which were referred to the Committee on Manufactures. The House then adjourned.

CONGRESS.—The Senate, on Thursday, on motion of Mr. Smith, took up the bill to authorize a subscription to the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road; but, after a brief explanation, it was, on motion of Mr. Mangum, laid on the table until there shall be a full Senate. Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Dickerson presented memorials from manufacturers and workers of leather in Philadelphia, praying that no reduction may be made in the duties on Leather, or on articles manufactured therefrom, and protesting against the principles in the Treasury Report. Mr. Dallas presented a memorial from the workers of leather, similar to those before presented. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, with the understanding that the Bank question will be taken up to-morrow.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Revolutionary Pension Bill, from the Senate. Mr H. observed, that he wished this bill to be passed with all its faults, as there was no likelihood of the bill which had previously passed this House being carried through the Senate this session. Whatever objections might be found to exist in it, could be obviated the next Congress. The House rejected several amendments that were offered.

A bill for the settlement of the claims of the Virginia militia, on motion of Mr. J. S. Barbour, and

A bill making appropriations for the improvement of harbors, on motion of Mr. Mercer, were successively gone through. An amendment to the latter bill, on motion of Mr. Worthington, for an appropriation of 25,000 dollars for Baltimore was agreed to.

The Committee then rose, and reported the bills to the House.

On the question for the third reading of the Pension bill, Mr. Williams, of N. C., having moved an amendment, to strike out six months and insert three, as the lowest term of service, in the bill, Mr. Doddridge, in order to cut off any amendments, called for the previous question, which was sustained, and the main question then put, ayes 91, noes 74; and the bill was then ordered to be read a third time on Thursday next, ayes 115, noes 53—after which, the House adjourned.

Mr. Irvin, of Ohio, yesterday submitted the following amendments, which he proposes to move when the bill to renew and modify the charter of the Bank of the United States shall be taken up for consideration, viz:

At the end of the 4th section, add "And in the payment of debts due to the said Bank, or to any of its branches, from individuals or the local banks, the notes of said Bank or its branches shall be received in payment."

Strike out the 5th section, and insert—

"*Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Bank to furnish, annually, on the 1st of January, to the Chief Officer of the Treasury of each State, the amount or proportion of the capital stock of said Bank used in said State the preceding year, and the nett proceeds arising therefrom; which stock, so used as aforesaid, or the nett proceeds thereof, shall be subject to taxation of such State, but at no other or higher rate than is by the banks of said State. And the real estate held by said Bank in any State, shall be subject to taxation by such State, in the same manner and at the same rate as other real estate is taxed by such State."

Strike out the 7th section, and insert—

"*And be it further enacted*, That after the 3d day of March, 1836, the said Bank shall not retain or establish more than one branch thereof in any one of the States, without the assent of the Legislature of such State."

We are always pleased with a good thing, it matters not by whom said, or who it may touch. The following version of the reprimand given by the accomplished Speaker of the House of Representatives to Gen. Houston, is too good to be lost:—

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Reprimand.—A correspondent has favored us with the following version of Mr. Speaker Stevenson's address to General Houston, on reprimanding him for his assault on Mr. Stanberry:

Sammy Houston, stand up! you've been charged with a breach
Of the rights of this House, and our freedom of speech.
You have beaten a member for stating a fact,
And the House can't afford to approve of the act.
It's a delicate matter for one Jacksonman
To censure another, but well as I can,
I'll do it. So Sammy, you know we have lost
Nearly all of four weeks, and how much it has cost,
To consider your case; you've had counsel allow'd,
And been marched up in state every day through the crowd.
We have heard all the law learning out of the book,
We have also heard *you* discourse on your own hook;
And now in a 'moral and dignified' way,
I proceed to the utterance of what I've to say.
No matter what led you to make the assault,
The House thinks, decidedly, you were in fault;
And they censure you, Sam—to be censured you stand,
And I must administer their reprimand.
If it were to a pauper that I had to preach,
Or a changling or scrub, who knew no parts of speech,
I should lay down the law with portentous effect,
And make them hereafter behave more correct—
But as you've been a member yourself, 'twould be vain,
And if you see fit, you may do it again.
You may *lick* any body you like, and may ride
About, with the Sergeant at arms by your side,
And then may, perhaps, have the pleasure to stand
Again before me, getting my reprimand.
You certainly know that if all our body
Should be *licked* every day, it would look rather oddy,
And the Fearons, and Fauxes, and Trollopes would tell
Some truths, which in print, would not sound very well.
Oh, Sammy, for shame! think of this, my dear son!
I am sure, had you thought of the risk that you run
Of displeasing the House in the manner aforesaid,
You would not have done it, and there'd been no more said.
Thus the House is avenged, and my eloquence stranded,
And you, Sam, consider yourself *reprimanded!*

