ken place, and he is defeated in his attempt at a re-election. The majority of Jackson votes in the district is 358. Thus it is proved that Mr. Waggaman misreprents the people of his state in the United States Senate; and thus the apostate has received his merited reward.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 7, 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.

In our last, we said that in this paper we would give our views more at large on the subject of the U. S. Bank, and would also take a brief view of the principles of the message. This pledge we will now attempt to redeem, and in doing so, have to acknowledge that the subject is one on which, we are fully sensible of our own deficiency and the want of such information as would enable us to do it justice.

Before we enter upon the subject we will bestow a moments attention on the Easton Gazette of the 28th ult. The individual, who is known to be the author of most of the editorial articles of that paper, being a man with some pretensions to intellectual respectability, can alone justify us in descending to this passing notice.

The first paragraph in which he attempts to speak of the principles of the message is one continued tissue of recrimination and abuse. He does not attempt a criticism of the language or arguments, nor to shew in what the President has erred in principle. He says the President has "commenced with an obvious falsehood," and that "in viciousness of character and deliberate wickedness of design" this paper is unequalled by any state paper which he recollects to have seen published.—Such denunciations, without an attempt to shew their justice, is presuming more on the credulity of his readers, and their absolute subserviency to the *dicta* of party leaders, than we believed any man of common sense would hazzard in this enlightened day. To denounce and abuse is the province of the lowest order of minds, to examine and disprove, that of higher intellects.

The language of this article is as unintelligible, as the style and manner of it is unworthy of an intelligent community.—He says the President "*pretends* to subvert sound principles, and substitute false ones." If we understand the word *pretend*, it means to appear to do, that which is really not intended to be done. The President then does not wish or intend "to subvert sound principles, and to substitute false ones" but pretends, or wishes to be thought to do so. A species of ambition, which, we think, never has entered the mind of of any man, unless indeed it be the man who pretends to have a *heart* for every man, by having "a *hand* for every man," or the man who looks upon "polite courteous simulation" as a virtue.

Again in the last paragraph he makes the former Secretary of State and the President, to conspire together, and "*for the sole purpose of personal political advancement, wantonly to sport with the monied interests of the whole country to hinder and obstruct all the business of life?—To depreciate the revenues of the Government and the private property of the people?—to arrest the onward progress of public and private improvement,—and to place the whole body of the people under the pressure of a precipitated final settlement, uncalled for by any consideration belonging either to Debtor of Creditor.*"

The supposition that political advancement would follow such means, is as novel as it is absurd. The Bank must be either approved of by the majority of the people, or disapproved of.—If approved, then has the President, from some motive, thrown himself into the course of the popular current, to arrest its progress even at the risk of his fame, dearer even than life. What then could have been his motive? was it for popularity? To resist a popular measure to secure his popularity; how absurd. What then was his motive? was it the indulgence of "viciousness of character" or "deliberate wickedness of design" as the Gazette seems to infer? No man in his senses believes it. Even the author of the article in the Gazette is not so blinded by the prejudices of party, so lost to every honorable impulse to action, as to believe it.—What then is the true motive? One or more of three causes must have operated on the President's mind in the rejection of this bill; he either believed it to be unconstitutional, and therefore felt bound in conscience to reject, or he believed it to be detrimental to the interests of the people, or dangerous to the Union, and consequently ought to have given it his veto; or he believed it to be unpopular. If he was actuated by either of the first named causes, all honest men must approve the principle on which he acted, however they may doubt the accuracy of his judgment. The author of the article in the Gazette, however, does not believe it was rejected in honest error of judgment. He says, "the individuals who counselled it, and the individual who signed it, all knew better."—He then affects to believe that the bill re-chartering the Bank was unpopular, or at least that the President and his advisers thought so. How can he reconcile this opinion with the conduct of the President's friends in Congress. They, with one consent, opposed the consideration of this question, at the present session. The opponents of the President, cried aloud for the question. No man believes the President ignorant of the state of public sentiment, or that he expected by his veto to increase his popularity. This object of political advancement, is ascribed to him, because it was the only base or ignoble principle of action of which his conduct was susceptible.

The operation of the Banking system can only be well understood by one practically acquainted with its details. We do not profess this acquaintance, but will give our opinion on what we look upon as plain natural effects, growing out of certain obvious causes, which effects, have been very improperly ascribed to the wonder working machinery of the U. States Bank.

