Your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

Hon. William Drayton,
Chairman Committee Military Affairs,
House of Representatives.

And also a letter from the Surgeon General, dated 13th January, 1832, stating in detail the force belonging to that branch of the service.

The House accordingly went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Root in the Chair, upon that bill—which was subsequently reported without amendment, read a third time and passed.

On Tuesday, both Houses attended the funeral of the Hon. Mr Johnson, of Virginia—consequently no business was transacted.

On Wednesday in the House of Representatives, Mr. Howard from the Committee of Commerce, offered a joint resolution placing $50,000 at the discretion of the President of the United States to be expended in the precautionary measures against the ravages of the Asiatic Cholera which by the rules lays one day on the table

Mr Howard moved the suspension of the rules to enable the House to act upon this resolution, which was lost, Ayes 59, Noes 62.

The Tariff is still under discussion.

The Hon. Charles C. Johnson, Representative from the Abingdon District, Virginia, was drowned at the Dock in Alexandria, the night before last It is not ascertained how the lamentable accident occurred. We have heard that a servant pointed out to him the light of the Steam Boat, in which he proposed to return to this city; that the dock intervened between the boat and where he stood, and hence it is presumed that in going in a direct line to the boat, with his eye fixed on the light, he fell into the Dock without observing it There is a contusion on the head, which, it is supposed, was received in falling, and which may have disabled him from extricating himself from the water As we did not obtain these circumstances at the spot where the occurrence took place, but from report, there may be some mistake in the facts.—*Globe*

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 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 CHOLERA—This awful scourge has made its appearance in Canada, and is now desolating Quebec and Montreal, and some of the neighboring towns

In regard to its appearance in these provinces, we have given detailed accounts on our first page, accompanied by an abridged history of the disease, since its appearance in the East Indies, in 1817—together with some observations on its prevention and treatment, by the Board of Health of Edinburgh; and also a notice of its appearance on board the United States frigate Congress, in 1820, by Dr Edwards Surgeon of the ship.

The details of its further progress in Canada, received by the last mails, we have not thought it necessary to publish; we would however, observe that in Quebec and Montreal, its mortality had reached to an alarming extent. From Quebec we learn that the lower town is deserted. In Montreal, on Thursday the 14th there occurred 150 cases between sun and sun, 105 of which proved fatal.

Extract of a private letter dated

Plattsburg, June 17th—The Cholera is with us beyond a doubt—even at our very door.

Two died yesterday a few steps beyond us, and there are three new cases to day Those who died were only ill between 5 and 6 hours

Plattsburg is in a dreadful state of commotion, and every body who can, are making preparations to quit the village

The most rigourous measures have been adopted at Albany, New York, and other cities, to prevent the introduction of the disease.

Whether the disorder is contagious, or merely epidemic, is not so important Strict sanatory regulations should be adopted throughout the country—the utmost attention ought to be paid to keeping houses and yards well cleansed, and properly ventilated—and a free use of lime, should be made, not only in dwellings, but in quarters and out houses. Negro cabins ought to be particularly attended to as amongst this class of our population, the disease may be expected to exert great violence, except care be taken to compel cleanliness, and proper habits; unless, indeed a "passover" may be granted to them, as to the ancient Israelites, in Egyptian bondage.

Having done all in our power, to avert the dreadful calamity with which we are threatened, let us then humble ourselves, as a nation, before the Almighty Disposer of Events, and trust in the merits of our Redeemer for deliverance—and, that this may be done in a becoming and proper manner, we hope the President of the United States, may be induced to set apart a Day, to be religiously observed throughout the country, for HUMILIATION, FASTING AND PRAYER. That this is a duty we cannot doubt, if we remember the repeated commands to its observance, by the Jews, when threatened with the judgments of Heaven; and the promises of succour and deliverance, upon this condition.

THE CHOLERA—HIGHLY IMPORTANT—Dr. McLean who is well known to our fellow-citizens, called upon us yesterday with a pamphlet, the contents of which he was greatly desirous of placing before the public as soon as possible, and which in consequence, he took to the Evening Post to be published last evening, but it probably was received too late for insertion. It appears by the report of a committee of eminent Physicians sent from Edinburgh to Sunderland, to investigate the character of the Cholera, and also by the discoveries of the justly celebrated Dr. ABERCROMBIE, that the Cholera is *entirely within the control of medicine* AND EASILY GUARD, if its *premonitory* symptoms are observed. They say that no case of Cholera has ever occurred so far as they have been able to ascertain, which has not been preceded by *a buzzing in the ears and a looseness of the bowels* and that a powerful *cathartic* taken at this stage of the disease is a CERTAIN AND INFALLIBLE CURE. If these symptoms are not attended to, and the remedy applied, *then, and then only*, does the disease become in a measure incurable.

