has thens very greatly increased, is plainly demonstrated by the facts which I have stated. As to those items exempted from the payment of duties by the act of 1832, to which I have not particularly adverted, I will only remark, that the south and north are relieved by those exemptions, exactly in a ratio proportionate to their consumption.

It is alledged in all the newspapers in this state which adopt the reasoning of "the Address," that no spirit of compromise or conciliation entered into the composition of the late Tariff act, and that its sole object was to confer additional bounties upon the Tariff states, and to increase the burthens of the planting states. My opinion of that act I have already expressed; and it is not my intention now to ascribe to it merits which I have hitherto denied to it; but I cannot refrain from admitting, that the act of July, 1832, does contain some provisions which proceed from a spirit of compromise and conciliation on the parts of the advocates of protection.

It is notorious that loud and reiterated complaints were made in the Southern States, and particularly in South Carolina, on account of the high duties upon coarse woollens and blankets, and upon cotton bagging, and that the duties upon them were diminished to gratify and conciliate the South. After March, 1833, upon coarse woollens, of a value not exceeding 75 cents each, the duty will be almost nominal, being 5 per cent. ad valorem; and upon cotton bagging, the duty will be reduced from 5 to 3½ cents the square yard. I have read in numerous publications in the newspapers of this city, that the woollens and the blankets which are imported by the planters for their negroes, cannot be purchased at the prices limited by the Act, so as to be included within the reduced duty of 5 per centum. My reply to this statement, I should presume, would be perfectly satisfactory. I am informed by the most competent and respectable authority, that such woollens and blankets as the planters are in the habit of importing for their negroes, can now be purchased abroad at the prices specified in the act, and that no doubt is entertained that this will be the case, after that act shall be in force. Should this, however, be an error, as the reduction of the duties upon these articles was made, and was expressed to be made, by the advocates of the protective system, exclusively, for the accommodation of the South, and as they repeatedly and positively declared, that the articles could be procured at the prices mentioned, I cannot hesitate to believe, if the fact be otherwise that upon satisfactorily establishing it, such a law would be passed at the next session of Congress as would rectify the mistake.—However desirous the restrictionists may be, and unquestionably are, to preserve what they consider to be their interests, it would be doing them injustice to suspect them of so gross a dereliction of principle, as a deliberate design to defraud, or of the commission of so egregious an act, of folly, as to calculate upon being able to deceive, when the means of detection would be so soon and so easily afforded.

The minimums upon woollens, which created peculiar discontent, for the strongest and most obvious reasons, have also been abolished for the gratification of the South. In several of our newspapers, it has been insisted, that the benefit of this abolition has been more than counterbalanced, by the imposition of a duty, under the act of 1832, of 50 per cent. ad valorem upon all woollen cloths costing more than 35 cents the square yard. Let me briefly demonstrate the unsoundness of this objection. By the existing tariff, woollen cloths not costing more than 33 1-2 cents the square yard, pays a duty of 14 cents which is actually 51-45 per cent. ad valorem.—Woolens costing 33 1-3 cents the square yard, and not more than 50 cents, are estimated at 50 cents the square yard, and pay a duty of 45 per cent ad valorem which is actually 48 per cent. Woollens costing 50 cents and not more than $1 the square yard, are estimated at $1, and pay a duty of 45 per cent, which is actually 50.49 per cent ad valorem. Woollens costing $1, and not more than 2,50 the square yard, are estimated at 2,50, pay a duty of 45 per centum, ad valorem. Woollens costing $2,50 and not more than 4 the square yard, are estimated at $4, pay a duty of 45 per cent ad valorem; which is actually 61.59 per centum ad valorem. All woollen cloths costing over $4 the square yard pay a duty of fifty per cent ad valorem which, with additional 10 per cent. under the tariff of 1828, is 55 per centum ad valorem. The foregoing duties which I have stated as actually paid, are taken from an official document of the treasury department. It is thus seen that the existing duties in every item, exceed those of the act of 1832, excepting upon woollen cloths costing between 33 1-3 cents and 50 cents the square yard, and between 50 cents and $1, the square yard, when they are less in a very small degree, but upon such as cost more than $1 the square yard, they are considerably higher. This difference in the rate of duties is, by no means, the principle benefit derived from the late act; for by the substitution of ad valorem for minimum duties, the manufacturers are deprived of what amounts almost to a monopoly, in the home market, as to all woollen cloths, the prices of which are between the minimum reductions. This fact was, openly, and repeatedly avowed in the house of representatives, during the pendency of the bill, in the last session of congress, and it was owing to the abolition of the minimums upon woollens, that the leading advocates of the "American System" were so hostile to the passage of the law.*