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1832.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.—The convention called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Vice Presidency, to be supported by the republican party, met at the saloon of the Athenæum on Monday, 21st instant, and was organized on Tuesday by the appointment of General ROBERT LUCAS, of Ohio, as President; Peter V. Daniel, of Virginia, James Fenner, of Rhode Island, John M. Barclay, of Pennsylvania, and A. S. Clayton of Georgia, as Vice Presidents; John A. Dix, of New York, Stacy G. Potts, of New Jersey, and Robert J. Ward, of Kentucky, as Secretaries, to the Convention.

After adopting rules, the convention proceeded to ballot for the nomination of a candidate for the Vice Presidency, when it appeared that MARTIN VAN BUREN had received the following votes.—From Connecticut 8 votes; Illinois 2; Ohio 21; Tennessee 15; North Carolina 9; Georgia 11; Louisiana 5; Pennsylvania 30; Maryland 7; New Jersey 8; Mississippi 4; Rhode Island 4; Maine 10; Massachusetts 14; Delaware 3; New Hampshire 7; New York 42; Vermont 7; Alabama 1—being in all 208.

That Richard M. Johnson had received the following votes;—From Illinois 2 votes; Indiana 9; Kentucky 15—being in all 26.

That Philip P. Barbour had received the following votes;—From North Carolina 6 votes; Virginia 23; Maryland 3; South Carolina 11; and Alabama 6 votes—being in the whole 49 votes.

It appearing therefore, that Martin Van Buren had received a majority of more than two thirds of all the votes given, he was declared to be selected as the candidate nominated by this convention for the Vice Presidency.

On motion of Mr. Archer, of Virginia, the convention then adjourned to meet again at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

4 o'clock, P. M. The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Archer, of Virginia, presented to the convention the following Resolution, which had been adopted by the delegation of that State, during the recess, and asked that it might be placed upon the records of the Convention, viz:—

Resolved, That the Delegation from Virginia to the Convention concur in, and approve the nomination of a Vice President which has been made by that body, and will recommend the cordial support of it to their constituents.

Ordered unanimously, that the same be placed upon the records of the Convention.

Mr. Jefferson Phelps, of Kentucky, offered the following:—

Whereas, Martin Van Buren, of New York, has received upon the first ballot, more than two thirds of all the votes given, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States—therefore:—

Resolved, That this Convention *unanimously concur* in recommending him to the people of the United States, for their support, for that office, at the ensuing election.

Which preamble and resolution were adopted unanimously.

We have just received a part of Mr. Adams' report as Chairman of the Committee of manufactures on the Tariff question, between which and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury there is so strong a coincidence, that the friends of compromise, whether nominally belonging to the Administration or opposition party, are imperatively called upon to rally round them, and by so doing, slay the monster of disunion.

