auxiliary societies had been formed in the United States and in Scotland; and 1000 copies of the New Testament had been distributed among Jews in Hebrew.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 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.

GREAT MEETING IN NEW-YORK.—We extract from the N. York Commercial Advertiser, the account of the great *Union Meeting* in New York. This meeting, it will be seen, was intended to be composed of that part of the community, who consider the integrity of this Union, of paramount importance to the continuance of the American System, or the success of the ultra doctrines of the South—of men who do not compute the value of the Union by the grovelling medium of dollars and cents—but of those who seek to impress upon Congress the importance of a conciliatory and compromising course in regard to the all important question of the tariff. But, as in Baltimore, on a somewhat similar occasion, the meeting was disgracefully interrupted, by the factious partizans of the American System, and a few supporters of the free trade doctrines. We have taken the account of the Commercial in preference to that of the other papers, we have seen, not so much on account of its facetiousness, as with a view of letting our readers see to what lengths certain followers of Mr. Clay and his System, are prepared to go—that they may know how utterly reckless of every principle of true patriotism, that party is, which claims all the love of country; who look upon all our institutions as worthless, except so far as they permit them, to enrich themselves by the fruits of the labour of others. How is it possible, that men can prate about their love of country, and, on such a ground, be unwilling to yield any thing to the opinions, much less to redress the wrongs, of their fellow-citizens? Such a thing could not be dreamt of—but yet we see it.—We see men, daily, who are exclaiming against the administration, against those who are exerting themselves to conciliate the good feelings of every section and every interest, and yet they are either wilfully persisting in a course which they know must end in disunion, or blindly following the lead of ambitious and factious demagogues.—We have heard a great deal said about "calculating the value of the Union," and such *calculations* have been condemned in no measured strains; but we could sincerely wish the value of the union were more nicely calculated by the objectors to the term. Now is the time to make the calculation. A little while more, and it will be too late.

INDIAN FRONTIER.—St. Louis papers of the 2d inst. state that Governor Reynolds had called out 3000 additional troops of the Illinois militia. Gen. Atkinson was still at Dixon's ferry, on Rock river, and would be joined by the regular troops from Cantonment Leavenworth and Fort Winnebago, on the 16th inst. The Sioux and Menominies, it is said, would join the Whites. Intelligence was daily received at St. Louis, of murders and massacres on the defenceless frontier—and these outrages will be continued "until the frontier is cleared of the enemy."

LATEST FROM MEXICO.—Letters from Tampico, of the 25th May, represent the prospects of Santa Anna, as brightening—he had defeated the government army of Calderon—and promises himself to be in the capital in 8 days from the date of the letter.

The shock of an earthquake was felt at Wilmington, about half past 5, P. M. on Saturday, 9th inst.

The U. S. frigate United States, capt. Nicholson, will leave New York in a few days for the Mediterranean station.

JESSE HUNT, Esq. is the Jackson candidate for the Mayoralty of Baltimore at the next election.

HEALTH OF BALTIMORE.—Considerable excitement having been raised on this shore, by various rumours, in regard to the arrival of a ship from Liverpool, with the Cholera on board, we give place to the annexed letter from the Health officer of the port of Baltimore, on the subject. Persons enjoying the acquaintance of Dr. Martin, will have every confidence in his candour, as well as his judgment; to others, it will be but necessary to say, that, this gentleman has filled the highly important and responsible station he now holds, for many years; much to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens, of whose health and lives, he is one of the chief guardians:—

Messrs. Editors of the Chronicle—In compliance with the suggestion of "a Subscriber," I beg leave respectfully to make known the condition of the Ship Brenda, on her arrival at quarantine on the 6th June.

The Ship I found perfectly clean, the crew and passengers *all* in health and have been so ever since.

The ship sailed from Liverpool 24th April; on the 30th the first case of Cholera appeared in a child of 5 years—2d and 3d cases on the 1st of May a child of 18 months and one of 7 months; the 4th case on the 2d of May a child of 4 years; 5th case on the 2d of May, a woman aged 25 years; the 6th case on the 5th May, a girl of 8 years; 7th case a female 40 years old; 8th case an old lady 60 years of age; 9th and last case a man of 29 years on the 9th May—the subject of this last case died on the 23d day of May, since when there has not been on board a solitary case of disease. Five other deaths occurred from the following causes.