I have thus fellow citizens, submitted to you my reasons for the vote which I gave upon the passage of the late tariff act; and my views of that act, both in its immediate effects and as compared with the existing tariff. I feel confident that my vote will be approved of by all of you, who prefer conciliation and compromise to a rupture with the members of our confederacy. When a system has long been established, which extensively controls the national capital and labor, however unwisely it may have been introduced, it cannot, suddenly be abolished, without spreading desolation and ruin among millions, and communicating a perilious shock to our tranquility and security. However we may deprecate a protective tariff, in its principle and in its details—however indignantly, we may arraign the motives in which it originated and the consequences resulting from it, the majority of the people are nevertheless convinced, that it is warranted by the constitution, and recommended by the soundest policy. From the prevalence of these sentiments among the majority, and the legislative encouragement of them by high and stimulating protective duties, immense capitals have been invested in numerous and complicated branches of human industry, which it must be obvious ought not to be interfered with, excepting with the utmost caution, deliberation and forbearance. Thus impressed with the importance, the intricacy, and the delicacy of this subject, when the consideration of the tariff was brought up, during the last session of congress, my anticipations of its movements were limited to such alterations, as would lighten some of its burthens, obliterate some of its most obnoxious enactments, and manifest a temper and disposition indicative of still further amelioration. When the foundations of the system should be thus undermined, the cheering prospect would be presented, that congress would gradually act upon the principles which ought never to be lost sight of—that domestic industry should only be incidentally protected; by duties upon foreign importations. Although the tariff of 1832 is, in my opinion imperfect, although it retains no small portion of its ancient defects, although it still requires great and radical improvements, yet it does appear to me that it makes such approaches to what it ought to be, as to render it worthy of acceptance at this time, to every patriotic and reflecting statesman who seeks to obtain the recognition of the principles of free trade, by temperate and practicable means.

To what extent the duties and the revenue will be reduced by the late tariff act, I have already shown. Surely, a diminution in the protecting duties of $1,899,056, and in the aggregate of the revenue from the customs of $6,186,088, is a relief in the gross and in the detail. Surely a diminution in taxes, which reduces their nett receipts from $17,288,645, to 12,101,567, is a general benefit. These ameliorations, combined with some concessions to the South and the repeal of the minimums upon woollens, ought to be hailed with some satisfaction, as the harbingers of better times, and as leading to a more auspicious consummation; and more especially, ought we to be inspired with confidence, when it is recollected these reformations were effected, although they were opposed to the utmost, by the firmest zealots in the cause of protection and although the bill which contained them, was voted against, by six of our own delegation, in the house of representatives. If thus much was achieved against obstacles so formidable, the hope is proportionately flattering, that those who are willing to sacrifice the pride of opinion, and the lust of power, to a spirit of amity and compromise, and to lay their resentments, and passions and prejudices, upon the altar of their common country, will accomplish greater objects, by their judicious and preserving appeals, addressed to the reason, good sense and real interests of the community. By honest exertions thus directed, it may well be anticipated, that the delusions which have been created by a selfish theory, will be dispelled—that the revenue, at no distant period, will be limited to the proper expenses of the government—that the tariff be so regulated, as equally, to diffuse its burthens and its blessings, among a free, a prosperous, and a united people. When a career has been opened, which may carry us to the goal at which we would arrive, shall we falter in the course which we have commenced—shall we stop short in the progress to which we are invited—shall we supinely slumber on our posts when the victory may be won by discretion and perseverance? Shall we instead of availing ourselves of that "tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood, leads on to prosperous fortune," abandon whatever is dear to us as patriots, whatsoever renown we have derived from our ancestors, whatsoever of glory we have acquired abroad, and whatever of liberty and happiness we have enjoyed, at home; and rashly barter away these inestimable treasures, to plunge into the vortex of nullification? Shall we yield ourselves to be entangled in the mazes of a political abstraction, which is either so subtle or so paradoxical as to mock the understandings, or so false and so pernicious as to lead us into error and danger? Shall we, with our senses awakened, and our faculties roused, and our vigor unimpaired, march, tamely, under the banners of those, who, while they profess to put down usurpation, themselves usurp a power paramount to the constitution and the laws: who, while they proclaim that they will emancipate us from federal oppression by a peaceful, efficient, and legitimate remedy, would reduce us either to the alternative of submitting to the government which we resisted, or of seceding from the federal Union? The first alternative would be degrading humiliation. Should we adopt the other, the United States, from the imperious dictates of self defence, would prescribe to us such terms, as would prevent them from being injured by our separate commercial laws and regulations; and to deliver ourselves from their invasion of our sovereignty, should we resort to an ally, the price of his aid, would be the sacrifice of our independence.

