things, the productions and property of the planting States, are absolutely subject to the control of an irresponsible and despotic majority, who have converted the whole fiscal operations of the Government, into the mere means of levying contributions from the industry of those to nourish and sustain the rival industry of the manufacturing States.—The substantial right of property, in the plantations of the south, is in the majority who exercise this irresponsible power of exaction, and those who vainly imagine they are the proprietors, and are in truth mere stewards, receiving just such annual income, as this proprietary government, the majority may choose to allow them. The natural effect of anomalous action of the Government, is that reckless appropriation of the public money for every purpose whether constitutional or unconstitutional, by which the legislation of Congress has been characterized for several years past, and never to a more alarming extent than during the present session. This has been strikingly exemplified by the establishment of a grand pension system, embracing all the volunteers and militia who served six months during the revolutionary war without any regard to their pecuniary circumstances, and involving the annual expenditure of several millions of dollars; by new extravagant appropriations for internal improvements of a mere local nature, to an extent altogether without example; by an attempt successful in one branch of the legislature, and evidently destined to succeed in both, to distribute annually among the States three millions of the public revenue; and, finally, by an aggregate increase of the appropriations of the present session beyond the estimate of the Treasury, and beyond the ordinary expenditures of the Government, of not less than five millions of dollars.—No one can witness the proceedings of Congress on these appropriations, without receiving indications not to be mistaken, that the Federal Government has degenerated into a mere political engine for regulating the labor and distributing the wealth of the country, upon the most arbitrary principles, and by levying the most oppressive exactions on one portion of the Union, to be bestowed in prolific bounties on another. Already have the principles consecrated by our ancestors in the revolutionary struggle, undergone a radical change and a large majority of the people of this Union actually regard taxation as a public blessing. It has even become a proverb among them, that it would be wise and beneficial to retain the duties though the money should be thrown into the ocean. All this is the natural and inevitable result of a system which practically exempts those who impose the taxes from all responsibility to those who pay them, and which not only exempts the governing majority from all participation in the burthens of taxation, but actually confers upon that majority bounties, proportioned to the burthens it imposes upon the prescribed mi[illegible]

The[illegible], july 3[illegible]ed have presented this brief exposition of the actual condition of your vital interests and you[illegible]cred rights, that you may decide for yourselves what course it is expedient to pursue in this great emergency, to rescue those interests from impending ruin and to vindicate those rights from unconstitutional violation. They will not pretend to suggest the appropriate remedy, but, after expressing their solemn and deliberate conviction that the protective system must now be [illegible] improvement [illegible]tled policy of the coun[illegible] from Congress [illegible]der—to a careful te[illegible]ve it with you [illegible] moderate—for particul[illegible] to determine [illegible]muel Dickinson, of Talbot or [illegible]rties which you [illegible]riber,

MARIA GOL[illegible]tance from an ill[illegible] will be at the [illegible] be tamely surrendered wi[illegible]gle, or transmitted undiminished [illegible] your posterity.

ROBERT Y. HAYNE,
STEPHEN D. MILLER,
GEORGE McDUFFIE,
WARREN R. DAVIS,
JOHN M. FELDER,
JOHN K. GRIFFIN,
W. T. NUCKOLLS,
ROBERT W. BARNWELL.

Washington, July 13, 1832.

From the American Farmer, July 20.

KEY-HOLE CATS—ANGORA CATS.—Much curiosity was awakened a few months ago, by the publication in the Farmer, of a letter from Com. Porter to Mr. Skinner, relative to *Key-hole Cats*, and many inquiries were addressed to us on the subject. The following extract of a letter from the Commodore, which has been politely handed to us by Mr. Skinner, explains the mystery. The pair of Angora cats which the Commodore intends to send to Mr. Skinner, will be an acquisition to the country.

"I presume the cats you allude to, for which Constantinople is said to be so famous, and which you denominate 'Key-hole cats,' can be no other than the cats of Angora, a city and district of Anatolia, and about two hundred and fifty miles from this place. Since I have been in Constantinople, I have only seen one of these cats, and it is in my possession. I say *it* for it is of the neuter gender, and every way qualified to accompany the notes of the celebrated Madam Cat-alina. I never knew a cat, whatever the gender, which had sweeter notes than this of mine.