It is a fact within the recollection of every man, that from the commencement of the French Revolution in '87 up to the embargo of Mr. Jefferson, the United States enjoyed an unparalleled degree of commercial prosperity. Enjoying the carrying trade of Europe, wealth flowed into all her ports, as by a magical operation. This commercial prosperity naturally begat facilities for trade. Banks sprang up in a night like mushrooms,—Bank paper the only circulating medium, became common as brown paper; no one questioned its solvency. All Banks were good, because all were unproved. Money was plenty, our lands were high, and other things equally so.

In this state the embargo found us. The suspension of commerce naturally produced a scarcity of specie. All the avenues for its approach were closed. The Banks had to curtail their discounts, money became scarce, and lands began to fall, but still the Banks sustained their credit, because the public forbore to press them.

Next came the war, which, continuing the obstructions to commerce, these innumerable Banks, the natural offspring of commerce, unwilling to diminish their dividends until driven to it, unable to pay in specie 10 per cent. on the amount of their notes in circulation, no longer able to maintain even the appearance of solvency, began to be pressed for payment of their notes. To pay in specie, or the notes of solvent Banks, was impossible. Their creditors could not, or would not, take the houses and lands mortgaged to them; their paper was discredited, and they compelled to wind up. Such is the natural operation of things. The paper of Banks, like that of individuals, as soon as suspected, becomes depressed in the market; and in proportion to the prospect of speedy and entire payment, is the value of all Bank paper.

In this state of the currency of the country, just at the close of the war, as commerce began to renew its operations, the U. S. Bank came into being. In addition to this circumstance, the Legislature of several of the states, about this time required of the Banks to a certain extent, to redeem their notes with specie, under penalty of a forfeiture of their charters. The U. S. Bank going into operation under such propitious circumstances, free from the embarrassment which hung over other Banks, and refusing to receive on deposit, or in payment of debts, any thing but specie, or the notes of specie paying Banks, its credit at once was established, and it erected into a censor morum of all other Banking institutions.

It found all the state Banks, we will admit, in a state of insolvency, as to specie payments. The country during the embargo and war, had been drained of its specie; (on which the U. S. Bank itself went into operation, being mostly imported from abroad, at a high premium). In stating these facts, however, we must also recollect, that every state Bank, of any credit was, at this time struggling for existence, while those which had been proved to be insolvent, were winding up their concerns. Discounts were diminished or discontinued, dividends curtailed, salaries reduced. The fear of forfeiting their charters with some, a determination to restore their credit with others, was fast working out a healthful state of the currency of the country. Nature was relieving herself, by the operation of plain natural principles, and although the U. S. Bank may have assisted, and by the application of extraneous remedies, have brought about a more speedy cure, the credit of our State Bank paper must as certainly, and as inevitably have been restored to its par value, or the old Banks have been wound up, and discontinued, and new ones erected, as that the human body under the influence of violent disease, will either sink under it, or become restored by the natural recuperative powers of its own constitution.

The fact of our State Banks paying specie, or not, for their notes, must always determine the value of their paper. The U. S. Bank can no more give them specie, or give them solvency, when drained of their specie, than it can check the course of trade and commerce. If similar causes should again operate, all the Banks in the Union can't prevent the exportation of specie from the United States. If the Banks, in such times, issue paper at all, they must very soon exhaust their supply and the only advantage which the U. S. Bank would have over others, would be in its more extended operations, and in the Government deposits—But even with these advantages, the branches which might be situated in those states, from which the specie was drained, would be compelled to suspend specie payments, or the whole Institution would soon be ruined. Suppose specie, in our country, should get to be worth a premium of 25 or 30 per cent. as it was about the close of the war, what man so stupid, as to suppose that the U. S. Bank could continue its specie payments? much less then could it preserve the currrency of the country generally, at its par value. If a suspension of specie payments, not only by the State Banks, but by the U. S. Bank, must inevitably follow a general drain of specie from the country, what can be more obvious, than that they must all alike wait the return of specie to the country, to resume their payments, according to the plain operations of trade, producing their natural results?—This supposed capacity of preserving at par the paper of other banks, seems, with the great body of the community, to form the chief object for wishing the continuance of the United States Bank. This object will fail them whenever the day of trial may come.