I will dwell no longer upon such gloomy scenes. That the supreme ruler and director of human affairs, may in his mercy, so incline our hearts and guide our counsels, as that the fierce and stormy passions which threaten us with evil dissention, which distract our social intercourse, which embitter the harmony of our domestic circles, shall be banished from our bosoms, and only be remembered as solemn and enduring warnings for the future, is the fervent prayer of your faithful and obedient fellow-citizen,

WILLIAM DRAYTON.

*Mr. Everett, of Vermont, said what, in substance, was repeated by several other members who had advocated protection that "he considered that system [the minimums] as affording the most efficient protection, with the least burthen on the consumer. The operation of that system had been misrepresented. He had been surprised to hear gentlemen affirm that it levied duties of 100, of 150 and even of 225 per cent. A yard of cloth costing $1, pays 45 cents, and a yard costing one dollar and one cent, it is true, *if imported*, would pay 112½ cents, which would be at the rate of 112 per cent; so a yard costing 50 cents would pay 22½ cents, and a yard costing 51 cents, *if imported*, 45 cents, being at the rate jo 90 per cent. But what was the fact?—*No cloths chargeable with these high duties were imported*. The importations were confined to cloths valued *at* or a *little under the minimums*. The effect then, was *prohibition* of the importation of most, of the cloths *between the minimums*. Of those excluded, *the cloths of the intermediate values, the American manufacturer will have the whole Market*."—Extract from Mr. Everett's speech on the tariff bill delivered 18th June, 1832, as published in the National Intelligencer.

Extracted from the Episcopal Recorder.

THOUGHTS ON THE CHOLERA.

We cannot receive this messenger properly without being fully acquainted with its errand. To me, it seems the first great object is, to present a *new and visible demonstration of the existence* and *providence of a Supreme Being*—a truth never so openly denied by many—never so boldly avowed as unworthy to be acknowledged by our nation. Philosophy and science are both at fault:—and can only stand still and wait to see the judgment and the salvation of God. They "cannot tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth," and probably for years the public press has not so distinctly admitted the finger of God in any public event.

It is also an evidence of the existence of a *moral government*, which most men *feel*, if they do not acknowledge. It does compel men to discern between the righteous and the wicked. It does show that by the very constitution of our natures, godliness and its attendant virtues are "profitable for the life which now is."

It is a great lesson peculiarly needed in our country on the duty of prudence in *preserving health*, and of maintaining cleanliness as one of its esssential means. To guard against disease while in health is regarded among us, probably more than in any nation on earth, as the mark of a weak or disordered imagination, rather than of prudence and wisdom—Thousands are yearly sacrificed by this neglect; and requisitions of cleanliness like those which God gave to his chosen people, and which doubtless had no small share in their unexampled and permanent increase, by preserving them from the diseases which now waste the same regions, would be regarded as a yoke too grievous to be borne. The ignorance and recklessness on this subject which have been discovered, sometimes even among the most intelligent, are ample evidence that such a lesson was needed; and perhaps the cholera, with all its appalling train of evils, may save more than it destroys.