If this be so, and we are disposed to believe it, then will this scourge of the human race pass by us without its track being marked by desolation and death.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

LATER FROM ENGLAND.—London dates are to 5 o'clock of the 15th ult. by the ship John and Elizabeth.

Lord Wellington has not succeeded in forming a cabinet, and it is confidently asserted that Earl Grey and his ministry, will continue; the King transmitted a communication to the Earl, in consequence of which a council of the late ministers was summoned at the residence of the premier,—which sat a considerable time.

A private letter, we understand, was received at Portsmouth on the morning of the 16th, in which it was said "Earl Grey is recalled" An endorsement on the copy of the London Courier of the 15th, received by an evening contemporary says, Lord Althorpe announced in the House of Commons that Earl Grey would resume office. This scrap of intelligence is probably the latest.

The run for gold upon the bank of England continued throughout the 15th.

The King, it is stated, had refused to receive the Address of the Birmingham Political Union, saying he could not recognize the parties signing it, nor the association they represented.

The London Board of Health have declared the cessation of the Cholera as an epidemic.

FROM JAMAICA—By the brig Ambassador, Captain Vaughan, we have received Jamaica papers to the 24th May inclusive.

His Majesty's schooner Speedwell captured on the 7th, after a chase of 11 hours, and sent into Havana, a Spanish slaver, with 239 slaves on board. The prize was called the "Planeta"

The Port of Spain (Trinidad) Gazette Extraordinary gives an account of an extensive destruction of growing cane on several estates, by fire. "From the conduct evinced by the slaves during the conflagration, it was feared that a still greater destruction would follow."

An irruption of negroes had been made into the town of Angostura. They got possession of the fort, but were eventually driven out with great slaughter.

The state of insubordination among the slaves at Berbice is represented as very alarming.

FROM BRAZIL—The news to the 7th of May from Rio Janeiro represents the country as more settled; and, if the Assembly sustain the Regency in the measures adopted, holds out the prospect of continued peace, and increasing prosperity—We extract the following from the circular letter of Maxwell, Wright & Co. an American commercial house at Rio:—

Commodore Rogers in the sloop of war Warren, attended by the schooner Enterprise, is at Buenos Ayres, the Lexington at Montevideo. I have not learned what has been the result of his negotiation with the Buenos Ayrean government in relation to the Falkland Island affair There has been great excitement in consequence of Capt. Duncan's proceeding there, but I can make bold to say, that he has been supported in the course he adopted, by his countrymen at home and abroad, and will no doubt receive the approbation of our Government. Capt. Duncan has taught them a lesson which they will not shortly forget. He has taught them, that if a child tread on a big man's toe, he should humbly beg pardon, and not aggravate the offence by spitting in his face.

From the N. Y. American.

The frigate United States, lying at anchor off the Battery, has been fitted out for the Mediterranean. She will bear the broad pennant of Commodore Daniel S Patterson, appointed to the command on that station. The following is a list of her officers.

Captain—John B Nicholson; Lieutenants—Wm. E McKenney, John L. Saunders, John S. Chauncey, Edward Barnes Henry J. Ancomoty; and Lt Allen, passenger, to join the squadron; Marine Guard—Capt. J. C. Hall Lt William Lang; Surgeon—Bailey Washington; Purser—John N. Todd; Sailingmaster—George M. Bache; Assistant Surgeons—J V Smith, Robert M. Balfgers; Commodore's Secretary—Henry J. Handy; Passed Midshipmen—James F Schenck, robert Fitzhugh, Simeon Bissell; Midshipmen—David D Porter, Robert Cassin, Nathaniel G. Bay, John C. Graham, Clarence Watkins, John J. Thurston, Francis E. Barry, Franklin Clinton, Wm. S. Ringgold, Alex McLane, James H. North, Robert B Pegram, Charles J. Anse, Joseph H. Adams, Wm B. Renshaw, Wm. Craney, Jas. C. Williamson, Geo. Colorectesses, Thomas W. Cumming, Robert Tillotson; Gunner—Saml. Cilly; Boatswain—Geo. Blanchard; Carpenter—Patrick Dee; Sailmaker—John B. Peed.