"It is a beautiful animal, as white as the driven snow, of double the size of our common cats, eyes as brilliant as the chamelion's, hair as soft as silk, and long as the finger, a ruff still longer around the neck, and a tail like an ostrich plume, flat like that of the flying squirrel, and in its springs used for the same purpose. It is the tamest and most docile animal I ever met with, and as playful as a monkey. I have never seen it catch a rat; but my house, which the day before I brought it home, was swarming with rats and mice is now entirely free from them. A general migration took place, and the next morning my neighbor killed in his yard eleven at a single shot, which he said came from my premises.

"I have spoken for a pair that have not been disqualified from propagating their species and shall endeavor to get them to you."

More Success.—Our attentive and obliging correspondent at Valparaiso, has in addition to the following letter, supplied us with a file of El Mercurio of that place to the 27th of April. The papers contain no news of much importance, but the letter will be found to contain intelligence of interest. It seems that our Charge d'Affairs has succeeded in forming a commercial treaty with the government of that country, which will add greatly to the advantage of our country; and has thus added another treaty to the number which has been formed during the administration of Andrew Jackson. Thus is our excellent President going on from prospering to prosper—one difficulty after another is melting away—one treaty is added to another, until but few difficulties remain to be settled; and in a short time we may hope that but few treaties will remain to be made. Yet the opposition assert that he is ruining the country! We are very well satisfied with such ruin; and so are the people generally.—*Balt. Repub,*

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 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.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT,
For the District composed of Harford county and the Eastern Shore.
HENRY D. MILLER, of Cecil county.
RICHARD SPENCER, of Talbot.
THOMAS K. CARROLL, of Somerset.

THE VETO OF THE U. S. BANK.—The constitutionality of the law of Congress, chartering the Bank of the U. States, as well as the policy of the measure, are questions, on which, at one time, we had thought it best to express no opinion. Our party and friends were divided on the subject, and although the opposition, from the first, have laboured to bring all the force of this powerful engine to bear upon the President, they have not made it a party question; nor ought it to have been so considered.—It is true, that the President, with that frankness which marks every action of his life, invited the attention of Congres to the subject, and advised its early consideration. At first the question was passed over. The Bank held back to weigh its strength—its friends were secured, old bonds were rendered more binding, and new alliances courted. Proceeding in this way, with silent caution, until the dissolution of the late cabinet, seemed to have weakened and embarrassed the administration, they awaited the approach of the most critical moment of the Presidential term, before they would agree to bring the matter before Congress. This moment is seized upon. All the latent energies of this mammoth, are put in motion; its friends are told, "this is the appointed time," strike now or never; Jackson or the Bank must fall.

The friends of the President admonish them, not to make it a party engine. As the question had been thus long deferred, that it would now be best to postpone it until the Presidential election should have been decided; that a more dispassionate consideration of the question might then be expected. But nothing would content them; Jackson must be put down. Under such circumstances no friend of the administration could hesitate, what course he should take, however strong his predilections may have been for the Bank. To see the most powerful arm of the Federal Government, thus wielded to influence the election of the Chief Magistrate, must have excited the regret, if not the alarm, of every true lover of the Union. Doubts and suspicions must have arisen, of the safety or policy of such an institution, where none existed before.

This, we frankly confess, has been the operation of our mind. We now question the policy of the Bank, as an instrument, in the hands of the monied aristocracy of the country, which may be wielded to influence or control the operations of the government. If the Bank, in the hands of vicious or aspiring men, can be brought to control the elections, it is dangerous to the liberties of the country, and ought to be discontinued. The influence which might be exerted, through the medium of the press, by a monied institution of such magnitude and extent, in times of close party contest, cannot easily be imagined. It is not to be presumed, however, that in most questions, its influence would be exerted; but to say that it would never be, or if exerted, would not control, is ascribing more virtue to such as might be appointed to its di- rection, and less influence to wealth, than is usually awarded.