It furnishes also a motive to self-government, both in regard to appetites and passion, *not*—for it does take *some of them*, and if it be but one in fifty, who can say that it will not *The victims cannot mistake it, for they are its first, its chosen victims. The virtuous must* which each should feel addressed to him.—impenitent.—a *solemn* one to all. It is a call of this lesson. It is an *awful* warning to the source, which strikingly shows the necessity ate exclamation of one who *dreaded* this cannot die! I cannot die" was the passion- that we *must die*, that we *may die soon*. "I us realize more fully what we knew before, ch." It presents no new truth. It only makes hour when we think not, the Son of man com- is a loud warning to all, that 'in a day and an But its objects are not merely temporal. It porbance of providing the poor with the means of comfort and health.

new feeling in regard to the duty and the im- acquired the habit. And it has awakened a which may lead many to learn its value and be himself? It is then peculiarly fitted to lead the sinner to reflection—to call off the Christian from his attachment to the world—to keep us all in waiting for "our Lord's appearing."

It is sent to execute just judgment upon those who are a living pestilence, spreading around them an infection more fatal, diseases more appalling than any which the body can sustain—diseases whose pangs on earth are only preludes to the horrors of "*the second death.*"

Is this pestilence then, unlike all other visitations of Providence, *an unmixed evil?* Have we no occason for *gratitude to God* that he affords to the unbelieving new and striking evidence of his existence, providence and moral government—that he gives us so necessary, so important a lesson as to the duty and the means of guarding against disease, and of protecting others as well as ourselves—that he sends us so striking a warning to rouse the slumbering Christians and the thoughtless sinner—and that he rebukes or takes away those who are scattering moral pestilence among us?

If this be a just view of the case, is it not peculiarly important to use the Saviour's reserve in our prayer—"If it be possible let this cup pass from me; yet not my will but thine be done." It seems to me this is a period when Christians are especially called upon to exhibit *faith* and *fearlessness* in their *prayers* as well as their *efforts*. I have been pained to hear petitions made which *seemed rather like* the wailings of a trembling thoughtless child, who only seeks to escape the rod, rather than of the "man in Christ Jesus," who knows that he must "be made perfect through suffering," and that "these light afflictions shall work out a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." A pious man importunately begged the life of a dying son. It was granted, and he lived to be executed as a murderer! The Israelites demanded meat, and it was given them; but proved a poison. Who that knows his own weakness and ignorance will *venture* to ask, without constant reservation, that this pestilence may be averted from us? Who knows but he may thus ask to be delivered from the only means which will rescue his own soul from the ensnaring allurements and cares of the world, or save the souls of his family or friends. Who can tell how much suffering he needs in his own person and in his friends, to purify him as gold is purified, and who knows but he is asking to have his exceeding and eternal weight of glory diminished, in order to avoid a few temporary pangs. Who can tell which, or how many of us, must be visited or taken away, in order to impress the great truths which this judgment is calculated to teach, upon our families, our friends, our town, our county. Who can tell that any thing but such a pestilence will save our land from the moral and political ruin which so awfully threatens it.