Mr. Adams in this report, as we expected, takes the simple and obvious ground that every impost or tax upon imports, increases the price of the article to the consumer, or in other words, to the mass of the people, and that the opposite position, of competition at home reducing the prices by bringing more goods into the market, is contrary to the plainest dictates of common sense. This is what we have always asserted and contended for.—But say the manufacturers and their mouth-piece, (Mr. Clay,) if the taxes on consumption are reduced, all articles of consumption will immediately rise in price; because (and it is surely the most monstrous assertion ever made by intelligent men,) the moment the taxes are reduced, there will be a combination among the people of Europe to send to America only a limited amount of their manufactures, and thus keep up the prices to their own limit.—If this argument were correct, no civilized government on earth could exist; more especially a free one such as ours; for competition as opposed to monopoly, is the very breath of our nostrils, the safety-valve of the vessel of State. And surely the same spirit which excites men on this side of the Atlantic to vie with, and if possible, outdo those of the same profession, or trade, has always operated and continues to operate on the other side. Can any man in his senses pretend that the Irishman, the Scotchman, the Frenchman and the German, would combine and inquire of each other, what quantity of goods they should send to this country, and what prices they should affix to them. Surely not, and he should be considered the worst of knaves, a Catiline of the most desperate stamp, who, to further his own views and exalt himself, would preach such a doctrine to the people. Let us then keep our work-shops in operation, by giving to them such protection as a revenue adequate to the demands of the government will allow, but not reduce the country to the situation of China and India, by adopting an odious system of exclusion, as recommended by Mr. Clay.

We therefore call again upon all true friends of our country and the Union, to unite with Mr. Adams and the administration in the true spirit of compromise and mutual concession, to settle this question, before the passions and prejudices of the different sections of our country become so violent as to render it hopeless.

Viewing this report of Mr. Adams' as a document of the most momentous importance, and one on which every man should deeply reflect, we shall publish it, if practicable, in an extra, as well as in our next paper, that we may give to our readers the earliest possible opportunity of seeing it at large; and beg of them to give it an extensive circulation.

On Sunday, 20th instant, on her passage from Annapolis to Baltimore, the main shaft of the Steam boat Maryland was broken, by which accident her trips have been suspended during the past week. We have not heard when she may be expected to resume her regular business, but think it likely she may come over to-day. The accident could hardly have happened at a more unfortunate time for the interest of the company, as the conventions and races would have taken many persons to Baltimore by her, who have been compelled to seek other means of conveyance, or remain at home.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTIONS.

We have received a slip from our correspondent of the Newport Mercury, dated the 17th instant, in which it is said, "yesterday another election was held throughout this State, for Governor, Lieut. Governor, and ten Senators, and has again resulted in no choice being made. We have received returns from 25 towns, which give the following result: for Governor Arnold, (National Republican) 2903; Fenner, (Administration) 2151; Sprague, (Anti masonic) 598—the votes of the remaining six towns will increase the majority against Governor Arnold."—*N Y. Ev. Post.*

We understand, (says the Harrisburg Reporter,) the Governor has signed a warrant directed to the Sheriff of Bucks county, authorizing the execution of the Spaniard MINA, on Thursday, the 31st of June next.

Major HEARD, who was indicted for the assault made on Mr. Arnold, has ever since been confined in close jail. A physician of eminence informed us yesterday, that he is laboring under *mania a potu*, and that there is great probability he will not recover from his disordered condition. He is quite deranged.—*Globe*

We hear it reported, and we believe the report, that the Senate of the United States, on Thursday last, rejected the two nominations which have been made of Judges for the Territory of Florida, to supply the places of Judges Breckenridge and Smith, whose commissions have been suffered to expire. These nominations are said to have been for some time depending.—*Nat. Intel.*

From Tampico.—The schooner Paulina arrived at New Orleans on the 9th instant, in ten days from Tampico. The editor of the Bee learns by this arrival that the legislature of Tamaulipas had repealed their late declaration in favor of Santa Anna, and sent in their adherence to the established government:—That the governor had been dismissed and another appointed who marched for Tampico with a body of 800 men, which was greatly reduced by desertion before his arrival at that city. Gen. Teran had formed a junction with Gen. Ramires, from Victoria, before Tampico, and an attack was daily expected. Gen Montezuma was making every preparation to defend the city and flotilla. Captain Lopez with two schooners and three gunboats was stationed in the harbour. The mail due on the 30th April had not arrived—is no doubt had been detained by the advanced guard of Gen. Teran.