In our next we will notice some of the arguments and objections made by the opposition to the course of the President, as well as the objections of the President to re-chartering the Bank, and in doing so, will take the opportunity of giving our views more at large on this important subject.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.—On Monday, 23d instant, a meeting of *unexampled size*, composed of the democrats of the city and county of Philadelphia, who will support the President of the people in the firm and virtuous exercise of his constitutional powers, was convened, at which the Hon. Henry Horn, representative in Congress from Philadelphia, presided—who, in opening the meeting, explained the principles upon which he had been induced to vote for re-chartering the Bank of the United States. He believed it to be the will of his constituents, and his personal feelings and sentiments were made to yield to a sense of duty.

Spirited resolutions were adopted, expressing the determination of the meeting to sustain the President, and to support the re-election of Andrew Jackson, *Bank or no Bank*—asserting that, if this institution should be found arrayed against the Government as a political, partizan, there can be but one course left for the friends of equal rights and the advocates of republican principles—that course must be —*Jackson and no Bank.*

Mr. Dallas, in reply to a loud and universal call, addressed the meeting. He was followed by Mr. Phillips.

On motion of Mr. Earle, it was

Resolved, That the meeting fully approve of the Veto, and the reasons by which it is sustained in the President's excellent message.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll and Mr. Antony Laussat.

On motion of Edmund C. Watmough, seconded by Col. T. W. L. Freeman, it was

Resolved, That at the present crisis when all the powers of opposition are concentrated against the President of the people, it behooves us all, as democrats and friends of Andrew Jackson, to abandon all state preferences, and to rally our whole force upon the national democratic ticket.

The President of the United States has left the seat of government, on a visit to the Hermitage, his residence in Tennessee.

We devote considerable space in this day's Whig to the publication of the manifesto to the people of South Carolina, made by the representatives and senators of that State, in Congress, belonging to the nullification party. The names of William Drayton, James Blair, and Thomas R. Mitchell, do not appear to the article.

The article in the last Easton Gazette giving the probable result of the next Presidential election, cannot but excite the ridicule and contempt of every candid and well informed reader.—In the enumeration of States the Editor seems to have been somewhat at a loss, he has grossly blundered either in the geographical arrangement of the states, or having gone as far as candour would allow in designating such states as he thought would certainly give their vote to Mr. Clay, and finding him still deficient, tacks on New York and Vermont as riders, or codicils to his last will and testament. No man believes the Editor thought New York certain for Mr. Clay. He does not believe himself. How then can the public believe him?—Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Louisiana, were all *certain for Mr. Adams at the last election, by the calculations of the Gazette*, yet they were all certain for Gen. Jackson by the calculation of the votes. This calculation of his own, we presume, is the certainty he now alludes to.

A glowing Picture.—The Patriot presents us with a wonderful picture of the importance of the bank. The *rich* man borrows money, and the *poor* man is emyloyed with it in building houses, ships, carriages, go-carts and wheelbarrows. Every thing works like clock work. But if the *rich* man cannot borrow money, the poor man cannot be employed. The *rich* man, *of course*, borrows the money and makes the improvements which he desires, purely from a regard to the interest, comfort and convenience of the *poor* mechanic, because he can borrow it from the bank; but if the money were his own he would have less compassion on his poor neighbour. If, however, the *poor* man could borrow the money, he too might build houses, and inhabit them; build ships, and sail them; build carriages, and ride in them; but he must not hope to enjoy the favors of the bank, and must content himself with working hard, and acquiring a mere living for his labour, notwithstanding the existence of the bank, while others by means of its favours and his labor may ride in carriages, and frown upon those who travel on foot. There never was a time when an honest hard working man could not, in this country; procure a living for his labour; and the bank has not given it, nor will it ever give it to him without labour. It may add to the wealth of the wealthy, and increase the distance between them and those who have to labor for a subsistence; but the *poor* man cannot hope, in consequence of its continued existence, to obtain one thing for which he does not labor.—*Balt. Repub.*