We are indeed loudly called to self examination, to penitence, to humiliation, to new obedience, and it *may be*, that the panic which is the forerunner of this disease, may thus accomplish all that is needed. But this *may not be;* and in looking forward, as well as backward, it becomes the Christian not to mourn as one without hope. Nay, it becomes him to pray with faith and hope and joy, even if it come, and to accept this as an answer to his prayer, an assurance that Infinite wisdom will not be influenced by his weak and erring desires. Let us not appear as trembling criminals, merely seeking to escape—"We are not come to the mount that might not be touched"—which breathes forth only flames, but "to Mount Zion, the city of the living God"—of *our God*—of *our Father*. Let us come then as affectionate, confiding children, deserving chastisement, and ready to submit to it, pleading for deliverance if it be possible, and yet holding forth our hands to take the cup from the hands of our kind physician, if he deem it necessary—offering the right eye to the knife of the surgeon if this be his prescription, and rejoicing in the hope, that all shall work together for good. Now is the time when the world will look on, to see whether there is power in faith to deliver from the terrors of disease and death, and to give that boldness in the course of duty which becomes a good soldier of Christ. Let it not be seen or said that they who fear not God, nor regard man, can meet the pestilence with more calmness than those who profess to say—"God is my rock and my fortress! In him will I trust." Oh! let them not, by their panic and their weakness proclaim to the world—"There is no refuge and strength in trouble—or if there be, I have not found him."—*Conn. Obs.*

From the N. York Courier & Enquirer Extra, September 2.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The news schooner Courier and Enquirer boarded on Saturday, in sight of Fire Island Light, the fine new ship Orpheus, Capt. Cobb, and this morning our Collector reached town with London papers of the 23d July, being three days later than before received. Our Liverpool dates are of the 25th, the day Capt. Cobb left that place, though his pilot did not quit him till the 27th

No arrival has taken place in England, since our previous accounts from Portugal, and consequently we have no further intelligence whatever of the expedition of Don Pedro. It is stated that private letters from Paris coming from a quarter which has access to first rate information say, that the Spanish Ambassador at Lisbon directs by order of his court all the measures of Don Miguel, whose ministers at the present moment are mere cyphers, they having explicitly to obey the orders of their master, and he himself being under the sole guidance of Spain. The British government seem however determined to see fair play shown between the two Brothers, the new English envoy to Lisbon having dispatched an officer to the Spanish army on the frontiers who is to report to him every movement made by that body of troops.

Belgium and Holland still continued to occupy a considerable share of public attention. The London Conference it is stated have agreed upon certain *new* propositions for the settlement of the question. This scheme, which is to be embodied in a *sixty-seventh* protocol, commences by expressing the satisfaction of the Conference at the willingness exhibited by the king of Holland in his last propositions to come to an arrangement, and though they declare these propositions inadmissible, express their readiness to change some points in their project of a treaty for the dissolution of the union between Holland and Belgium. This alteration appears to be the appointment of commissioners by the two powers, to meet at Aix-la Chapelle, to negociate and conclude an arrangement in relation to the division of territory and at Utrecht in relation to the division of the National debt. On the subject of the navigation of the rivers which separate or traverse at the same time the Dutch and Belgian territory, the Conference however say, it is to be understood that the principles already laid down by them shall be definitely adopted.

We are happy to perceive that the destruction of Antwerp, which was threatened, according to our last accounts, by the Baron Chasse, who commands the citadel, is, at least for the present, averted. One letter from Brussels states, that it was believed the King of Holland, in order to gain time, would propose to leave the settlement of all the disputed points to the arbitrament of the United States.

The arrangement which places a son of the King of Bavaria on the throne of Greece, appears to be very unpopular in London. It is believed that he will be a mere tool in the hands of Russia. The guarantee given by England for the payment of a loan to be raised for Prince Otho, had been the subject of discussion in the House of Commons, as had also again, the Russian Dutch loan; the ministers, who were rather rudely assailed by the Tory members, carried their point by large majorities.

The late resolution of the Diet of Frankfort continues to be the subject of general discussion and reprobation in both the English and French papers. By the last private letters received at Paris from Switzerland and Germany it is asserted that the people there, are confident of their strength and resolved to struggle against the confederate despots.—Great disturbances growing out of the infamous proscription of the Polish patriots by Russia, still continue to exist in Lithuania.

We lament to perceive that the Cholera prevails to a serious extent in London and throughout England generally. The government will not publish official reports of the state of health of the metropolis, yet it is evident from many circumstances, that the pestilence is making great ravages there. A man who was taken up for theft died with the disease between the time of his first and second examination at the police office, twenty-four hours. The subject of tithes in Ireland and the putting down by government of large assemblages of people in that country, still give rise to very acrimonious debates in the House of Commons. In these, Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Stanley, the Irish Secretary, are the most prominent speakers.