OFFICIAL.

Notice is hereby given that the indemnities awarded by the late Commission under the first Article of the Treaty of Ghent, in the following cases, not having been claimed, the parties entitled to the same, or their legal representatives may receive the money upon application to this Department, viz:

In the case of Thomas W. Barnes, of Maryland, $250, for 1 slave.
Do. Benj. Farrow, Virginia, 280, " "
Do John Hutchinson, " 900, for 2 slaves
Do. Thomas Letterell, " 200, for 1 slave
Do. John Turpin, " 200, " "

Department of State,
15th June, 1832.

HERALD OFFICE
Norfolk, June 14—6 P. M.

Military Movement.—Orders were received at Fortress Monroe on Saturday, from the War Department, requiring five companies of Artillery to be despatched from that post immediately, to the defence of the North Western frontier against the ravages of the hostile Indians. We understand these troops will embark on board the Steam boat Columbus on Wednesday afternoon, and proceed on to New York, and thence via the Lakes to their destination.

We take pleasure in transferring to our columns the following *judicious* and well written article. Such productions, appealing to the plain good sense of the people, in a familiar style, will have the effect of enlightening their minds on a subject, in which our opinions should, as our interests are, be unanimous.

From the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:

As this is the season for clipping the fleece, my thoughts have been some weeks engaged in a sort of wool gathering (methinks I hear some caustic poet wit exclaim, "a fit occupation for such brains") and reflecting upon the prices of wool in various years—and by association they have been drawn to manufacturers. The price of wool this season is as low as it ever was known to be in any year of the life of the oldest inhabitant now above ground—last year the price was good—what makes the difference? one of two causes, or possibly both combined viz: either the present Tariff of excessive high duties is defective and fails to do what was promised—or, it is the collusion of the woolen Manufacturers and their adherents to depress the price of wool, just at this time, when the question of a modification of the Tariff is pending before Congress, for the purpose of creating and getting up a factitious excitement in behalf of keeping on the high duties to serve the Woolen Manufacturer's interest alone. Last year when a good and fair price was given for wool after several years of low prices, we were told by the Manufacturers and their friends that this was the effect of the high tariff—well it had its effect, and the poor depressed farmers who could get little or nothing for their grain, were glad enough to get a good price for a little wool, and many, without much reflection, were inclined to think that may be the high tariff was well enough. But now, wool is down to nothing again—can this be fair play? Can it be right to build up such a system of things as shall place the wool growers in the hands and at the mercy of the Manufacturers? What do we see before us? If you will give the Manufacturers the monopoly of your market, prevent your people by law from buying any thing from abroad, and subject them to such prices as the manufacturers choose to ask for their woollen cloths, which then the manufacturers will give you, as long as they please, a pretty good price for wool. The price of grain being low and stationary, farmers will be induced to increase their flocks of sheep—as soon as the Manufacturers encourage them to do that—down they knock the price of wool to nothing, and tell you, having given your wool, the supplying you with woollen cloths, and all in their power, that the wool growing is *overdone*—just as millers and others have told the farmers that grain growing was *overdone* which the manufacturers caught at, and pressed them to turn their attention to sheep and join in with them and grow wool Thus the poor farmers are, in one instance, the sport and victims of the gulling Grain Purchasers and speculators—and in another, the tools and victims of the gulling Manufacturers—This is the result of passionate pursuit, of running things to death, forcing up one interest by law at the hazard of every other.

I allege all this to the improper practices and plans of Manufacturers—it is not the fair result of things—it is the result of their schemes. I am a decided friend to Manufacturers in my own country—I would promote them with all my heart, rationally and fairly and securely—but I never would let any particular set of interested men direct me how much tax I should lay upon the People—at large to serve such interested men's plans. I would give the manufacturer of America a decided preference, by superadding up on the necessary costs and charges of introducing the foreign article the amount of duty that would most enrich the National Treasury, that whilst I encouraged Manufacturers, I would provide the means of bearing all the expenses of the government and of improving the country—I would grant a monopoly to no man or set of men. I would be faithful to that wise and just Constitutional principle, "monopolies are odious and ought never to be granted"

Yours A FARMER.