Constitutional Constructions.—The Chronicle attempts to refute the correctness of the idea contended for by one of our correspondents, that persons are required to perform duties under the constitution which they are sworn to support according to their own construction of its meaning, by supposing a case of an officer, whose duty it is to enforce the duty under the plea that the decision of the court is inconsistent with his views of the constitution. Our correspondent can support his own cause, and it is not necessary for us to undertake it for him, but we presume the Editor of the Chronicle cannot be so ignorant as not to perceive that the case he has supposed does not come within the rule laid down, and that he has travelled out of the record to reach the conclusion he has drawn. Even in the case he has supposed the officer would not be bound to perform an act contrary to his views of the meaning of the constitution; but in that case it would become necessary for him to resign his station. But the rule assigned was confined to the President and the Legislative authorities of the country in the exercise of their own powers and duties independent of any authority or branch of the government. If they are not to have any opinion of their own of their constitutional powers and duties, their places might as well be filled with automatons; or that the whole of the powers and duties of the Government should at once be assigned to the court. Even in that case, if we are to judge from the decisions in relation to the Indians, there would be no certainty with regard to the construction to be put upon the constitution.—*Balt. Rep.*

The power of the Bank.—Mr. Biddle, the President of the U. S. Bank, says the institution at the head of which he is placed, *could* destroy all the local banks in the country; but because it *has not* exercised that power, he demands a renewal of its charter. If it have such immense power, and the local banks have been suffered to exist merely by its omission to employ it, who can guarantee that, at some future day, it *would not* exercise that power? And is it prudent or wise to continue an institution with such immense power, and enable *thirteen men* if they, from caprice, or some other unworthy motive, see proper, to bring ruin upon the whole country? Surely not.—*Balt. Rep.*

Taxes.—The bill to re-charter the U. S. bank, proposed to exempt the stock of foreigners from taxation. The farmer, the mechanic, and every other class of our citizens are liable to be taxed for all the property they hold. Cattle, horses, houses, may all be taxed—the stock of our own citizens may be taxed, but the moneyed men in Europe who hold stock *must not* be taxed! They must enjoy the whole profit of their stock, while our own citizens may be deprived of a portion of that upon theirs! And is that just, equitable, fair or expedient? Surely the taxes should at least be as heavy upon the property of foreigners held in this country, as upon that of our citizens. No one can, or will we trust, deny it. —*Balt. Rep.*

New Ornamental Tree.—The seed mentioned by Com. Porter in the following extract of a letter to Mr. Skinner, has been received and handed to the Editor of the American Farmer for cultivation. We have the pleasure of being able to state that it has vegetated, and the plants are now growing finely. According to present appearances the tree is a species of acacia: the seeds are exactly like those of that tree, as are also the young plants.—From the name furnished by the Commodore, we can get no clcue to the botanical name.—On the label of the box it is marked *Guul aghadj* Rose Tree. The only name we can find any way resembling *guul-aghadj*, is the Arabic name of the Cadia purpurea, *gadhy*. The *Cadia purpurea* is an Arabian plant, of the habit of acacia, and somewhat resembling it; grows six to eight feet high, with large purple and white flowers. If the tree sent by the commodore is Cadia, we fear that it will not stand the severity of our winters, as that is a hot house plant. If we succeed in rearing these trees, Mr. Skinner will have a considerable number for distribution next spring.

Com. Porter and Mr. Skinner are entitled to the thanks of their country for their exertions to introduce new and valuable articles into our fields and gardens.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Porter to J. S. Skinner, Esq. dated
Constantinople, February 16, 1832.

I now send you what will be a curiosity in the United States, the seed of the Guul aghadj or the rare tree. It is the most beautiful thing of the kind I have ever seen. It grows to the size of an ordinary orchard apple tree, throws out many branches extending horizontally, and affords a most delightful shade. It is literally covered with flowers of a dark pink color, and from the smell though not from any resemblance, I should suppose it to be of the family of the Acacia, which is of the nature of the locust. This tree in no wise resembles the locust, except in the seed pod and the seed. The bean is precisely that of the locust bean, and if the planting and treatment be that of the locust, you cannot go far wrong. The tree is a rare tree here, and I was informed by the Armenian from whom I obtained the seeds, that it was a native of Persia. Its name in Turkish is Guul, (rare) Agadji, (tree) and is pronounced Goolagadegh.