LONDON, July 21.—*The Funds.*—A great gloom prevails in the Stock Exchange this morning, owing to some more deaths of the cholera of members of that house, in consequence of which little or no business is doing.

Up to the present hour we have no account of Don Pedro's expedition but it appears, according to information received at Madrid from Lisbon, that the Commander-in-Chief at the above capital was prepared to assemble forces to attack Don Pedro's troops at Coimbra, and prevent his passing the river. Also, great fears were entertained that an insurrection would take place in the country.—Important events from that quarter may be daily expected.

PARIS, July 21.—The departmental journals, in every quarter of France, unanimously concur in stating, that never was the harvest more promising of abundance; and what is extraordinary is, that this abundance extends to every species of produce, such as fruit, vegetatables, and roots, as well as various species of grain.

TITHE SYSTEM IN IRELAND.

The combination in Ireland against the payment of tithes has of late assumed a new shape. Immense meetings are held, which form themselves into tribunals, before which persons accused of the crime of tithe-paying are summoned to appear, and give an account of their conduct; and defaulters undergo the punishment of being abandoned at once by every person in their employment. Country gentlemen and farmers are left without a servant or labourer to perform the most necessary work. The hay is left to rot on the ground, and the cattle to perish for want of the necessary food, drink, and care; and, even on the roads, it is common for the horses of the mails and stage coaches to be changed by the coachman and passengers, because the unhappy recusant inkeeper has been deserted by every one even to his hostler. Such is the terror of this new species of judicial authority, that numbers of highly respectable persons have found it necessary, in order to avert ruinous consequences, to appear before these self-constituted courts, acknowledge their jurisdiction, and promise to give obedience to their decrees!

For this new evil the Irish government is providing a remedy. An official circular has been issued, under the authority of the Lord Lieutenant to the Magistracy, in which they are informed, that, whether the means employed in resisting the payment of tithes be actual violence or intimidation, they are illegal, and that the most prompt and effectual measures should be adopted to counteract them. In regard to such meetings as the above, it is stated, that their recurrence will render it incumbent on Magistrates to exert all the powers with which the law invests them, to suppress the mischief and bring the guilty to punishment. And, with respect to cases of doubt whether the law has been violated, they are directed to cause the parties implicated to be identified, and to have information of the particulars of the case sworn and transmitted to the Government, for the opinion of the law officers.—*Scotch paper.*

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 11, 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.

We wish not to be understood as adopting the principles set forth in any communication which may appear in our paper, in relation to the donation to the Easton Academy. Our columns will be open to both sides. That the present academic system of our state, was orignally a miserable abortion, and that it has been rendered still more deformed by subsequent legislation, we have no hesitation in saying. In some counties of the state, the donation is divided, and subdivided, amongst the petty schools of the county, in others it is given to free schools, and from some, we believe it is entirely withheld. Nothing like a general principle seems to govern in regard to these donations. One would naturally suppose, that where funds nearly, if not quite sufficient, to support some general system of education throughout the state, had already been provided, that efforts would be made to establish some such system. If academies are supported, primary schools and colleges should also be supported. While the higher branches of education are fostered and encouraged, the lower, still more important, should not be forgotten.

We will not, however, enter into a discussion of this question at present; we only throw out these suggestions, while we enter a disclaimer to the principles which are, or may be, set up in the communications we are called upon to publish.

We offer to our readers in this morning's Whig the address of Col. Wm. Drayton to his constituents. No man in the country enjoys a higher reputation for devoted patriotism than Col. Drayton. He seems to be the redeeming spirit of South Carolina, the only shield which she possesses against the infatuation of some of her ablest sons. The view, which he presents, of his own course in Congress, in relation to the tariff, is calculated to elicit our warmest admiration. The well known reputation of this distinguished patriot, will insure to his address, we have no doubt, a very general perusal.