2 from Dysentery—1 of old Age, no other cause could be assigned—1 of Consumption—1 of Intemperance, or its effects.

The ship is discharging cargo at the Lazaretto, and shall be perfectly cleansed, &c. The passengers that remained on board on her arrival, 123 in number, have, with great pains and under my almost constant inspection, washed and aired their clothing, and with a few exceptions, are patiently waiting their discharge from the limits of the Quarantine. Two or three families (by death,) have been left destitute; and should any philanthrophic citizens feel disposed so to do, here is a good opportunity to extend charity to the distressed.

I have not time to be more particular—every effort shall, I assure you, be made on my part, to protect the health of that city which gave me birth, and where all my interests lie.

Most Respectfully, S. B. MARTIN,
Health Officer.

From the New York Commercial.

FROM ENGLAND.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The ship Marmora, Capt. Low, from Liverpool, has arrived at this port to-day. Captain L. brought a Liverpool paper of May 14.

The REFORM BILL was defeated in the House of Lords on the 12th, by a majority of FORTY. On the 13th, news of the result was received at Liverpool. Placards were immediately pasted around the streets, with the heading:——"DOWN WITH THE HOUSE OF LORDS!" It is said that the King refused to sign the patents for the new Peers whom Earl Grey wished to create to carry the bill.—The Ministers thereupon resigned, and a new Ministry was to be created, at the head of which the Duke of Wellington would be again placed. A meeting of 200,000 persons had been held in Birmingham, at which, it was resolved to refuse the payment of taxes.

STILL LATER.

ONE O'CLOCK.

Since the foregoing paragraph was in type, we have received copious files of London papers to the 15th of May, inclusive—but at so late a moment that we have but little time to speak of their contents this evening.

These papers were received by the packet ship Britania, Capt. Marshall, which vessel sailed from Liverpool on the 16th of May.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

Earl Grey, it will be recollected, was defeated in his first movement on the Reform Bill in committee, on the night of the 7th May. It was evident, from his language at the close of the debate on that occasion, that his next movement would be the creation of a sufficient number of Peers to carry the bill in his own way. And that the king would sanction such a resort, little doubt was entertained, since the public, in both hemispheres, has been made to believe that it was the Primier who was hesitating upon this measure, even more than his Majesty.

It appears, however, that so far as the King was concerned, this impression was a deception. The further discussion of the bill, was deferred to the 10th of May. Meantime application was made to the King for the new creations, and the papers in the confidence of the Ministers announced the members to be created, viz. twenty five eldest sons of Peers were to have been called up on the 10th, and twenty five new Peers created, on the 11th—with as many more afterwards, as the case might require.

A Cabinet Council was held on the 8th, at which the Ministers agreed to require the creation of the Peers, in default of which they would proceed no farther with the bill. His Majesty was waited upon with this decision, and, to the astonishment of the whole British nation, (after what had transpired,) THE KING REFUSED HIS ASSENT TO THE MEASURE PROPOSED, and that refusal of course has ENDED THE WHIG MINISTRY! Lord Grey did not wait for the sitting of the 10th, to proclaim this result; but, on the opening of the sitting of the 9th, he announced the retirement of himself and colleagues from the government.

The debates which have ensued, particularly in the House of Commons, in consequence of this unexpected turn of affairs, have been full of spirit.—On the night of the 10th, Lord Ebrington moved the resolutions in Commons:

That an address be presented to the King, requesting him to reorganize his cabinet with a view to the passage of the Reform Bill, as a measure in which the people felt the most intense interest and anxiety.

The resolutions were adopted, after a long and animated debate, by a majority of 80, in a house of 496—the number being for the motion, 288, against it 208.

The King came to London on the 12th, on which day THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON was appointed first Lord of the Treasury, and kissed his majesty's hand on entering upon the duties of premier.

The papers of the evening of the 14th, and morning of the 15th, announce that the new government was formed, but the names had not transpired. Mr. Baring it was said, would be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Lyndhurst reascend the Woolsack.

The Livery of London, in the Common-hall assembled, had petitioned the House of Commons to withhold supplies until the Reform Bill, should be passed. The following is a sketch of the proceedings of Parliament on the night of the 14th.

