*

Explosion.—Yesterday morning, the boiler of a small steam engine, lately erected in the chemical labratory of Messrs. Locke & Bartley, 51 Provost street, burst with a tremendous noise; but, although its fragments and the boiling water were propelled in every direction, no personal injury occurred with the exception of a slight scald received by Mr. Bartley.—*N. Y Cour.*

DIED

In this county on Saturday the 12th inst Mrs. Margaret S., wife of Thomas Martin, Esq.

Another Revolutionary Soldier gone.

In Washington, on the 5th instant, after a long illness, Captain Benjamin Burch, aged 72 years, a soldier of the Revolution, and, for 22 years Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives of the United States.

BALTIMORE PRICES,

	May 18.
GRAIN—	
Wheat, white, per bushel	$1 25 a —
Do. best red	1 20 a —
Do. ord. to good (Md.)	95 a 115
Corn, white	45 a 46
Do. yellow	— a 46
Rye	a 75
Oats	36 a 37
Clover seed, (store)	$5 3-4 a 6 00
Timothy do.	2
Plaster Paris, ground, bbl.	1 50 a —

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at Compton, the seat of Samuel Stevens, Esq. on Thursday the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.—A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

By order,
MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'ry
may 22

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)

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Talbot county Temperance Society, will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, THIS EVENING at early candle-light. An address will be delivered by the Reverend Mr. Watkins, of Annapolis. The ladies and gentlemen of Easton, and its vicinity are respectfully invited to attend.

may 22

A CARD.

THE citizens of Queen Anns, and the neighbouring counties, are respectfully informed that a FAIR, for the benefit of St. Peter's Church, will be held at Queenstown on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 5th, 6th and 7th of June, proximo.

may 22

P. S. Persons from a distance can be accommodated at Queenstown and in the neighbourhood.

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE,
No. 33, Market Street Baltimore.

The following list of Lotteries are worthy the serious consideration of our distant patrons, and we respectfully solicit their orders.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,
Class No 5. for 1832.
To be drawn in Baltimore on
SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1832.
60 Number Lottery—9 drawn Ballots.
Highest Prizes.
3 of $10,000 is 30,000.
SCHEME.

1 prize of	10,000	1 prize of	10,000
1	10,000	1	4,270
5	1,000	20	200
19	500	25	100
10	300	51	50

51 prizes of 40, &c. amounting to $136,880.
Tickets $5—Halves $2 50—Quarters $1 25.
A package of whole tickets costs 100 dollars—must draw 32 25—shares of packages in proportion.

N. YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
Class No. 17, for 1832.
To be drawn on WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.
66 Number Lottery,—10 drawn Ballots.
Highest Prizes,
$20,000 10,000 5,000 100 prizes of 1,000.

1 prize 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

&c. &c. Amounting to - - - - $366,880
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
A package of 22 whole tickets in this lottery will cost 220 dollars, and are warranted to draw nett, 85 dollars—Packages of halves, quarters and eighths in the same proportion.

May 22

SADDLERY.

WM. W. HIGGINS

Has just returned from Baltimore with a splendid assortment of

SADDLERY,

which he will dispose of on terms the most accommodating.

may 22

AGENCY OFFICE,
48 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.

THE subscriber continues the business of buying and selling Real and Personal Estate, and will pay particular attention to the disposing of Servants, for terms of years or for life. Owners of *Servants* that are good, and who can be recommended, will be sure of getting good and fair prices for them.

In regard to SLAVES that are placed in my hands to be disposed of, and their owners not wishing them to go out of the State, I pledge my word never to violate instructions. Persons having SLAVES for which they wish the HIGHEST CASH PRICES, without restriction as to the place they are to go to, may depend on having every justice done them, as if present.

JOHN BUSK,
Baltimore.
may 22

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 26th, 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	5

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

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

THE SPRING FASHIONS.

MRS. RIDGAWAY

HAS just returned from Baltimore, is 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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