EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1834.

"A PLAIN MAN" is received, and shall be attended to in our next.

We give "FAIR PLAY" a fair hearing with much pleasure.

We offer to our readers in the Whig of this morning, an article from the Globe, exposing the conduct of the Bank of the United States, in withholding the dividends on the Government stock in payment of the alleged damages claimed by the Bank on the protested draft on the French Government. What will those who cry aloud against the President, the Postmaster General, &c. &c., now say to this monstrous assumption of power in the mammoth.

The correspondence between the President of the Bank of the U. S. and the New York merchants, is worthy of special notice. Its general character must strike every reader with peculiar force. Mr. Biddle seems to admit that the Bank has been waiting to see what Congress would do, before she would take any step to relieve the community from the recent pressure which has been so universally felt, acknowledging in so many words what the friends of the Administration have all along asserted, viz: that it has always been in the power of the Bank to relieve the community at any moment she pleased. If she have thus the power to relieve, it follows as a necessary consequence, that she has caused the distress. Her curtailments and unnecessary runs upon the state Banks, have been the cause, the commercial embarrasment and distress the effect.

But it has been contended that these curtailments were necessary in order to wind up the concerns of the Bank. Why then extend her loans at this time? Have the deposites been restored? No. Has the charter been renewed? No; But the stockholders want interest on their money now lying idle in the vaults of the Bank. Can there be a more clear and palpable admission that the recent distress under which the whole community has suffered, has been a mere scheme of the Bank, and of her advocates and attorneys in the Senate of the United States, to break down the present administration and obtain a recharter of this institution? Let the Democracy of our country weigh well this matter; it is a subject of deep and vital interest, on which our political destinies may hang suspended.

It is said that the *Whig* who mutilated the figure-head of the Constitution, at Boston, is the same *Whig* who acted as pilot to the British squadron during the last war. We think it very likely to be correct. The federalists and tories of that period [the Whigs of the present] never will forgive Gen. Jackson for his *victory* over their *friends* at New Orleans.

The U. S. Ship *Vandalia*, Capt. Webb, sailed from Pensacola 14th June, on a cruize in the Gulph of Mexico, to touch at Vera Cruz and Tampico.

The U. S. Ship *Falmouth*, Capt. Spencer, was cruizing to Windward, and the schr. *Grampus*, Lt. Com. White, off Cape. Antonia.

The Schr *Experiment*. LtCom. Paine, bearing the boat. pondant of Com. Henley) was Campbell, bound to the coast of Brazil, drop ed down to off Hampton Roads on Tuesday afternoon at Pensacola 9th June, all well.

The U.S. 1Schr. *Enterprise*, Lt. Com. noon.

UNION BANK.—We understand that at the election on Monday for directors of the Union Bank, the ticket favorable to a change of administration in the institution, succeeded by a considerable majority. It is said that the persons who have been chosen have no idea of giving up the government deposites, and that the change which is designed to be made, applies only to the private affairs of the Bank, with which the public generally have no concern.—*Balt. Repub.*

The following gentlemen compose the new board:—

John Q. Hewlett,	Henry White,
Luke Tiernan,	James Campbell,
Wm. F. Murdoch,	Charles Howard,
D. M. Perine,	Wm. G. Harrison,
Solomon Etting,	Hugh W. Evans,
Andrew Aldridge,	Robert S. Voss,
Robt. P. Brown,	James Carroll, Jr.
John M. Gordon,	Wm. Hughlett.

And at a meeting of the board on Tuesday, Hugh W. Evans, Esq. was elected President.

From the Globe.

ANOTHER CONTEMPT OF THE BANK.