There are other grounds, more tenable, on which the advocates of this Bank urge its preservation; but being of less immediate interest to the people, we shall not attempt their examination. Let us now notice some of the objections to the Bank bill, made by the President, and in doing so will express our own.

The President first notices the bonus paid for the charter, and says if the Congress will sell this monopoly, they have not sold it for its value. His argument on this point is able, but it is a matter which we will pass over, as a simple difference of opinion between the two branches of Government exercising equally the right of judging. The objection which he makes to the 4th section, which provides that the Bank and all of its branches shall receive the notes of any of the branches from *any other bank* but leaves them at liberty to refuse them, if presented by an *individual*, we think worthy the attention of the people. This feature alone should have defeated the bill. His argument against the Bank, as it regards the restraint imposed on the taxing power of the states, and in relation to the immunities secured to foreign stockholders, who now hold one-third of the stock, and if this law had passed would soon have held two thirds, we think merits the attention of every man. Can there be a greater objection to such an institution, which is erected mainly for the safety of the Government in time of war, than that it may, and indeed most certainly will, fall into the hands of foreigners? We think there cannot.

The views of the President in relation to the constitutionality of the law, we will not examine. His arguments are clear and forcible, and however much others may differ from him in opinion, it, in his judgment and conscience, the constitution presented insurmountable objections to the passage of the bill, he was right in rejecting it.

We will suppose, however, for the sake of argument, that these objections on the constitutionality of such an institution, be looked upon as a matter settled; if in the estimation of a very large portion of the Union, and among them men of the highest character and talent, such an institution would be dangerous to the liberties of the country, is there any so great advantage to be derived from it, either to the government or to the people, as to induce us to throw every thing at stake to preserve it? We humbly think not.

Would not a state bank, in each state of the Union, established on the credit and capital of the State, for the redemption of whose notes the State should become responsible, afford all the advantages which could be derived from a U. S. Bank. The notes of such banks could not fluctuate much in value. Possessing the advantages of the public deposits, for the General and State Governments, such institutions, *if well directed*, could not but afford a handsome revenue to the States. Would this not be better than paying it to foreigners. But there would be an advantage in these State institutions, which the U. S. Bank would not afford, in accommodations to the Banking corporations of the States, and to individuals. It would be an object with such Banks by every possible means, to preserve the real property of the state from sudden and great fluctuations in value. The reverse of this is the case with the U. States Bank. Any drain upon the specie of the country, any sudden shock or convulsion in the commercial community, produces an instantaneous check to the accommodations in the U. S. Bank, and by her calls on other banks, this check becomes general. She thus holds a perpetual rod of terror over all our banking institutions. None but the rich, or such as are supposed to be able to pay their notes at 60 days, can obtain accommodations. A farmer or mechanic, pressed for a few hundred dollars, may apply in vain to the Banks for an accommodation. They are all held in check by the U. S. Bank, and dare not issue their paper, lest a run be made on them for specie. The farmer's land or the mechanic's stock is sold for half its value, to some monied man, who having means of paying his notes in Bank at a short notice, can always obtain a loan.

We have already trespassed on the patience of our readers, in treating on this subject.—Its importance at this time, must be our apology.

A meeting of the Temperance Society of Talbot county, was held on Tuesday evening last, in the meeting house of the Methodist Episcopal society, at Easton. The Rev. Mr. Watkins, of Annapolis, by invitation, attended, and delivered an interesting Address; after which ninety whites, and nineteen blacks, enrolled their names in the Temperance cause.

The editor of the Snow Hill Messenger, is truly a candid fellow—he tells in plain terms the *reasons* for his actions. In the fall of 1830, he *turned for* General Jackson, and he gave as his *reason*, that the anti Jackson candidates for the Legislature had their tickets printed by some body else. He has now *turned against* the president, and his *reason* is, the veto of the Bank.

The match race between Col. W. R. Johnson's mare *Arietta*, and Mr. Kelly's gelding *Snow Ball*, (of Kentucky), 1000 yards for $1000 a side, was run on Saturday last, over the Central course, at Baltimore, and won by the latter, with ease.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, at a meeting on the third instant, at Washington city, had under consideration the proposition made by the Legislature of Maryland with a view to the adjustment of the difficulties existing between that company and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road company. The meeting did not *determine* on the proposition, but the following plan for effecting a "*compromise*," was read and referred to the committee on rail-road controversy:—

"*Resolved*, That the following propositions as best fitted to compromsie, on principles of justice, and reciprocity, all the interests involved, be submitted to the Rail Road Company.