The course taken by the King on this question, has drawn down upon his head the fierce wrath of the Reformers through the nation. We have only time to note the following:—

Their Majesties visited London on the 12th, as it had been announced that they would do, in the *Court Circular*.—They reached the village of Hounslow without any notice being taken of their progress. A party of Lancers, twenty in number, met them at that place, and escorted them. This seems to have been necessary; as, at Brentford, the people had collected in large numbers, and assailed the royal carriage with groans, hisses, &c. and with pieces of mud.—This continued along the whole road to London, and in the Park, through which it proceeded to the palace. It reached there at half past one. The Duke of Wellington was there, in full uniform, and had been treated by the people in like manner. Lord Althorp, Sir Robert Peel, the Marquis of Chandos, and Colonel Woodford repaired there soon afterwards. Three hours after, the Duke retired amidst the hisses of the mob, who continued before the palace until between five and six o'clock, cheering and hissing those who passed in and out, as they were friends or foes of the late Ministry. Sir Francis Burdett, passing on horseback, was greeted with three cheers. There was to be a levee on the 16th; and a drawing room and ball the day after; after which, their Majesties were to return to Windsor.

A meeting of the National Political Union was held on the evening of the 12th, at which thousands attended and a resolution was passed, denouncing any person as a public enemy, who should advise his Majesty to dissolve Parliament, in the existing crisis. A run on the bank for gold was recommended in a placard. Meetings were called in several of the parishes of London, for the purpose of petitioning the house to cut off the supplies.

When the news of the resignation of ministers reached Manchester, the reform committee assembled forthwith, and prepared a petition to the House, begging they would grant no further supplies. Fifteen or sixteen thousand signatures were obtained; but, it is said, fraudulently; as one boy signed sixteen times. Another account says the number of petitioners was 21,000. The deputies proceeded with it forthwith to London.

At Birmingham, the Council of the Political Union were in high debate on the matter. The death-bells were all tolled from the evening of the 10th when the news was received 'till eight o'clock of the next morning. The report of the debate on Lord Ebrington's motion was received with great enthusiasm, and created a revulsion of popular feeling. At Carlisle and Preston the news seems to have been received with indifference.

At Bolton, the Manchester resolutions to "vote no more supplies" and "pay no taxes," were re-echoed by the mob. At Bristol, a public meeting of the 'Union' took place on the 11th, and declared that it was 'disgusted' with the proceedings of the House of Lords. Remonstrances were also got up at Bath and Brighton. A dumb peal was rung on the bells of the parish church of Sheffield; and the town crier, with his bell shrouded in crape, summoned the inhabitants to assemble in the evening. The Dublin tory papers rejoice in the result.

FRANCE.

The Paris Moniteur of the 11th, contains a telegraphic depatch, stating that the lady taken on board of the steamboat, by the captain of Sphynx turned out not to be the Duchess de Berri.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS,

FIRST SESSION.

Monday, June 11.

In the *Senate*, Mr. Dickerson, moved the Tariff be taken up, and proposed an amendment, apparently based on Mr. Clay's proposition. Mr. Tazewell, proposed an amendment going to fix permanently the duties on articles now more than fifty per cent. at fifty, and so of other articles, establishing them at 40, 30, 20, 10 and 5 per cent, which amendments were ordered to be printed.

The U. S. Bank bill was taken up and passed.

House of Representatives.—The resolution in regard to the missionaries confined in the Georgia penitentiary, introduced by Mr. Pendleton, was laid on the table, 106 to 57.

The Tariff bill was further discussed to the hour of adjournment.

Tuesday, June 12.

In the Senate, Mr. Dudley presented the proceedings of the great "Union meeting" of New York, which on motion of Mr. Webster, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilkins made an ineffectual motion to call up the bill providing indemnity for the spoliations committed by the French prior to September 1800. The Senate then went into executive business.

In the *House of Representatives* an ineffectual motion was made to fix the time of adjournment for the 25th inst.

Bank of the United States.—The bill from the Senate to modify and continue the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States was read twice by its title—

Mr. McDuffie moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Thomson of Ohio moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill to the first Monday of December next and make it the special order for that day.

Mr. McDuffie, said, if the gentleman from Ohio did not wish to forestal the general discussion of the question, he would withdraw the motion. Should it be persisted in, it would inevitably lead to a general debate.