Relief to the Poor.—The amount subscribed last evening, principally by those who attended the Merchants' Exchange, is $3,817 75.—This speaks well for the humanity of our citizens; and much more may be expected.—Warm and comfortable clothing is greatly wanted for the poor. There are few, who, though they may not be able to subscribe much money, cannot contribute articles of wearing apparel which may be of great service.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Betting Down East.—A Herculean, red haired, curly headed fellow in Thomaston, [Me.] bet that he could cut off the butt end of a pine log twenty-five inches in diameter, with a jack-knife, in eight hours. There were several bets, to the amount of fifty dollars, laid upon his ability to perform the job, which he did in five hours and a half, with the avertment that he could do it in four hours with a better knife. The champion received five dollars and grog for his performance.

Great Mowing.—A few days ago, in consequence of a wager, Mr. John Bastian, of Passeyunk township, and Mr. H. Hendricks, of Blockley township, Philadelphia county, each mowed an acre of grass, supposed to yield a ton and a half of hay. The bet was won by Bastian, who performed his task in 2 hours and 32 minutes.—Hendricks, took one minute longer. We reckon this was not slow for Philadelphia county.

A Suit for a "Breach of promise," was tried last week in Somerset County, N. J. in which the plaintiff was a widow named Alice Howell, and the defendant a young man named Joseph C. M'Coy. The evidence was not very creditable to the lady's character for virtue. The Jury, however, found a verdict in her favor, assessing the damages for her disappointment, her loss of reputation, and her loss of a husband, at $10.

A clever opportunity to extend the circle of one's acquaintance, is offered by a correspondent of the Portsmouth State Herald, in the words following to wit:

"A smith in this town actually went to the iron store, bought his iron, carried it to his shop and made one thousand staples in less time than three hours. He had to assist him another smith to cut off the iron and file the scragly parts off. Now if any blacksmith out of this town can beat this, I should be happy to be acquainted with him."

☞ "A voice from Kent Island," is in type and shall appear in our next.

MARRIED

On Thursday evening last, near Hillsborough, by the Rev. Abraham Jump, Mr. William Cooper, to Miss Ann, daughter of Mr. John Taylor, all of Caroline county.

On the 24th inst. by the Rev. J. L. Lenhart, Mr. John Green, to Miss Rachel S. daughter of Henry Carter, Esq. all of Kent county, Delaware.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

	July 27.
Wheat, white	$1 22 a 133
Do. Red	1 15 a 122
Do. ordinary to good Md.	1 00 a 115
Corn, yellow	64 a 66
White do.	62 a 64
Rye	60 a 62½

CAMP-MEETING.

A Camp-meeting will be held at the Bayside, on the land of Capt. Wm. Haddaway, to commence on the 16th and close the 21st of August.

july 31

NOTICE.

THE grand order of "*Independent Odd Fellows*," of the Grand Lodge of Maryland," will dedicate a Lodge in this town, on the 16th day of August. The admission of members and installation of officers will take place at an early hour.

The high estimation in which the instution is held, is sufficiently sustained, by the number and respectability of its members. Renouncing every thing like sectarianism, all who acknowledge the truth of *revelation*, can meet in the Odd Fellows Hall, without having occasion to discuss their distinctive creeds and tennets; there party feelings and prejudices are lost in universal philanthropy.

P. S. All members are respectfully invited to attend. july 31 3w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, it appears by the return of John A. Sangston, late Collector of the public taxes of Caroline county, made to us, Commissioners of the tax for the county aforesaid, on this 26th June, 1832, that the following tracts, parts of tracts or parcels of land and lots of ground, are situate, lying and being in the county aforesaid, and have become chargeable for the payment of county taxes, the said Collector, not being able to find any personal property thereon, nor elsewhere in the county, liable for, or chargeable with the payment of the same.—Viz:

Owners names	Quan'y. acres.	sum due.	years due.	names of the lands.
James Brion,	100	91	1830	name not known.
Nancy & Samnel Swift,	47½	98	1830	do
Sarah Tripp,	160	1,46	1830	do
S. Barrow's heirs	½	2,28	1830	house & lot in Hillsborough.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That unless the County charges due on the Lands as aforesaid, shall be paid unto John A. Sangston, late Collector of the county, within the space of thirty days after the publication of this notice is completed the land as aforesaid or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the high highest bidder for the payment of the same, and such necessary cost and charges as may accrue thereof, and for a proportionable part of the cost of this advertisement.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Caroline county.