1. That the Rail Road for the present terminate at the Point of Rocks.

2. That the right of the Rail Road Company to extend the Road, after the completion of the Canal to Cumberland, and subsequent to the year 1840, be reserved.

3. That, in the mean time, the resources of the two Companies be united and directed to the vigorous completion of the Canal to Cumberland, and thence to the Ohio.

4. That the requisite legislative provisions to carry this object into effect be applied for by the two Companies.

5. That dividends on the stocks of the two Companies be made pro rata out of the net proceeds of the tolls derived from the Canal and Rail Road.

6. That in case the Rail Road Company should declare its assent to the foregoing terms, either as they now stand or with any necessary modifications, that a Committee of three members of this Company be appointed by the President and Directors, to meet a like Committee of the Stockholders of the Rail Road Company; and the said joint Committee be, and they are hereby, authorized to make and execute a definitive plan and compact between the two Companies, for the purpose of carrying the foregoing propositions into effect.

It is a pity that the name of the *modest* author of this proposition is not given—it is worth knowing, and worth preserving too.—Who would not like to enjoy the acquaintance of so *unassuming* a gentleman? The rail-road company may *make the Canal* to the Ohio, (for the Canal company never can do it,) and then, after seven or eight years, they may finish the rail-road, if they see fit. Now if this is not a fair offer, we should like to see one.

THE CHOLERA in the United States, has very much enlarged its borders. It now prevails, in a greater or less degree, in many places in the State of New-York, particularly in the new settlements of the western part of the state—in the Michigan Territory—in New Jersey—in Philadelphia, and in Norfolk and Portsmouth in Virginia. It has not yet made its appearance in Baltimore; but according to a private letter we have seen, the immediate premonitory symptoms, prevail extensively in that city.

In New York, it will be seen, the disease has considerably abated, and is said to be more manageable. The report of interments for the 1st inst., exhibit a mortality, decreased by one half from the average of the preceding week. In Philadelphia the disorder is gaining, but we entertain hopes that the purification the city has undergone, with the strict sanitary regulations constantly enforced, will disarm the foe of many of his terrors. In Norfolk and Portsmouth it is remarkable that the blacks, who were mostly exempt at the north, particularly in Canada, suffer most severely.

Seeing the malady is thus spreading, it becomes us to reflect whether we have done all that we can do, to mitigate its influence, if not to prevent its appearance among us. If any thing remains to be done, there is no time to be lost; and if we find the work of purification has been completed, still our watchfulness should not be intermitted.

New-York Board of Health Report.

	New cases	Deaths.
July 29th	122	39
" 30th	103	39
" 31st	121	48
Aug. 1st	92	41
" 2d	81	34

The report of the City Inspector for the same days, is as follows:

INTERMENTS DURING TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDING

Sunday,	8 A. M.	108	Spasmodic Cholera		85
Monday,	do.	81	do.	do.	47
Tuesday,	do.	78	do.	do.	53
Wednesday	do.	76	do.	do.	52
Thursday	do.	81	do.	do.	56

The Crosby-street Hospital is now clear of Patients:—The whole number received has been 253—of whom have been discharged cured, 140—died, 113. There are neither new cases nor deaths at Bellevue.

THE CHOLERA.

All persons confined in Bellevue Prison at the suit of the United States, were discharged on Wednesday, on their own recognizances. Carrari still remains in this prison, as there seems to be some question amongst the authorities, as to whether he is to be considered a prisoner in the charge of the State of New York, or in the charge of the United States.
N. Y. Post.

CHOLERA IN PHILADELPHIA.

Number of persons attacked with the Spasmodic Cholera, and the deaths by that disease, which have taken place in Philadelphia and Liberties, from the 27th of July to the 2d August.

	Dwelling.	Hospitals.	Alms House.	Arch St. Prison.	Total.	Deaths.
July 27,	0	2	0	0	2	2
" 28,	0	6	0	0	6	4
" 29,	4	1	1	0	6	1
" 30,	8	6	0	1	15	7
" 31,	5	9	5	0	19	9
Aug. 1,	16	4	1	0	21	8
" 2,	8	14	5	13	40	15
	41	43	12	14	109	46

We give the latest accounts from Norfolk, which wil bel found in the following, taken from the Baltimore Gazette of Saturday:—

BOARD OF HEALTH,
Norfolk, 1st Aug. 1832.