The Tariff question ought never to have been made a political question; but should have been kept entirely distinct from every political consideration; it should have stood upon its own merits. But the friends of Henry Clay have thought and acted otherwise: they have determined on sticking on to the Tariff or "American System," Henry Clay; and resolved that both should either stand or fall together. Clay's election to the Presidency is now utterly hopeless, and the sooner his name and interests are separated from the *country's* interests, the better We hope to see the Tariff question settled in such a way that the interests of the *whole* shall be consulted and protected. And in no way can this be done, but by a spirit of mutual concession on the part of those who are immediately interested in the question in dispute.—*Norristown Register.*

Charlottesville Convention—The Charlottesville Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for the Vice Presidency, in opposition to Mr. Van Buren, has been held agreeably to appointment. There were but nine counties and three towns represented, and the whole number of the delegates in attendance was but thirty. They recommended the support of Andrew Jackson for President, and Philip P. Barbour for Vice President, but declined forming another electoral ticket, proposing merely that the voters who are opposed to Mr Van Buren shall endorse the name of Mr. Barbour on the back of their tickets. Our readers may perceive, from the result of this Convention the weakness of Mr Cabbum in Virginia, and the utter impossibility of his friends being able to make there any impression.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

LOSS OF STEAMBOATS.

A gentleman who within the past 6 months has visited nearly every principal town in the Valley of the Mississippi, has furnished us with the following list of Steam boats totally destroyed on the western waters since the breaking up of the ice last Spring.

Oregon	Gleaner
New York	St. John
Chesapeake	Stranger
Antelope	Shamrock
New Jersey	Amazon
Lady Washington	Brandywine
Emigrant	Talisman
Potomac	Falcon
Pittsburgh	Dolphin *greatly damaged*
Whig	Mountaineer
Trader	Union
Western Virginia	Favorite—Total 24

It is mentioned in Tercera papers, that the ex Emperor, Don Pedro, was present at a brilliant ball given by the Consul of the United States of America.

VIOLENT SQUALL IN THE PATAPSCO RIVER.

We regret to state that a sudden and very violent gale of wind was experienced at the mouth of the river Patapsco on Monday afternoon about half past one o'clock The steam boat Carroll of Carrollton, then on her way from Frenchtown to Baltimore, reached the mouth of the river soon after the blow, and immediately went to the assistance of the brig Catalina, captain Drebert, bound from this port for the West Indies, laden with flour, lying on her beam ends, and in a very dangerous situation The captain, perceiving the approach of the squall, had taken in all sail, and was fully prepared when the accident occurred. The lanyards were instantly cut away in hopes that she would right, but she remained in that situation until the timely arrival of the steamboat. Four men and the pilot were taken off, leaving five of the crew upon her side, with the long boat at hand, waiting assistance from the city.

After having rendered all necessary relief to the Catalina, the steamboat proceeded to the schooner Lighthouse, of Boston, Ryder, master, loaded with corn and flour for an eastern port, lying on her beam ends. The captain and two hands were taken off. The schooner was left lying on her side, and it was feared her cargo of corn would sink her.

She next proceeded to the schooner China, of Vienna, Del. from Old Point Comfort, bound to Baltimore; lying bottom upwards, and took off the captain and three hands—The C. was in ballast

The course of the steam boat was then directed towards a boy schooner, name unknown, lying bottom upwards. There were four men upon her cutting a hole for the purpose of rescuing a female who was in the cabin at the time of the accident They succeeded in finding her dead body after it had been about two hours in that situation The crew, after she was upset, swam to a small vessel which happened to be near, which they reached in safety. Four Men, belonging to the latter vessel, instantly departed in their boat with an axe, and were engaged when the steam-boat came up. The above particulars were communicated to us by a passenger in the steamboat, and by the pilot of the Catalina. Great praise is due to Captain Cnaytor for his prompt and active person l exertions in rendering assistance to the crews of the several vessels, and for the humane treatment extended to them when on board of his boat

The steamboat Pocahontas, which took the place of the George Washington in the Citizen's Union Line, experienced a heavy squall on Sunday night, when in about the same place in the Patapsco River. No other damage was experienced than the carrying away of the railing on the upper deck.—*Balt. Amer*