Mr. Thomson said he had made the motion to avoid a general discussion which was not in order. At the present period of the session, he presumed, the House were not disposed to take up a subject which would probably take three months to settle it. For himself, he was not prepared to act upon it at all at this time. When he left his constituents, this question was not expected to come before the House. The charter of the Bank would not expire these four years. There is no necessity for definite action on the bill at this time. It is now placed before the House and the country in a tangible shape, on which the opinions of our constituents can be ascertained during the recess. He could not help feeling that this subject had been brought before the House by surprise. He had not expected to be called to vote upon it. It was most probable to him that a Bank of the United States was necessary—and that he should vote for a Bank, but his constituents felt that they ought to have one upon the best terms. He was not now prepared to act definitely upon that question. At another session he probably should be prepared to vote in favor of a Bank bill. But with another subject of universal interest and great importance before us, the House could hardly be supposed to act as calmly on this matter as its magnitude required, even were the session prolonged beyond all example. The friends of the Bank would not in his opinion, act wisely in pressing it at this time. This bill could not be driven through the House without doing violence to the respect that was due to the opinions of our constituents—few of whom have expected that it would now be brought forward.

The question on laying the bill on the table was decided by yeas 88, nays 111.

The Tariff then occupied the House the remainder of the day.

Wednesday, June 13.

In the *Senate* the bill for the relief of Heman Allen, late marshal of Vermont, was ordered to a third reading.

In the *House of Representatives* the bill from the Senate for continuing and amending the charter of the United States Bank, was, after considerable debate, made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Slade's resolution, calling for the expenditures of the late mission to Russia, was laid on the table 95 to 91.

The Tariff was further discussed.

Mrs. Chapman.—From certain publications in the Philadelphia papers, it appears that this woman, previous to the death of her husband, consulted a physician of that city, relative to the properties of arsenic; whether it was not administered medically, and in what quantities; what would be a safe dose for a child, and what for an adult; to which questions, put with apparent innocence, and by a person of respectable character, he had given answers. The physician not having made this known, so as to permit the state to take advantage of it, as testimony in the trial, is called upon to make a full statement of the case to the public. His silence, is reprehended, in no measured terms.

Yesterday's Southern mail brought us the news of the death of General THOMAS SUMPTER, of South Carolina, the veteran soldier of the Revolution, and the sterling patriot of later years. He died at his residence at South Mount, on the 1st inst. full of years and full of honors. He had lived so long, that his contemporaries have to look to history for information of his character and his exploits.—These are well described in Lee's Memoirs of the War of the Revolution. "SUMPTER," he says, "was younger than Marion, (who "was about 48 years of age,) larger in frame, "better fitted in strength of body to the toils "of war, and like his compeer, devoted to the "freedom of his country. His aspect was "manly and stern, denoting insuperable firm-"ness and lofty courage. In his military char-"acter he resembled Ajax, relying more upon "the fierceness of his courage, than upon the "results of unrelaxing vigilance and nicely ad-"justed combination. Determined to deserve "success, he risked his own life and the lives "of his associates without reserve."

It is to civil life, of course, that our knowledge of Gen. SUMPTER is confined. We remember him in Philadelphia as a Representative in Congress; we knew him afterwards at Washington as a Senator, and well do we remember his manly figure, the dignity of his deportment, and the unbounded respect in which he was held by his associates, then, for the most part his juniors in life; for he was then old, and must we think have reached his ninetieth year at the time of his decease.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

From the London Times of April 24.

The *Moniteur* contains the convention between France and the United States, alluded to in the KING'S speech at the beginning of the session, for settling the claims of their respective subjects, on each other for captures made during the late war, or under the authority of the anti-commercial decrees of NAPOLEON. France advances to the Government of the United States 25,000,000f. (or 1,000,000£) in satisfaction of all these claims; and the United States reciprocate by an advance of 1,500,000f or about 60,000£. When it is considered that many of those claims were created by captures made in 1806 and 1807, the perseverance of the United States' Government in its endeavors to obtain satisfaction for its subjects, is above all praise.—The convention stipulates for a commercial intercourse between the two countries, in which the duty on French wines is reduced by the Americans, in exchange for the reduction on American cotton wool by the French.