We understand that Mr. Bid-well and his Board have refused to permit the recently appointed Government Directors, Messrs. Ingraham and Ellmaker, to take their places as Directors in the Bank of the United States.—The pretext is, that Mr. Ingraham and Mr. Ellmaker were not stockholders when nominated to the Senate, although they are now owners of stock, and therefore fully *qualified—appointed by the President, & approved by the Senate*. Mr. Bid-well *does not approve* of them, we suppose, because they are fearless, scrutinizing men, who would be apt to "*pry into abuses.*" The Bank Committee—or we should rather say—*the Bank's Committee*, composed of Messrs. WEBSTER, EWING, MANGUM, and TYLER, every man opposed to the administration, were at Philadelphia recently, and as Mr. Webster is the *great counsel*, as well as Chairman of the Committee for the Bank, we may presume, that this refusal to receive the Government Directors, was under Senatorial advice.

We should be glad to know whether this BID-WELL CABINET, which went to the marble palace, to hold a consultation with him, also advised the withholding the dividends on the stock of the Government from the Treasury, on the pretext of indemnity for loss on the French bill?

We saw yesterday a counterfeit coin, purporting to be a twenty-five cent piece. It was made of pewter, and so well executed that an incautious person might easily be deceived. The piece was taken in a store for merchandise, and was subsequently passed several times to persons who received it without suspecting its true character. *Balt. American.*

The following card, signed by thirteen masters of British vessels, was published at Rio de Janeiro on the 2d June:

To the Commander of the U. S ship Natchez.—Sir: The undersigned, masters of the British merchant vessels in this port, beg leave to tender their best thanks to you, for the prompt assistance with which you sent your boats on the 29th May last to the British brig Ranger, and at the same time, are very happy to avail themselves of this opportunity to express their grateful thanks to the officers of the American Navy in general, for their promptitude in rendering assistance to British merchant vessels.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Spencer:—

A writer in two of your last papers, using the signature of "Observer," seems to be either exceedingly anxious to divide and distract the anti-Jackson party on this shore, or to enlighten the people of Talbot with regard to their own claims and rights; it is somewhat difficult to tell which. If the former be his object, which is much the most probable, let him for the present pass: more however of that anon, at a more proper season.—If the latter, it may be well enough to drop him a hint or two, that his light may be fairly spread out, and not hid under a bushel. "Observer" bases all his efforts to inform the people, on an alleged "invisible irresponsible regency in the State," which he wishes to shew rules the state with "malign influence." We have heretofore understood it to be necessary for "invisible and irresponsible influences" to emanate from "invisible and irresponsible" personages, operating unseen and unknown like that power elsewhere denominated the "Kitchen Cabinet," ruling some visible and responsible agents. Otherwise, the insinuation cannot be considered as founded in truth, and the odium which it is thereby desired to fix, must recoil. Now those to whom "Observer" points on this shore, are, with but the two exceptions which he makes, (Col. Hughlett and Dr. Martin) the whole number of those in authority on this shore, and they are regularly and fairly in authority in virtue of the constitution and laws of the state. They, we would suppose, are neither invisible nor irresponsible, and such of them as we know, we believe to be as willing to avow their acts, and shoulder their responsibilities, either of a public or private character, as any other individuals whether they live in *Talbot*, or elsewhere.