POST OFFICE,

EASTON, Md. Sept. 11, 1832.

To John S. Skinner, Esq.
Postmaster at Baltimore:—

Sir,—In answer to your inquiries,—suggested by a letter from the Hon. JOHN S. SPENCE, to the editor of the Baltimore Patriot,—I beg leave to make the following statement. I prefer answering you through this medium, as affording a better opportunity to refute the many falsehoods and misrepresentations in relation to this matter, put forth by the opponents of the administration.

In the commencement of the year, before the present arrangement of the mails had got into perfect operation, some delay was occasioned by the want of a clear understanding of the change by Post masters and editors of papers, which gave rise to well founded complaints.

By the former route by Haddaway's ferry, the mail left Baltimore on Monday and Friday mornings, went to Annapolis same days, arrived at Easton on Tuesdays and Saturdays generally late in the evening or at night; from Easton went to Quantico on Sundays and Wednesdays, arrived at Snow Hill on Mondays and Thursdays in the evening.

By the present arrangement the mail for the Eastern Shore leaves Baltimore at 6 o'clock on Mondays and Fridays, arrives at Easton same evening; proceeds next days immediately after the arrival of the Northern or Philadelphia mail, to Cambridge; leaves Cambridge on Sunday and Wednesday mornings, arrives at Princess Ann same evenings, and at Snow Hill on Mondays by 10 o'clock, A. M. and on Thursdays by 3 or 4 o'clock, P. M.

You will perceive by this arrangement that we receive at Easton the Baltimore papers of Monday and Friday on the same day, or for distribution early next morning, whereas formerly we received at Easton the Thursday afternoon papers on Saturday evening or early on Sunday morning, the Saturday afternoon papers on Tuesday night, or early on Wednesday morning.

The Baltimore papers of Monday and Friday mornings, with those from Philadelphia, are now received on Tuesday and Saturday by 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Trappe, by 5 P. M. at Cambridge, the Easton papers of Tuesday and Saturday at the same time—formerly the Baltimore papers of Thursday afternoon and Saturday afternoon, together with the Philadelphia mail and the Easton papers of Saturday and Tuesday, were received at these offices on Sunday and Wednesday mornings.—The same papers continuing on down the peninsula are now received at Princess Anne on Sundays and Wednesdays, whereas they formerly were received at that office, on Mondays and Thursdays, now at Snow Hill on Mondays by 10 o'clock, A. M. and on Thursdays by 3 or 4 P. M. formerly not until Monday night, and Thursday night.

Besides these advantages, they now have a mail twice a week at Queenstown and Wye Mills, the same day from Baltimore; formerly they had it but once a week. Now the mail in going down the peninsula, branches at Barren creek, and goes down both by Salisbury, and Quantico and White Haven, and returns the same way, whereas it formerly went down by Quantico and White Haven, and returned by Salisbury, thus leaving Salisbury unsupplied with the Western mail until its return from Snow Hill.

The Post office at St. Michaels, one of the least important on the E. S. is the least beneficially affected by the change, but even that office, I think is manifestly benefitted. They now receive the western mail from Washington and Baltimore, with the most perfect certainty at an early hour in the afternoon, on the same day as formerly for 10 months in the year; from Annapolis the mail will be received one day later throughout the year, and the mail from Washington and Baltimore, coming, during the winter, via Annapolis, will, during that time, be also received one day later. The Philadelphia or northern mail, (which, during the winter, is generally the most important,) and the papers published in our county, is received one day earlier thoughout the year than formerly.

This expose is made without reference to the route now advertised by Haddaway's Ferry.

If the Washington papers for the Eastern Shore of Monday and Friday morning were mailed with the Baltimore papers, we should receive them the same evening in Easton, and proportionably early along down the peninsula.

You will see by this statement, which will be verified, by every Post Master on the route, that there is not a single post office, at which the Baltimore papers are not received earlier than formerly, (or would be, if put into the mail by the publishers) and to some of the offices the advantages of the change are very great indeed.