Things at Vera Cruz remained in the same situation as at the last advices.

The schoner Grampus, Captain Tatnall, was at anchor in the Bay of Tampico.

Office of the Courier,
CHARLESTON, May 14.

From the West Indies and Africa.—Captain Ross, of the schr John C. Calhoun, has favored us with a file of Barbadoes papers to the 25th ult. They contain accounts from most of the neighboring islands, from which it appears that the spirit of distrust and dissatisfaction towards the mother country is still increasing.

The schr. Crawford, Taylor, which left New Orleans for Africa, some months since, with twenty two emigrants, arrived at Liberia, after a passage of 60 days all in good health. On her return passage to the United States, she put into Barbadoes, 16th ult. to get a new fore mast.

Our Barbadoes papers contain copious extracts from the Liberia Herald, brought by the Crawford, to the last of February—from which it appears that the colony was in the most thriving condition. The Herald of the 22d February, says, "Death enters palaces as well as cottages, and knows no distinction—in our last it was our lot to notice the decease of Ba Cain and King Peter, and again are we called upon to record that of King Bromley." This latter native King, it appears, had been from the first strongly opposed to the settlement of the colony, and never to the last dissembled his hostility to it. His force, however, was small, although he possessed much influence with the neighboring Kings. He was expected to be succeeded by his son Cypan Bromley, should his people determine upon the election of another King, of which there was some doubt, as it was believed a majority of them would determine to become Americans, and several had already crossed St. Paul's River, upon which they resided, and joined the colonists.

During the month of February, the port of Monrovia was visited by three French National vessels of war, accompanied by two slave schooners which they had captured—they had also captured another slave schooner commanded by M. Blancette, formerly of Baltimore, and a large Spanish armed brig off Grand Bassa. A wish is expressed that our Government would send one or two of our smaller vessels of war upon that coast.

The Colonial Governor, Mechlin, had left Monrovia, in company with E. Johnson, Esq. on an expedition to the Bassa community, which it was his intention to explore, preparatory to the location of another settlement. He also contemplated exploring one or two of the branches of the Junk River.

From the Globe.

MR. BLAIR: I am a plain man—a casual visiter at Washington—came here merely to look through our public offices, shake hands with the President, and see how business is progressing in the two Houses. The people where I came from are getting along very well, have the prospect of good prices, and in a word we are all contented, and disposed to "*let well a lone.*" And now, having, after old Doctor Franklin's fashion, answered every question that you would put to me beforehand, I will tell you why I have set down to write to you.

The very first thing I heard when I went in to the House, the other day, was a resolution declaring that Members of Congress are no longer safe—that they are in danger of "murderous attacks," "conspiracies," "assassinations," and so on; and proposing to inquire whether the President had not something to do with producing this state of things. It put me in mind, in a minute, of my neighbor Tom Brown's misfortune—Tom Brown, up at Kennicott, you know. His chimney accidentally caught fire, and he just threw a pitcher of oil on to put it out, and had his house burned up—you heard of it, I dare say.

Well, that was silly—but Tom never could imagine why his house took fire until told of his mistake, and I dare say it is just so with the old gentleman who offered the resolution—he doesn't know that he was pouring oil on the very fire of which he complained, and which he wished to extinguish. It's as plain as day, that our wise men here don't know every thing, a bit more than us country people.

Now, as old Lorenzo Dow said, the other day, when a chap wanted to get him to talk politics—"Let every man peddle his own goods." We sent our folks to Congress to make *laws*—and instead of that I understand they have got at loggerheads about making *Presidents* and *Vice Presidents*—abuse this person besause he is for one man, and that person because he is for another man—and raise a great dust—and get as mad and uproarious as our Canawlers—and get other people as mad as themselves. Now, I say, we didn't send our people here to peddle such goods.—In common parlance, let the Congress mind its own business. *We* mean to make the President and the Vice President ourselves—they need'nt quarrel about that, any of 'em. And if the Congressmen would just set themselves honestly about their own business—and do that—and keep in a good humour, like wise men, themselves, there would be no clubbing or quarrelling.