"Observer" says the state is ruled by the union of "two families on this shore with two on the Western shore. He is already exceedingly unfortunate in attempting to expose this supposed junto on this shore, for in his indication of the individuals on this shore, he has embraced at least *half a dozen families* instead of his two. Why was Col. Hughlett purposely shut out from among the whole of the rest of the Senators from this shore? It would appear as if his only object had been to find a pretext for derogating from the intelligence of this highly respectable and intelligent gentleman, by paying a back-handed compliment to his honesty at the expense of his penetration. In the first place the charge of ruling the state by a cabal, it was seen could not carry plausibility on its face, unless some of those *authorised to rule* were excluded; and in the next place it is probable that the Colonel's honesty of purpose, has thwarted the path of "Observer," and thus caused him to take this method of revenge. Furthermore, in thus lifting this important curtain which shrouds so much terrible and horrible "malign influence," why has "Observer" so studiously avoided to name that important portion of the junto which resides on the Western Shore? Does this enumerated portion on the Eastern Shore rule the whole state, or are those on the Western too insignificant to exhibit to the light? Indeed! the set on this shore must be very great men, either for their superior talents, or their superior Van Buren accomplishments in tactics! But we ask, let "Observer" come out; let him lift the whole curtain; no bogling, no squeamishness. I say Mr. Editor, in the spirit of your editorial, if this junto has been sacrificing the interests of the people, and secretly subserving their own interests, let them be exposed. "If they are without foundation they can have no point, and can injure none; if they have their foundation in truth they are worthy of inquiry," and I will add of exposure. Let the people see, and then perchance the motives of expositors as well as actors, may be understood. It can do no possible harm, and may do good. But where this exposition may ultimately cut is another matter. I ask you, Mr. Editor, to note a few little matters in the exposition so far as it has gone. "Observer" wishes to make the people of Talbot believe that such men as Thomas J Bullitt (than whom no man ranks higher *any where* as in all respects suitable for a Chief Judgeship) has been pushed aside and kept down by this malign junto! Do not the intelligent people of Talbot know that the Chief Judgeship was offered to Mr. Bullitt, and by him declined, at a time when he could much better accept it than now? If "Observer" does not know this, he ought not to attempt to enlighten the people of Talbot in matters of this kind; if he does know it, a malign fraud can be his only purpose upon them. So much for one thing which this junto have *not* done,—now for the only thing complained of which they *have done*. They, it seems, have appointed Eccleston an Associate Judge! And what is his sin? Why he is unfortunately connected with a man whom the people of his state delight to honor, and which man is so unfortunate and unhappy as to have *many warm friends in the state*, and even many warm friends *out of the state;*—terrible and appaling and eye-ball blasting sins these, indeed, to some men, to look upon!! Does "Observer" attempt to show,—can he do it, that there was a man in the district which was overlooked, who is a sounder lawyer, one who stands before the ordeal which tests comparative merit (the Court of Appeals) higher—one whose laborious business habits, and moral as well as legal character better fits him for the office? *We* intend no disrespect and invite no invidious comparisons, but before the junto are censured for this act by "Observer," justice demands that he should show where a better appointment could be made than Eccleston. The truth is there are various qualities essential to be united in the same man to qualify him to serve the people as Chief Judge. He should possess high legal attainments connected with a quick perception; and to an established and firm moral character he should unite great business habits. These are the qualifications to be looked for throughout the district and taken hold of wherever found. The residence on one side of a river or the other, or an imaginary line, should go for nothing in this important matter. But it is of the last importance to the people to get men as judges who understand and will do their business unawed and fearlessly, according to the convictions of their best judgment. The courts hold often the lives and liberties of the people in their hands. One word to the memorial. Why is "Observer" so studious in his proposed memorial to keep *individuals out of view* and *recommend Talbot*. There is something hidden in this proposition which requires to have the curtain raised, in order that that something may be seen. Can *Talbot* county be appointed a Judge? It would seem so by "Observer's" last article. If not, let "Observer" name his man to be recommended; (people are not to be gulled with Mr. Bullitt's name, in conversation) let the people before they sign know what they are doing, and where another junto would "invisibly" lead them; and then the memorial will have its proper action with the present popular and highminded Executive, no matter by what junto it may have been created.

FAIR PLAY.

☞"Soggy" loaf! perhaps commentary on that in future.

New York, 10th July, 1834.

Sir: At a meeting of many merchants, and others interested in Commerce, in this city, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to express to you, and to the Board of Directors of the United States Bank, over which you preside, the following views:

A large portion of the difficulties under which the commercial community have labored for some months past, has arisen from the restrictions deemed necessary on the part of the Bank of the United States in the differences existing between the Executive of the General Government and it; and so long as there seemed just ground for the continuance of such restrictions upon its issue and accommodations to the mercantile public, all efforts of the New York Commercial men were confined, to endeavor to render them as little burdensome as possible, and to endure them with the firmness and by the sacrifice, called forth by evils deemed inevitable. All agree that the pressure has been one of the most extensive ever known in our country; and it has been sustained in a manner to elevate the character, and to make known the rescources of our mercantile community.