The Board of Health reports, that of the cases of Cholera reported up to 12 o'clock on Monday the 30th ult. four have died; and that for the 48 hours up to 12 o'clock this day, eight new cases have occurred, of which five had died. Of the last named cases there was one white man and seven persons of color.

By order of the Board,
THO. G. BROUGHTON, Sec'ry.

We are yet without any *official* information from *Portsmouth*, on the subject of the Cholera; and the reports therefrom are so various and contradictory that we deem it worse than useless to give them publication. Several new cases, we hear, have occurred, the exact number of which, or their result we are unable to state.

The Norfolk Beacon mentions a test of the efficacy of the simple cure for Cholera published in the New-York papers, consisting of a tea-spoonful of common Table Salt, one table-spoonful of Vinegar, and one tea-cupful of boiling Water, taken together, and as hot as possible—the dose repeated if required. The Beacon says:—

[☞The efficacy of the above simple prescription has been tested by a gentleman in this place, whose female servant was seized on Saturday last, with severe pains in the bowels, attending with vomiting.—We are assured that she was entirely relieved in less than half an hour.]

THE INDIAN WAR.

From the St. Louis Times, July 21.

The Indian War is for the present, at an end. Our army as we stated in our last paper, marched in pursuit of the enemy, who were said to be encamped near the four lakes. When Gen. Atkinson reached Lake Cosh konong (which on Tanner's Map of 1830, is placed near the junction of the river Goose-ke-hawn with Rock river) he found the country clear, and his long sought enemy vanished. The Indians, it is supposed, have made for the Chippeway country, and will endeavor to cross the Mississippi, but far beyond any white settlements. Gen. Atkinson, expecting, when he marched, to meet the enemy in a short time, had taken with him but a small quantity of provisions, and was obliged to halt and divide his forces, at the lake above named. He himself with the regulars, some six hundred and fifty strong, remained at the lake; the militia, consisting of three brigades under Generals Posey, Dodge and Henry, and about two thousand of men, were ordered to march for Fort Winnebago, on the Ouisconsin, where stores were hourly expected. It was the intention of the Commanding General to consolidate his forces and renew the pursuit as soon as he had obtained sufficient stores.

The march of the army was exceedingly laborious and fatiguing. The greater part of the country they passed over was a complete marsh, formed by bodies of water beneath the surface of the earth. Men and horses sunk to considerable depth at every step. A gentleman who was with the army informs us that he was on a large mound, fifteen or twenty feet high, which could be shaken by a single man, like a boat on the water.

The whole army, regulars and irregulars, officers and soldiers, had enjoyed excellent health, and were sustained throughout their encampment and march by a full confidence in their General.

We believe that there is no expectation that our army will again meet with the Indians.—Black Hawk will not expose himself and his band to the destruction that would follow from a general engagement; the late success of the whites in skirmishes, and the number of scouting parties through the country will prevent the recurrence of the depredations and murders by small parties, which made the beginning of this contest so terrible and alarming.

Two companies of the 6th Regiment U. S. Infantry, arrived here on Thursday, in the steam boat N. America, from the Baton Rouge, on their way to the Seat of War.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Temperance appears to be the motto among all classes, and as one most effectual means of prohibition to the drunkard, I would respectfully suggest that a meeting be called by the merchants alone for the express purpose of considering whether it is not expedient to abandon the sale of ardent spirits altogether. If the merchants on a large scale will give into the measure, the small ones will follow. The example will be great, the reward perhaps glorious.

A lately convinced retailer.

The Rector of St. Michael's Parish intending to be absent on Sunday next, August 5th, there will not be divine Service at Mr. N. Willis's.

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Levi Storks, Mr. Hugh Valiant, to Miss Rebecca A. Denny, all of this county.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Walter Fountain, Mr. Robert Fish, to Miss Mary R. Kersey, of this county.

DIED

In this town on Thursday evening last, Isaac Chambers, Esq.