Butter.—This important article in domestic economy, is manufactured in the best manner No water is put either in the cream or in the butter after it comes from the churn. Judge Buel considers that much of the aroma, on which the agreeable flavor of butter greatly depends, is carried off with the water, particularly when warm or hot Care is taken to have all the buttermilk thoroughly worked out, and the purest salt well incorporated with the butter. It is then put away in stone pots and covered with a little brine in order to keep it from the air, in which the preservation of its good qualities depends in a very considerable degree, even after being made in the very best manner Butter thus made and preserved, in in cutting it, neither sticks to the knife like soft wax, nor crumbles or cracks like cheese. That of last June make is now apparently as mild and sweet as when first packed down

"What can a temperate man do?" was a question put to us a few days since, by a person who, after riding some miles, became weary but not thirsty—his horse was both. He would stop at a public house—he would spend half an hour to cool himself & refresh his beast—he would drink a tumbler of water and his horse would drink a gallon—he would give the ostler a levenpenny bit; but in all this the person who purchased the licence, whether owned the house and paid the ostler, would not be benefitted, although all the advantage derived would have been at his expense. The visiter being a temperate man, could not drink liquor, and might be scrupulous about paying for any. Now as temperance by no means implies parsimony, it would perhaps be well that those who violate old customs should establish new ones Why not, then, make at once a rule of leaving at the bar of the public house entered for rest, as much as would have been spent under former circumstances, for the usual privileges of the bar. The first attempt would startle the landlord, but he would soon perceive that he had furnished all that his visiters needed, and that necessary expenses gave him a right to a compensation. This would be a "*quid pro quo*," and the proposition, we think, could not be repugnant to either host or guest.—U. S. Gaz.

FIRE PROOF CEMENT.

The French cement for the roofs of houses, to preserve the wood and protect it from fire, is made in the following manner.

Take as much lime as is usual in making a pot full of white wash, and let it be mixed in a pail full of water; in this put two and a half pounds of brown sugar, and three pounds fine salt, mix them well together, and the cement is completed. A little lamp black, yellow ochre, or other coloring commodity, may be introduced to change the color of the cement, to please the fancy of those who use it. It has been used with great success, and been recommended particularly as a protection against fire. Small sparks of fire that frequently lodge on the roofs of houses, are prevented by this cement from burning the shingles—So cheap and valuable a precaution against this destructive element ought not to pass untried. Those who wish to be better satisfied of its utility can easily make the experiment by using a small temporary building—or it may be tried on shingles put together for the purpose, and then exposed to the fire.

So alive are the people of this city to the preservation of the Union, that more than one half of those who six moths ago were advocates of the protective system, have so changed their views, that, rather than even risk the safety of the States, they would vote for the Tariff of 1816 The good work is commenced—let it go on, and the Union is safe.—*N. Y. Cour. Advertiser.*

Archille Murat has published in Paris a small volume entitled, A Moral and Political Sketch of the United States of North America.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The friends of the Temperance cause, in Denton, are requested to meet in the Methodist Church near THURSDAY EVENING, at early candle light, to take into consideration some means for the purpose of establishing a Temperance Society.

PHILO CIVIS.

Denton, Tuesday 26th June, 1832.

POSTSCRIPT.

We received by yesterday evening mail, the Baltimore papers of yesterday morning. They contain little else of interest, except details of the alarming PROGRESS OF THE ASIATIC CHOLERA.

From these accounts the disease appears to be rapidly progressing to the West, following the path of the emigrants, but attacking, in a greater or less degree, all classes. Boats on the St. Lawrence are left deserted by their crews. In one instance, out of seven hands on board one of these vessels, six were found dead

The latest accounts are up to the 19th inst. when it had progressed as far as Prescott, on the Canada side, and in the United States, had reached Sackett's Harbor, at the Eastern or lower end of Lake Ontario.

It carries consternation and dismay wherever it goes, and puts a total stop to all kinds of business.

The Home of a Poetess.—The Boston Transcript contains a letter from Harford, (Ct) which says:—"I must not omit telling you that we passed half an hour in running over the romantic gardens and woodland that surround the residence of Mrs Sigourney—Her husband, who is himself a man of letters and taste, has ornamented his estate with every thing that can render it desirable as the home of talent and genius. I do not wonder that Mrs. Sigourney has written so much exquisite poetry. The muses must be her frequent companions; for if, as it is fabled, they sometimes condescend to visit the planet earth they can never return to the fairy land without having fanned their wings in the breezes which sigh around her romantic bowers."