So long as Congress continued in session it was not deemed hopeless to look for some decision upon the great questions of finance, which were agitating our country from its centre to its extremities, and that measures of relief would naturally have flowed from the definite action the National Legislature; but disappointed in this expectation, we are of opinion that the time has now arrived when the United States Bank, in safety beyond all contingency, with recources abundant, and increasing beyond all example, can, and ought to come forward to the relief and support of the commercial interests of the country; and we will not doubt its concurrence with us in these views, which so naturally result from premises, which must be equally apparent to it and to us.

In the true spirit which should ever characterize the intercourse between mercantile men, and the direction of the great organ of commerce a *National Bank*, (and in the increased necessity for such an institution our latter experience confirms our former opinions,) we will frankly state our views to be, that the system of restriction adopted by the Bank, the last autumn, should now be *entirely abandoned*, and in its stead, that a course of free and useful enlargements of its loans should be substituted to the extent of five to ten millions of dollars—at such places, in such amounts, and in such manner as may most effectually restore the operations of the Bank to its former beneficial influence, and meet the object proposed, of reviving public confidence, and of giving relief and support to a community accustomed to rely upon Bank facilities, for the commencement and continuance of their usual commerce and trade.—These of late have been most unfortunately interrupted, if not paralysed; and cannot be generally or usefully renewed, except by the full and free co-operation of the United States Bank, as now indicated, especially by those who, although rich in enterprize, skill and character, are yet deficient in actual capital—a class which constitutes the bone and sinew of our community—and is destined, ere long, unless prevented by a continuance of untoward events, to furnish leading men in influence and wealth.

By such a course adopted by the United States Bank, publicly proclaimed and zealously perserved in, for twelve months at least, (which will afford ample time for any measure of precaution on its part prior to 1836,) the most beneficial consequences would be secured—the almost extinct impulse of private credit would be revived—many of the great evils of our present condition would be removed—the usual facilities of business in all its ramifications would be promoted—the recent lesson of suffering would be a security against overtrading—and the commerce and trade of the nation would, at least measurably, resume activity, vigor and prosperity.

The intercourse of the Bank with its customers, would thus be replaced to its former footing of mutual benefit, and the interest of both be promoted by so natural and wise a policy; which, to be of the greatest advantage, should be of the longest possible duration, and to be so understood by all parties.

We have the honor to remain, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servants.

(Signed) James Brown,
John Haggerty,
James G. King.
Charles H. Russell.
George Griswold,
Thomas Tileston,
J. W. Leavitt,
Jo. Goodhue,
John A. Stevens.

To N. BIDDLE, Esq.,
President U. S. Bank, Phila.

Bank of the United States,
July 11th, 1834.

GENTLEMEN:—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 10th instant, which was immediately submitted to the Board of Directors, from whom it could not fail to receive the respectful consideration due to the signers of it.

The general subject of which it treats has, as you may naturally suppose, engaged the early and anxious attention of the Directors. For some months past the principal object of their measures has been to provide for the safety, and to maintain the credit of the Bank, at all hazards.

The restrictions upon its business, which they were under the necessity of imposing for this purpose, were as painful to the Board of Directors as to the community; and they confidently trusted that the National Legislature, if it sanctioned the measures which rendered these restraints necessary, would have provided other means of mitigating inevitable pressure. But the adjournment of Congress, without adopting any measures either of redress to the Bank, or of relief to the community, places both the Bank and the country in a new relation to each other, and imposes upon the diminished ability of the Bank an extraordinary demand for its asistance. To that claim the Board of Directors cannot be insensible.