I'm a pretty old fox, Mr. Blair, and I've a conceit that our public men, up on the hill yonder, are getting to be rather too much of *gentlemen* for their masters. I don't make distinction—I like the plan of my old school master, who, when he couldn't find out the rogue that did the mischief, flogged us all round, and so made sure of it. And if they don't look out they'll get served the same way next *election*—that's all. I'm no club man, and would most as liefe touch a rattlesnake as one of them nasty gunpowder things called pistols. But I'm for settling up accounts on election day. And if we had that there Jersey resolution man up at Kennicott, we'd put as much ink on his name at the ballot box, as he put into his resolutions.

Why, what sort of a tale do those resolutions tell about our Congress? There was Jim Rattler, that I once had for a neighbor—did you ever see him, west? He got so out with every body there that he went at last to Squire Summers and wanted to swear his life against the whole neighborhood. But the Squire told him that his very complaint proved that he was a good for nothing fellow—and that, though he would see that the peace wasn't broken, he had no doubt he deserved to be licked—The people will say the same thing of Congress if they don't keep on better terms with their neighbors—if they go to swearing the peace against every body.

My father told me once when I went to training—"Oliver, keep a civil tongue in your head, and no body'll hurt you." I have remembered it many a time—and no body ever hurt me. But in the country, if a man will be like Nim Wildfire, that they played t'other night, he will get into pretty considerable many scrapes. And public men are on the same general footing as others. We don't send people to Congress or give them offices to make privileged orders of them. "Privilege" isn't in the book. The laws don't say any thing about it—and ours is a country of constitutions and laws, as old Deacon Peabody says.

I didn't intend to write much, Mr. BLAIR, and if you think well of this, you may print it, to save me the trouble of telling all our Congressmen my mind about it, for there's an ocean of 'em I find.

Yours to serve,
OLIVER CRANE, *from Kennicott.*

THE TARIFF.

The plan adopted for the adjustment of the tariff by the secretary of the treasury, has been brought before Congress. The principles it proposes to establish on this long agitated and distracted question, appear judicious and sound. Mr M'Lane is an able man. His practical good sense and intelligence, added to the mass of information he has accumulated upon this particular subject, have enabled him to judge of the most advisable means of bringing about that reconciliation which is demanded at this time.

We have not chosen, hitherto, to say much on the subject of the tariff—The discussion in relation to it, has usually been conducted up on the extreme *high pressure principle*, and each of the contending parties to the question, have shown no disposition to accommodation, nor have they betrayed a willingness to meet upon those broad principles of national justice and equity which an obvious sense of right requires. The President has labored intensely within the past two years, to bring about the proposed arrangement. Every department of the government has had a similar aim. Mutual compromise and concession have been called for—The success of our free institutions now demand it—It is urged by considerations dear to every freeman—It can no longer be delayed—Let the representatives of the people come up to the work, and allay the excitement of the times. *Disunion* should be stripped of all its pretext—It should be left without excuse—It deserves no abiding place among us—It has not, it never can have a single patriot for its advocate—Never let the blighting sentiment be uttered, or even enter the dreams of the American citizen.—*Columbus (Ohio) Sentinel.*

LARGE CARGO.—The fine ship Equator, Captain Glover, cleared at Savannah on the 8th inst. for Liverpool, with a cargo of 1812 bales Upland Cotton, only 150 of which are in square packages. Her tonnage is only 398, and she draws 13½ feet water. This is the largest cargo of cotton ever taken on board at Savannah.

TEMPERANCE.

On Tuesday evening the 22d of May, 1832, pursuant to public notice, a considerable number of Ladies and Gentlemen assembled at the Methodist Episcopal church, in Easton, for the purpose of forming a *Temperance Society*. The Hon. PHILEMON B. HOPPER was called to the Chair, and THOS. C. NICOLS appointed Secretary.