J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Clk.

Denton, June 26th, 1832.—July 31. 4t

STRAY MARE.

Was taken from the pasture of James Barton, in Caroline county, on the night of the 17th inst., a large bay Mare, entirely blind. Any person finding and returning her, or giving me information of it, shall be liberally rewarded. JONATHAN TYLOR.

Denton, July 31 3w

NOTICE.

PERSONS who purchased at the sale of the personal property of the late John Allen and John C. Warner, deceased, are notified that their notes will be due on the first of August next. Immediate payment will be expected, as the administrator will not take the responsibility of granting a longer credit than the Orphan's Court has directed.

NICH'S. B. NEWNAM, adm'r.

july 31 3w

EASTON ACADEMY.

A Public Examination of the Scholars belonging to this *Institution*, will be held on Thursday and Friday the 16th and 17th of August next, at the Academy, at which the Parents and Guardians of the Pupils, and the friends of education, are respectfully invited to attend. After the examination, the Summer vacation will commence and the schools be again opened on Monday, the 24th day of September.—By the Board.

THOS. J. BULLITT, Pres't.

Easton, July 31, 1832. [G]

ST. AUBIN FARM.

To be rented for a term of years, the highly cultivated Farm of the late Dr. Nicholas Hammond, commonly called St. *Aubin*, situate near Easton.

The Farm is well enclosed, and all the Buildings are in excellent order and repair. It produces fine crops of every kind of grain, and may be considered among the best grazing Farms in the county.

For terms apply to the Subscriber.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, july 31, 1832.

P. S. The Subscriber has a good dwelling house at Easton Point, several other Houses in and about Easton to be let. J. G.

TO RENT,
For the ensuing Year,

That large and desirable farm the property of the late Thomas Goldsborough, Esquire, situate about three miles from Greensborough, in Caroline county,—the land is in a high state of improvement and the buildings in good order—to a careful tenant the terms will be moderate—for particulars apply to Samuel Dickinson, of Talbot or to the Subscriber,

MARIA GOLDSBORGUGH,

who will be at the farm on the 10th of August next.

july 31 3w

NOTICE.

MY FRIENDS, who are in the habit of *borrowing* BEDSTEAD BRACES, or SCREW DRIVERS, of me, will please return those they may have on hand, as my stock, being entirely exhausted, I am unable to accommodate my neighbours as I could wish. I am satisfied that *my friends* would not have rendered it necessary for me to make this public call, but they have (in the hurry of business,) forgotten to return them. Please look among your family tools—they may have got there in mistake.

JOHN MECONEKIN.

N. B. Call and see my ware-room. I have some very handsome Bedsteads and other furniture, which I should like to show you, if I do not sell. J. M.

July 31 3w

NOTICE.

The Assessors appointed under the law of the last session of the Legislature, to assess and value all the real and personal property of Talbot county, having completed their Assessment and made return thereof to the Commissioners for Talbot county. Notice is hereby given that the books and returns of said assessment and valuation will be opened by the Commissioners on Tuesday the 31st inst. also on Thursday and Saturday of the same week, and on the same days of the next succeeding week, for the purpose of giving to all persons interested and wishing to make any alteration in their assessment, an opportunity of inspecting them, and the said days are appointed by the commissioners, to hear and determine any appeals therefrom and to make such alteration therein as may seem just and requisite. They further give notice that they will on Tuesday the 28th of August appoint a Collector of the Tax for Talbot county.

By order of the Commissioners.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.

July 31

MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE.