They feel that the prosperity of the Bank is completely identified with that of the country; and they deem it not merely a duty but a gratification to interpose, whenever the resources of the Bank can be safely employed in the relief and support of the great interests of the community. Accordingly, on the 27th ult, when it was perceived that Congress was about to adjourn without adopting any measures for the relief of the country, the Board appointed a committee to consider the new duties which that event might devolve upon the Bank, and their report was this day adopted.

The report contemplates two objects.—The first is to put an immediate end to all the curtailments of the loans hitherto directed—a measure which was forthwith adopted. The second regards the future expansion of the loans of the Bank—a subject, as you are aware, of far greater difficulty and delicacy. The long experience and the sagacity in business for which so many of you gentlemen, are distinguished, will I think readily suggest to you that a general public declaration of a purpose to add to the loans of the Bank a sum of from five to ten millions of dollars might be productive of great disadvantage, as well to the Bank as to the public, and that the more prudent course of expansion, if any be necessary, would be to increase the loans cautiously at those points which most require relief.

To such a policy the Board are well disposed, and they will proceed to the consideration of your views with every disposition to concur in them so far as the state of the Institution, and the principles on which they think it prudent to conduct its affairs, will permit. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

N. BIDDLE. *President.*

Messrs. James Brown, John Haggerty,
James G. King. C. H. Russel,
G. Griswold, Thomas Tileston,
J. W. Leavitt John A. Stevens.
J. Goodhue, *New York*

We the undersigned, passengers onboard the steam boat Planter, bound from Louisville Ky. to St. Louis, Mo. state for the information of travellers on the Ohio steam boats, and the public generally, that the boat stopped at Evansville, Indiana, to land freight. While there, an officer having a writ for a former officer of the boat, which he insisted on serving on the present commander, notwithstanding he was informed by the magistrate who issued the writ, that captain Guthrie was not the man. The captain charged the officer not to come on board at his peril. Finding he could not get on board to serve the writ, he commenced abusing the captain with the most insulting language, and laid hold of the ropes, assisted by a mob of some hundred persons, that were on the shore. At this conduct the captain became indignant, and threatened to use force if his boat was not released: at this, they immediately mustered a swivel and some small arms from the town. The swivel was loaded, and as the boat started they took deliberate aim at the ladies cabin, the contents entered a berth that had been occupied by a sick lady but a few moments before, and who would inevitably have been killed if she had have remained there. The small arms were principally directed to the upper deck, where the captain stood, with vollies of stones. A number of the shot struck the chimneys; most fortunately the captain escaped with a slight bruise on the shoulder. Thus did those *brave Indanians* reek their vengeance on an innocent person, by jeopardising the lives of the passengers. Such conduct calls loudly for the indignation of every friend to good order and the laws.

It is with much pleasure, we bear testimony to the skill and good management displayed by Captain Guthrie, and tendetr him our thanks for this gentlemanly and polite attention during the trip.

Asbury Jarrett, of Baltimore; Aaron Oakford, Philadelphia; John C. Elder, Baltimore; Joseph W. Appleton, Wilmington, Del.; John V. Pise, Arkansas; Samuel Wilson, M. D. Wyoming, Pa.; David Baldwin, do.; R. M. Shoemaker, do.; Charles Saylor do; David B. Ayres, Jacksonville, Ill.

ARISTOCRACY.

We have noticed many expressions made use of by the opponents of the administration, to show their hostility as a party to the principle upon which our government is founded, that all men are born free and equal, and that the poor man, as well as the rich, is entitled to the privilege of being heard in the choice of rulers. Mr. Webster says take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor. Mr. Leigh compares the labouring men to the slaves of the South, and says that no man who labours for his living, can exercise a proper judgment, or ought to participate in the election of rulers. The Bank men in New York are violent in their hostility to the provision which enables naturalized citizens to vote at our elections; and many other instances might be cited. The following paragraph from the Louisiana Advertiser, a warm Bank paper, is in accordance with the general feeling, and the sentiments expressed by that party. From the expression of such sentiments the labouring men of our country, and all who are in favor of an equality of privileges, may judge what would be the course which would be pursued by that party, if they could obtain the control of our national affairs.