The meeting having been opened by prayer by the Rev. Manlove Hazel, the object of the meeting was briefly stated from the Chair. A Constitution which had been previously prepared was then submitted for the consideration of the Meeting; which being read, was, with an inconsiderable amendment, adopted and signed by ninety-seven Male members.

The Society having been thus organized, and the constitution adopted, they proceeded to elect their Officers, when the following persons were unanimously chosen

EDW N. HAMBLETON, Pres't.

Theodore Denny, Wm. Townsend, Peter Webb and Thomas Pearson } Vice Presidents.

Thomas C. Nicols, Secretary.

N's. G. Singleton, Treasurer.

Alex. C. Bullitt,	Richard Baker,
James Parrott,	Peter Tarr,
Thomas Martin,	Edw'd Mullikin,
Jas. McDaniel,	Henry Goldsborough,

DIRECTORS.

On motion, it was then

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and handed to the several Editors of Newspapers in Easton, with a request that they would insert them in their respective papers.

The Meeting was then closed by prayer by the Rev. Levi Storks.

P. B. HOPPER, *Chairman.*

THOS: C. NICOLS, *Secretary.*

☞Hezekiah Niles, threatens to *nullify* if the prosed tariff modification is adopted. His corderoy breeches and little notions from the manufacturers are in danger. There is some thing wild and determined in the southern nullifiers, but Hezekiah's flourish throws all competition in the back ground. Shakspeare says:—

"And like a rat without a Tail,
I'll do, I'll do, I'll do."

A PIOUS MOTHER.—"The mother of the late Dr Pendleton, of New York, was a woman of no ordinary cast of mind; to talents of a high order, she added the most sincere piety and benevolence, and an untiring zeal in the performance of all her duties. She did not find it incompatible with these attributes to participate in all the innocent pleasures of society, and her devotedness to the education of her children was as honorable to herself as it was useful to those on whom her tenderest cares were bestowed. As proof of the fruits of her instructions and example, it may be mentioned that Dr. Pendleton, in the hour of dissolution, remarked, that, 'under God, he owed his present calmness to the early religious education received from his mother.'" *Eulogy on the late James M. Pendleton, M. D, by S. G. Bedford, M. D.*

"*Murder will out.*"—Rumor with her ten thousand tongues, has been busy in this vicinity for a week or two past, in relation to a murder said to have been committed upwards of twenty years since, near the mouth of the Wyalusing Creek—at that time in Luzerne county. We find the substance of the story which prevails here, in the following articles which we copy from the Bradford Settler, of the 5th inst. We know of no other foundation for these reports, except the proverbial recklessness and depravity of the individual about whom they are circulated. The Settler says:

"A strange story is in circulation the truth or falsity of which should be fathomed out by the proper officers. The story, as we have it, is as follows:—That a certain person in the lower part of this county a few weeks ago shot at his own son and missed him; that the circumstance was mentioned in the presence of a person who had left the county about 20 years before, when a boy, and who lately returned; that he remarked, "if he had killed him it would not have been the first man he had killed," and then went on to say, that before he went away he saw —— —— kill a pegson named Maxwell, and that he put the body in a well and closed it up;—that another boy was also witness to the deed; that —— —— swore he would shoot them if they ever said a word about it and gave them money to leave the country, which they did. It is also stated that a man named Maxwell disappeared very suddenly about that time, and that the well was filled up, the reason assigned for doing which was that the water was bad. Such are the circumstances as related to us."