For the Whig.

Mr. Mullikin:

By your permission, I would beg leave, through the medium of your widely extended paper, to recommend to the notice of the citizens of Dorchester, Talbot, Queen Ann's and Kent counties, a labor saving machine for washing and ruoing of cloths, of all kinds; it will be found upon trial to perform in one hour what would require the labor of two women for a day, and with less fatigue. The patent right has been purchased for the above four counties by Messrs. S. J & R W. Leonard & W. Loveday of this place, and are now offered for sale at a price which I think every friend to economy will say is reasonable enough. I have tried the machine in my family to the entire satisfaction of Mrs. ***

A FRIEND TO ECONOMY.

Wye, 26th June.

Mr Walls Receipt for keeping horses fat and healthy

First, give the horse a table spoon *full* of Copperas pounded very fine, draw out his tongue and put the copperas high upon it, so that he may not lose it

Second, three days after give him in his food of bran, a table spoon *heaping full* of a mixture, as follows: one third *Alum* one third *Saltpetre*, one third *common Salt*; and this mixture repeat once a week, and the horse will have a good coat, high health, be free from worms, in fine spirits, and keep in elegant condition.

MARRIED

On Thursday last, by the Reverend Atwell Chance, Mr. Benjamin Venor, to Miss Mahalah Pritchett, both of Caroline county

DIED

On Sunday, 17th inst. at her residence in Broad Creek Neck, Talbot county, Mrs Mary Fairbanks, aged 58 years, after a long illness, which she bore with christian patience, and resignation to the will of her Heavenly Father. For 30 years she had been an acceptable member of the Methodist E. Church; and died with the utmost composure, relying on the merits of her Redeemer, and assuring her friends that she was ready to depart She has left 3 children, 7 brothers, and 5 sisters, and a numerous circle of friends and relatives to lament their loss, which is her gain.

In this county, on the 17th inst. after a short illness Mrs Rebecca, consort of Mr. William Hopper, in the 28th year of her age.

BALTIMORE PRICES,

	June 21.
Wheat, (Md.)	1 20 a 1 25
Corn,	60 a 62 1 2

COTILLION PARTY.

MR F. D. MALLET has the honor to inform his friends that he will have a Cotillion Party on Friday evening next, 29th inst at half past 7 o'clock, at Mr. Lowe's assembly room. Subscription paper at Mr. S. Lowe's.

June 26

NOTICE.

A general meeting of the members of the Association to improve the breed of Horses on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, is hereby requested, in Easton, on the THIRD TUESDAY, of July next, for the purpose of appointing officers and forming a constitution for the government of the Association.—Those gentlemen who have been kind enough to take charge of subscription papers in the distant counties will please bring them on, or forward them to the meeting

A member of the Association.

Easton, Talbot county, 26th June, 1832

CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting will be held by the Protestant Methodist Church, in the immediate vicinity of their house of Public Worship on Magothy, in the 3d election district of Anne Arundel county, to commence on Friday the 20th day of July 1832. By tributary streams to the river, both of Magothy and Patapsco a conveyance by water within less than a mile of the encampment, (from either point) is afforded The Ministers and Memberships of all denominations and the public generally, are affectionately invited to attend.

June 26

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, CALLICOES, GINGHAMS and BLACK ITALIAN LUTESTRING (of superior quality) all of which will be offered at a very small advance for Cash, Wool, Feathers & Rags.

june 19 3w [G]

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Caroline County, to wit:

PURSUANT to the act of assembly entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent Debtors," passed November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, I do hereby refer the within application of Thomas Groce 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 do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, for the final hearing of said application of the said Thomas Groce and for his appearance before the Judges of Caroline county Court, at the Court House in the town of Denton on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors or any of them; and that he give notice by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Whig at Easton once a week for the space of three successive weeks, three months before the first Tuesday after the second Monday of next October.

Given under my hand this 12th day of June Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

RICHARD CHAMBERS.

True copy,
Test, *Jos Richardson, Clk.*

june 26 3w

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		

13040 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

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 Queensware, 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 9w

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13073-0391.jpg