In this county on Saturday the 28th ult. James Ridgaway, Esq.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

	August 3.
Wheat, white	$1 25 a 130
Do. Red	1 16 a 120
Do. ordinary to good Md.	1 10 a 115
Corn, yellow	70 a 72
White do.	69 a 70
Rye	65 a ——

BY THE WESTERN MAIL.

☞POSTSCRIPT.☜

CHOLERA.—In *Philadelphia* on Friday, 3d, 35 cases, 14 deaths.

Saturday, 4th, 45 new cases, 15 deaths.

In *New-York*, on the 3d, 90 new cases, 24 deaths.

Saturday, 4th, 88 new cases, 30 deaths.

The news from England is to the 28th of June, and is of no great interest.

CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Church, will be held in the woods on the college Road, about 1 mile from Chester Town, commencing on Thursday the 16th inst. and ending the Wednesday following.—All religious denominations, and the public generally are invited to attend.

aug 7

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber's pasture, about the 10th of July, a dark brown horse about 4 years old, with black legs, mane and tail. A suitable reward will be given for his return to the subscriber, at Crosiadore, on Choptank river, three miles below the Trappe.

SAM. DICKINSON.

aug. 7

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore county, on the 25th of July, 1832, by Wm. A. Schaeffer, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for Baltimore county, as a runaway, a colored woman who calls herself HARRIET or FANNY KINGSTON, says she is free, but is supposed to belong to the estate of Benjamin Dawes, deceased, of Washington city. Said colored woman is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 1 inch high, has a small scar on the left arm occasioned by a burn.—Had on when committed, a blue domestic frock, white silk bonnet, white linen apron, white cotton stockings and black morocco shoes. 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.

aug 7 3w

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the town of Easton, Md.
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER
TO BE ENTITLED
The Farmers' & Mechanics' Journal, and Temperance Herald.

By JOHN D. GREEN.

It is the design of the publisher of this Journal to make it useful and interesting to Farmers and Mechanics, and to aid and assist in the great cause of Temperance, so happily begun in these United States.

All political matter and religious controversies, will be excluded.

The Journal and Herald will be printed on a fine super-royal sheet, and good type, at TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

Editors of papers on the Eastern Shore, will confer an obligation, which will be gladly reciprocated, by giving this a few insertions.

aug 7

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of Benjamin Hiss, late a Currier of Baltimore city, will please call without delay and settle their accounts, and all those who have claims against the said estate, will please present them properly authenticated to the subscriber, who has been appointed permanent trustee, and whose receipts alone will be good for all claims due said Benjamin Hiss.

GEORGE W. KREBS,
No. 52 South Calvert-st. Baltimore.

aug 7 3w

☞ The Easton Whig and Centreville Times, will please copy the above advertisement to the amount of $1, and charge *Baltimore Chronicle.*

SPLENDID SCHEME.

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.

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	3600	71	200, &c.

Tickets $6, shares in proportion.

The cash for all these can be had any where.

aug 7

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.

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, Class No. 28 for 1832. To be drawn on WEDNESDAY, August 15th 1832. 60 Number Lottery—9 drawn ballots.

$20,000 for $5.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	20,000	1	2,270
1	6,000	10	1,000
1	2,250	10	500

&c amounting to 136,880

Tickets $5, Halves, 2 50, Quarters 1 25

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

HIGH PRIZES.

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

Tickets $6, shares in proportion.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class No. 30 for 1832. To be drawn on WEDNESDAY, August 29th, 1832, 66 Number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

$30,000, 15,000,

SCHEME.

1 prize of	30,000	1	3,580
1	15,000	5	5,000
1	7,500		

&c. &c. amounting to $133,040

Tickets $5, Halves, $2,50 Quarters $1 25.

A certificate of a package of 22 whole Tickets, can be obtained by remitting 62 dollars—address S. J. SYLVESTER, Baltimore.

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.]

august 7

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

Easton, June 19.

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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300 NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase them from the age of 13 to 25 years. Persons having such to sell, shall have CASH, and the HIGHEST Peices by applying to the subscriber, Pratt street, Baltimore, near the intersection of the rarl road, with the Washington City road. Liberal commissions will be paid to those who wiill aid in purchasing for the subscriber.

AUSTIN WOOLFOLK.

april 17

☞ The Easton Whig will copy the above till forbid; Globe, Intelligencer, Washington and Gazette, Alexandria, till forbid.

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

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