An Awful Occurrence.—One of the most terrific and heart rending scenes was exhibited in Cumberland co., Ky. on the 5th inst, that the inhabitants of these regions have ever been called to witness. A number of men were collected at Mr. Ezekiel Perdue's, for the purpose of rolling logs. They went into a field which abounds with dry standing timber, a part of which was on fire; a party consisting of six men and a boy, went to work near a tree that was burning. Just as they were preparing to roll a log, the tree on fire fell immediately on the company. Joseph Mayes, John Huff, jr., and James Bristo, were instantaneously killed. Archibald M. Perdue was mortally wounded, and expired in a few hours; none of them were heard to speak after the tree fell. William B Perdue, a youth aged 14 years, was badly wounded, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. Samuel Pitman was slightly wounded. John Huff, sen., was the only one of the seven who escaped unhurt. Mr. Mayes has left a wife and nine children; Mr. Huff had been recently married; Mr. Bristo and Mr. Perdue were young unmarried men.—*Christian Advocate.*

PENSACOLA, (E. F.) May 5.

It becomes our painful duty to announce that on the 2d inst., a boat from the U. S. ship Erie, was upset by a squall of wind in this harbor, and Midshipman George M. Fowler, and James Ferguson, seaman, were unfortunately drowned. Yesterday efforts were made to find the bodies, which we understand were unsuccessful.

The schooner Shark sailed on the 1st inst. The Erie and Fairfield are now lying off the Navy Yard ready for sea, and only waiting a wind.

The laborers employed in opening a sewer across the north-west public square, the ancient Potters Field, find melancholy proofs of the insufficiency of the earth to retain its most sacred deposits. At the depth of four or five feet, and the length of some twenty or thirty yards, more than fifty human sculls were thrown up, with the complement of other bones. We noticed, that in one instance, a man had been laid to rest in full dress—his trappings had withstood the dampness of the grave better than himself, his bony uncle rattled strangely in his boots—"now a world too wide."

The directors of the work caused every bone to be placed in a box and carefully deposited in a new grave.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The Rector of St. Michaels Parish having to attend the convention of the Protestant Episcpal Church during the present week, the Parishioners are informed that there will not be Divine service in the Church at St. Michaels, before Sunday 17th of June.

MARRIED

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Levi Storks, Mr. Thomas Lee to Miss Margaret Baynard, all of this county.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Levi Storks, Mr. William Grayless, to Miss Rachel Buckley, both of this town.

BALTIMORE PRICES, May 25.

GRAIN—	
Wheat,	$1 a 1 15
Do. white	1 20 a 1 22
Maryland red	1 20
Corn, white	46
Do. yellow	46½
Rye	75 a 80
Oats	38½ a 40

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public vendue on WEDNESDAY the 6th day of June next, at the late residence of George H. Pickering, deceased, in Goldsborough's Neck, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture,

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, Corn, Corn blades, Bacon and farming utensils, &c. &c.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, before the property is removed—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M and attendance given by

NICHOLAS B. NEWNAM, Adm'r.
of Geo. H. Pickering, dec'd.

may 29 2w

FOR SALE.

That handsome, small FARM called WARFIELD, containing 133 acres, situated on a branch of Third-haven creek, about 3 miles from Easton, and adjoining the lands of Robert Bartlett and William Hayward.

Apply to
JOSEPH BARTLETT, Baltimore, or
THOMAS H DAWSON, Easton, Md.

may 29 eowSt

A CARD.

THE subscriber would respectfully beg leave to say to the Farmers of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that having been engaged for a long time in

Cradling of Scythes,

has established himself in this place, and laid in a good supply of most excellent, well

SEASONED TIMBER;

Sawed from the natural growth, which is known to keep its position much better. He would also say that his mode of putting together, by inserting the braces in the sneed, is supposed, by a vast many agriculturalists, to be vastly preferable to the old mode.

The public's obedient serv't.
EDWARD STUART.

Easton, may 29 3w

State of Maryland:

Caroline County, to wit:

PURSUANT to the act of Assembly, entitled an "Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, I do hereby refer the within application of William Manship 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 in October next for the final hearing of said application of the said William Manship 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 October next.

Given under my hand this twenty second day of May, Eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

ABRAHAM JUMP.

may 29 3w

☞350 NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase three hundred NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Persons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, as I am permanently settled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come into market.

All communications promptly attended to.

Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency office, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber, at his residence, above the intersection of Aisquith st. with the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is *white*, with trees in front.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.
Baltimore.

may 29

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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