"To obtain the right of voting, a State tax MUST BE PAID,—and in this country the man that cannot EARN this inestimable privilege of A FREEMAN, is most assuredly, not worthy of it. He MUST BE, INDEED, devoid of industry, prudence, or economy, a VAGRANT or A VAGABOND."

The New Orleans Courier, an administration paper, makes the following comment upon the above, and we doubt not that the sentiment which is expressed by the latter, that "the author of such of a sentiment, merits opular execration," will meet with a ready response in every truly American bosom.

"So here is a declaration, open and above board, that A FREEMAN must EARN the privilege of voting—that if a laboring man have a large family to maintain, and cannot purchase a house or a negro, "he should not have the right of suffrage extended to him," but should be accounted a "VAGRANT or A VAGABOND!" The author of such a sentiment, merits popular execration."—*Balt. Repub.*

MASTER AND APPRENTICE.—At the conclusion of the war between Great Britain and the United States, Gen. Washington having taken leave of the army, addressed the late Marquis de LAFAYETTE, who was then only 28 years of age, and had been serving in America during the revolution, as follows:—"My young friend, you have served an *apprenticeship to Liberty*, now go home and *set up for yourself.*" He did set up for himself and became so excellent a *boss* that his workmanship is recognised in all civilized countries on the globe.

We learn from the New Orleans Argus, that Mr. White, the Representative in Congress from Louisana, has, inconsequence of his being a candidate for the office of Governor, at the election which takes place about this time, resigned his seat in Congress.—*Nat Intel.*

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—The new crop of Wheat, as far as we learn, has been well secured. It is also said to be a full one and of good quality. Various small parcels of it have been sent to market in the course of the week, but the quantities are too small to establish a regular opening price. The sales of reds have generally ranged from $1. 08 a $1. 10; one parcel of 600 bushels good new red, from St. Mary's (Md.) was sold at $1. 08. A parcel of very prime machined new red was sold yesterday at $1.12½. The few lots of new whites that have appeared have been sold at $1.12 a $1.15.—No family flour white wheat has as yet reached the market.

Corn.—The receipts have been limited, and the market rather inactive. We quote white at 65 a 66 cents, and yellow at 66 cents.

Rye.—A small lot of new Rye, the only one we have heard of, was sold at 68 cents.

Oats.—The scarcity of this article has caused an advance in price of 3 or 4 cents a bushel. In the early part of the week a sale or two was made at 38 cents, and we quote the same today.

THE WHALE FISHERY.

A correspondent of the Boston Atlas furnishes some interesting particulars in relation to the whaling business, carried on by our Eastern brethen. It is astonishing to know to what an extent this business is prosecuted. New Bedford has no less than 175 ships engaged in this business—Nantucket 75—New London, where the fishery has given new impluse to business and industry has 40 ships—Sag Harbor, or Long Island, 20 or 30. Bristol in Rhode Island has 15 whale ships. Warren, about a dozen, and Newport, four or five. Some vessels have been fitted out, by emigrants from Nantuket, at Hudson and Poughkeepsie,—and the eastern towns, Plymouth, Gloucester, and Newburyport, have lately entered upon the business.—There are, in the whole, 75,000 tons of American shipping engaged in this employment.

The Whale Fishery, as we learn from the same source, is divided into two distinct branches. One set of vessels pursue the *Right* Whale. These vessels are fitted out for a cruise of nine months, or a year.—The Right Whale is found only upon sounding. The vessels which pursue him, first make for the Brazil Bank—which resemble in some respect the Banks of Newfoundland, and stretch, for a great extent, off the coast of Brazil. Then the whalers stand away for the Cape of Good Hope, and cruise in the Indian ocean, and about the island of Madagascar It is the right whale which furnishes the whale bone. The oil however is much less valuable, than that of the sperm whale; it is worth from six to ten dollars a barrel. It is hardly fit to burn, but is employed to oil machinery, &c. A large portion of it is exported.