The Hon. John S. Spence complains that his Baltimore Patriot is "never younger than 7 days, and has often been 10 days old. *If this be a fact* the fault must either be in the publisher in not mailing it in proper time, or in himself in not taking it out of the office.—His post office (Berlin), however, is not on the route above described, and there may be some delay in consequence.

The mail carrier from Broad Creek always waits in Queenstown the arrival of the Baltimore mail.

Your obedient servant,
EDWARD MULLKIN, P. Master,
at Easton, Md.

[COMMUNICATED.]

It is stated in the Maryland Republican edited by J. Hughes, that the mails *to Annapolis*, after trying "reform" after "reform," had at last got back to where they had started from; *and that he had it from head quarters, that the alterations had been made to gratify a mail contractor of the Eastern Shore.*

Will Mr. Hughes favour the public with specifications, in support of the above. Let the public be informed. This is a most daring administration, to do any and every thing from personal favouritism, and to avow it to their political opponents.

May not Mr. Hughes *lie* under a mistake?
A CONTRACTOR.

Easton, Md., Sept. 10th, 1832.

CHOLERA.

Since our last we have heard of but one new case of Cholera in the county, which took place in St. Michaels on Saturday last, and terminated fatally—The whole number of deaths in that village, by malignant cholera, from the best informrtion we have been able to procure, is 18.

Of the two cases mentioned in our last as having occurred in this town, (Easton) one is convalescent, the other dead.

BALTIMORE.

	Deaths.	White.	Colored.
Sept. 1	20	10	10
2	35	20	15
3	35	21	14
4	15	9	6
5	21	9	12
6	33	16	17
7	55	33	22
8	28	13	15
9	24	13	11

The Alms-House, situate some miles from Baltimore, has been the scene of an impressive and awful warning to drunkards. Of about 500 inmates, (the number on the 15th July,) 475 were intemperate persons; this accounts for the extreme mortality of the Cholera there, which numbered 125 victims, one fourth of the whole. We are glad to learn that the epidemic has suddenly ceased at that place within a few days.

It should be stated also, that of all the head-persons and attendants at this scene of death, not one contradicted the disease.—*Balt. Pat.*

SNOW-HILL, Sept. 8.

The Cholera.—There have occurred since Tuesday last, five deaths in Snow Hill, occasioned by the prevailing disease Epidemic Cholera.—One white person and four blacks. The blacks were advanced in life and very intemperate. There have been other cases, which are now convalescent. The exciting cause of these cases was found to be owing to the individuals indulging too freely in eating of watermelons, unripe fruit, fish and raw oysters.—*Messenger.*

CAMBRIDGE, Md. Sept. 8.—It is our painful duty to state that three or four cases, believed to be the Cholera, and two deaths, have occurred in this town since our last. We have heard of no case this morning.—*Chronicle.*

QUEENSTOWN.—We learn that three deaths (negroes) have occurred at Queenstown—one a slave of Mr. Massey's, and the other two, negroes died at his quarter.

The disease has appeared in a greater or less degree in most of the States north and east of the Carolinas and Tennessee. Several cases have occuurred in St. Louis, Missouri. However interesting it might be to many of our readers, who have relatives and acquaintances scattered over every part of the country, we find it impossible to notice the accounts we receive of the devastations of the destroyer.

Kent Island—1 death—1 convalescent.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Alexander Graham,

Sir—As one of the "many voters" who were in favour of calling on the Candidates now before the people, to express their views in relation to the withdrawing the donation from the Easton Academy and giving it to the support of free schools in the county, I will take some notice of the communications, signed "A subscriber" "A voter" and "B." contained in your last.

These different writers seem to be very much afraid of tricks from Jackson men. Whether a Jackson man or a Clay man, I am a voter, and what is more, I dont intend longer to let my attachment to either the one or the other of the Presidential candidates blind me to my individual interests. I know that the Academy at Easton receives $800 from the state. I know also that there now is a sum provided for the support of primary schools in the different counties, amounting, I believe to $600 or $800 per annum—I know that this sum is now locked up in the treasury, useless to the county—I know that the $800 now given to the Academy, and the

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