Accident.—A stage in which were several Methodist Clergymen, returning home from the General Conference, in descending Pollock Mountain, about ten miles this side of Cumberland, was precipitated over a precipice, and the following persons injured: Bishop Soule, lip cut, and slightly bruised; Rev. David Young, collar bone broken, and otherwise much bruised; Rev. J. B. Finley, face and arm bruised and cut; Rev. A. N. Eliott, and Rev. T. A. Morris, bruised; Rev. Mr. Green, arm broken, Rev. Mr. Edmondson, face mangled.—*Poulson's Phil. Amer.*

At the annual convention of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, held at Baltimore, on the 5th instant, Dr. ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH, of Centreville, was elected president for the ensuing year—and the following officers appointed for the Eastern-shore:

EXAMINERS.

Drs. T. Thomas	J. Sykes
P. Wroth	G. Martin.
T. Denny	

CENSORS.

Chestertown, P. Wroth
Counties.
Cecil, J. W. Veazey, A. Evans
Kent, E. Scott, M. Brown
Queen Ann's, J. Crane, Robert Goldsborough, Jr.
Caroline, M. Keene, S. Harper
Talbot, S. T. Kemp
Dorchester, W. Jackson, F. Phelps
Somerset, S. K. Handy
Worcester, J. S. Martin, J. P. R. Gillis.

BALTIMORE PRICES,
June 15.

GRAIN—	
Wheat, white	$—— a ——
Do. best red	1 35
Do. ord. to good (Md.)	1 10 a 130
Corn, white	69 a —
Do. yellow	69
Rye	85 a 90
Oats	40 a 42
Clover seed, (store)	$5 3-4 a 6 00
Timothy do.	2
PLASTER PARIS, ground, bbl.	1 50 a —

It is intended, by divine permission, to administer the sacrament at Mr. N. Willis' in Miles River Neck, on Sunday the 24th inst.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting, at Otwell, the seat of N. Golsborough, Esq. on *Thursday* next, the 21st inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.—A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

By order
MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'ry.
june 19

HARVEST GOODS.

SAMUEL MACKEY would respectfully beg leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with an assortment of

HARVEST GOODS,

Consisting of RUM, WHISKEY, MOLASSES and RICE. Also an additional assortment of DRY GOODS—in part, DOMESTIC MUSLIN, COTTON YARN, CALICOES, GINGHAMS and BLACK ITALIAN LUTESTRING (of superior quality) all of which will be offered at a very small advance for Cash, Wool, Feathers or Rags.
june 19 3w [G]

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Edward S. Winder, Esqr are respectfully requested to furnish the subscriber with the date and amount of their several claims so soon as convenently may be It being desirable to ascertain the amount of said claims with a view to their adjustment.

WM. HAYWARD, jr. agent
for E. S. Winder.
june 19

PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW:
Office on Federal Alley, opposite the Court House, and next door to the Post Office.
Easton, June 19.

C. HAYDEN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity—he is at the Easton Hotel. june 19

Money is the one thing needful,
With it you can do any thing and every thing.

THEN hasten with your orders for Prizes in either of the following Schemes to CLARK, who has sold more Prizes and paid more Money in the last few years than all the other Offices in the State besides.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 7, for 1832.

1 prize of	$20 000	51 prizes of	$50
1	6,000	51	40
1	2,500	51	30
1	2,270	51	25
10	1,000	102	20
10	500	1530	10
20	250	11,475	5
40	100		

13,395 prizes, amounting to $136,880.
Tickets $5, halves 2,50 quarters 1,25.

CAPITALS $30,000 and 20,000
One drawn No. in this Lottery is entitled to either $10. $12. $16, or $20.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class No. 21, for 1832, to be drawn on Wednesday June 27.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	$30,000	44 prizes of	$150
1	20,000	56	100
1	5,000	56	70
1	3,000	56	60
1	2,024	56	50
1	2,000	112	40
10	1,000	2184	24
10	800	1540	20
10	600	1540	16
10	500	4600	12
10	400	7700	10
20	200		

18040 prizes amounting to $366.080.
Tickets $10, halves 5, quarters 2.50, eights 1,25. For Fortunes be sure to direct your orders to J. CLARK, Baltimore.
june 7—19