LATROBE'S JUSTICES' PRACTICE—including the DUTIES OF A CONSTABLE; with a collection of forms for CONVEYANCING—FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

july 24

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber most respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his establishment at Lewes, during the approaching warm season. His house (the same lately occupied by Mr. Asa Clifton) has just been thoroughly repaired and much improved—His table will be furnished with every luxury from the water, and his bar will be found to contain the most choice liquors. Bathing houses have been fitted up for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen, and every attention will be paid to render their visits agreeable. A full view of the Breakwater and other interesting scenery may be had from the door, and conveyances at any time to the Cape and Light House. He flatters himself therefore, that such as may favor him with a call can scarcely fail to be pleased with the visit.

EVAN F. MORGAN.

N. B. Those who may wish to visit Cape May can have a conveyance every day; they may go and return the same day, or divide their time at Lewes and Cape May, or take a short trip out to the fishing Banks at sea which will be found very pleasant and strengthening to those who feel weak and debilitated. E. F. M.

Lewes, Del. july 31 4w

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having paid a visit to Lewes town this season take pleasure in recommending those of my friends who wish to take an excursion for pleasure and the improvement of their health, to call on Mr. E. F. Morgan at Lewes-Town who will be found very polite and accommodating. Nothing on his part will be wanting to render those who may visit him, comfortable—terms very moderate.

THOS. BURCHENAL.

Greensborough, july 23, 1832.

MARYLAND:

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
24th day of July, A. D. 1832.

On application of Archibald Cahall, administrator of James Cahall, late of Caroline 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this twenty fourth day of July, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and thirty two.

L.S.

Test, W. A. FORD, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the orphans' court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Cahall, late of Caroline county deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or be[illegible]on of three hundred[illegible]day of February next, or there made for that sub[illegible] be excluded from [illegible]usand dollars.

[illegible]tate. Given under [illegible]ion of the army, on [illegible] July, A. D. eighteen hun[illegible]her objects con[illegible]-two.

ARCHIBALD CAHALL, Adm'r.
of James Cahall, deceased.

july 31 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore county, on the 17th July, 1832, by Wilkerson Taylor, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for Baltimore county, as a runaway, a colored woman, who calls herself MARY ADELINE BOND, says she is free, but did belong to Francis Asbury Ford, living on the York Turnpike Road. Said colored woman is about twenty three years of age, 5 feet 1 inch high, has a scar on the left wrist which she says was occasioned by the bite of a mad cat. Had on when committed, a rose calico frock, and a yellow cotton handkerchief on her head. The owner of the above described colored woman is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON,
Warden Balt. County Jail.

july 31

SPLENDID SCHEMES.

IF you want fortunes dont forget to direct your orders to

J. CLARK,

Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

Who has sold and paid more prizes in the last few years than at all the other offices in the State together.

Maryland State No. 10. To be drawn August 3d.

HIGH PRIZES.

1 prize of	$15,000	1	1300
1	5,000	1	1100
1	2,000	5	1000, &c.

Tickets 4, halves 2, quarters 1.

Union Canal No. 16. To be drawn August 11th.

HIGH PRIZES.

1 prize of	$25,000	15 prizes of	$1000
1	10,000	20	500
1	5,000	45	300
1	3922		

Tickets $8, halves 4, quarters 2.

New York Consolidated Lottery, No. 29. To be drawn August 22.

HIGH PRIZES.

1 prize of	$30,000	15 prizes of	$1000
1	15,000	15	500
1	7500	75	300
1	3500	71	200 &c.

Tickets $6, shares in proportion.

The cash for all these can be had any where.

[Please continue copying the above, till further order, dropping each Lottery as its time for drawing expires.]

july 31.

LOOK HERE!

IF REUBEN BRINTON, late a Corporal in McEwens company of the 16th Regiment of Infantry, during the late war, or his legal Representatives, will call upon Colonel Adam Whann of Elkton, Md., they will hear of something to their advantage.

July 31, 1832.

Printers throughout the U. States friendly to old soldiers, are requested to publish this notice.

JAMES'S FAMILY MONITOR, or Help to Domestic Happiness—being the substance of a course of sermons on the Epistle to the Ephesians)—by the Rev. John Angel James—For sale at this office.

july 24

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