FORTUNE'S FAVORS!
SYLVESTER'S OFFICE,
No. 33, Baltimore street.
Official Drawing of the
NEW YORK LOTTERY, Class No. 18, for 1832. To be drawn June 6th, 1832.
19 63 20 48 17 24 58 34 5 42 19 20 63,
$20,000 was sold by the "all and ever lucky" Sylvester!!
5 34 63
Whole Ticket, $1000, was sent in a certificate to a gentleman in an adjoining State.
☞Our distant friends will please address all orders for Tickets, by Mail to
S. J. SYLVESTER, Baltimore.
*** All letters addressed as above will receive the same attention as on personal application, and the official statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, No 20, for 1832—To be drawn on WEDNESDAY, June 20th, 1832: 66 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.
$10,000.
SCHEME.

1 prize of	10,000	1	3,760
5	1,000	6	500
6	300	20	200
30	150	51	100

&c. &c. 18400 prizes, amounting to 102,000
Tickets $3—Shares in proportion.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 7, for 1832—To be drawn on Friday, June 22d, 1823.
60 Number Lottery—9 drawn ballots.
$20,000.
SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000	51 prizes of	$50
1	6,000	51	40
1	2,500	51	30
1	1,270	51	25
10	1,000	102	20
10	500	1530	10
20	250	11,475	
10	100		

13,395 prizes—amounting to $136,889.
Tickets $5, halves 2,50, quarters 1,25.
june 19

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 20th day of the present month (June) at the late residence of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. deceased, in the Town of Easton, all the personal estate of said deceased, (except the Bank Stock and negroes) consisting of a large quantity of very valuable

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

THE WHOLE STOCK OF BOOKS, (some of them very valuable,) BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. in the store. THREE PRINTING PRESSES, ONE STANDING PRESS, all the TYPE, FURNITURE and FIXTURES, for Newspaper and Job printing, in the Star office, which, to a man with a small capital, would be a handsome investment, the paper having a good list of subscribers, with a good share of Job and advertising business—also one CHARIOTTEE & HARNESS, nearly new, one GIG and HARNESS, one HORSE, four COWS, BACON, LARD, and various other articles too tedious to enumerate.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, by the purchaser or purchasers, giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; for all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. attendance given by
JOHN STEVENS, Administrator
of Thomas Perrin Smith, deceased.
june 5

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 *t25Sept.

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.

NEW GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME

Have received and are now opening, a large and very complete assortment of
British, French, German, India & Domestic
DRY GOODS.
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, &c.
ALSO A GOOD LOT OF PENNSYLVANIA
TOW LINENS
and FRESH TEAS, of the latest importations.
Easton, April 24

DOMESTIC GOODS.

GEORGE CAREY

CORNER of Baltimore and Charles Streets, Baltimore, has for sale
a general assortment of
DOMESTIC GOODS
CONSISTING IN PART OF
"*Waltham*" "*Appleton*" "*Lowell*"
"HAMILTON" "NASHUA" "EXETER"
"*AVERY*" *and* "*PITTSFIELD*"
MANUFACTURES, which will be sold on favourable terms by the Package or Piece.
G. C.
Baltimore, Jan. 7 6m

NEW GOODS.

Kennard and 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 & BARTHEN
WARE, &C. &C.
They have also a few boxes of prime PORTER and ALE, and Fresh TEAS of superior quality.
Easton, April 17th

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
April Term, Anno Domini 1832.

ON application of Captain Valentine Bryon, administrator of *James L. Smyth*, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in the "Centreville Times" printed in the town of Centreville, Queen Ann's county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed this 1st day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

L.S.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *James L. Smyth*, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, at the store of Grason & Bryon, Queens Town, on or before the first day of January, 1833, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this first day of June, Anno Domini Eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Capt. VALENTINE BRYON, adm'r.
of James L. Smyth, deceased.
june 12 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County on the 21st day of May 1832, by James B. Bosley, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself DANIEL JACKLIN, says he is free born and was raised in Stadford, State of Connecticut. Said colored man is about 22 years of age, five feet eight inches high, of a chesnut colour, has a black mole on the right cheek. Had on when committed a grey monkey jacket, blue trowsers, check shirt, red and yellow vest, black fur hat, pumps and stockings. The owner of the above described colored man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore County Jail.
june 12 3w

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