The ships which pursue the sperm whale, are fitted out for a three year's cruise. The whale they take, is found only in the deep water. After making the Western islands where they frequently find some *game* they stretch away for Cape Horn, and pursue their prey through the Pacific Ocean. The oil of the sperm whale contains the substance called spermaceti,—from which the spermaceti candles are made. The head matter, is particularly rich in this substance. The spermaceti pays for the process of manufacture; so that the oil as it comes from the whale, is about the same value with the same quantity of manufactured oil.—It is worth from *twenty to thirty* dollars per barrel.

The decks of the whale ships are provided with great iron kettles set in brick work, and the oil is separated from the blubber by heat, the scraps from which the oil has already been tried furnishing an excellent fuel.

For obvious reasons, the crew receive no wages, but instead, they have what is called a *lay*,—that is, a certain proportion of the oil. Those who are at the expense and risk of fitting out the vessel have of course the larger portion of the proceeds. The masters, mates and boatsteerers, have a share adequate to their skill and responsibility, the old whaler is paid for his experience, while the *green hands* draw a share proportionate to their services. On the whole, a good deal depends on chance;—but however profitable the whale fishery may be to those who furnish the capital and fit out the vessels, it does not appear that either the officers or men are much better paid than those engaged in the merchant service.

Mail Robbery—A slip from Hartford, signed by J. M. Miles, Postmaster, states, that "the Albany mail was stolen from the stage on the morning of the 16th instant, broken open and robbed of its contents. The mail was delivered at the Post Office at Harford about half past 12 at night, and placed under the boot of the stage, which left the city between one and two A. M. The mail was undoubtedly taken from the carriage before it left the city, whilst standing before the public house, or engaged in taking passengers The letter packages for Albany and the state of New York, the only ones contained in the portmanteau, were broken open, and the most of them have been found in a mutilated condition, about a mile and a half south of the city. A reward of $50 is offered for the apprehension of the robbers.

Melancholy occurrence.—We deeply regret to announce the death of ARTHUR SHAAFE, Esq'r. Librarian of the State Department, Washington City. This excellent and estimable gentleman has been for some time afflicted with an affection of the lungs, and on the day of his decease he was apparently much better than usual; left home on the morning of yesterday for his office, which he reached, and in a few hours after, as we understand, expired on the bosom of his father-in-law, the Hon. Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State. Mr. S. was a gentleman of great moral worth, and of very exemplary character; he died deeply lamented by all who knew him, and has left an amiable family to mourn their irreparable loss.—*Georgetown Gazette.*

"A singular occurrence.—Most of those who have seen the beautiful serpent at Peale's Museum; which is exhibited as the great Anaconda, will recollect that in the snug quarters alotted to him there are two blankets, on one of which he lies and the other is covered over him in cold weather. Strange to say, the night before last after Mr. Peale had fed the serpent with a chicken according to custom, the serpent took it into his head to swallow one of the blankets, which is a seven quarter one also, and this blanket he has now in his stomach. The proprietor feels much anxiety; and the public will also be curious it is probable, to know, how this strange meal will suit the gentleman's digestive powers.—*N. Y. Courier.*

A letter from Paris, from one of the American gentlemen appointad to convey the letter of condolence of the American citizens then in Paris to George W. Lafayette, on the occasion of the death of the General says:—

"On our arrival at his residence he departed from his rule of not seeing visiters, and met us in the anti-chamber. The lines of heartfelt sorrow were deeply graven in his face. He read the letter, and then turned and expressed the warm gratitude he felt at this assurance of our sympathy, and added that he hoped he might be considered "as an American citizen, for I am, said he, the son of an American citizen." He said his feelings would not allow him to say what he should, and this was certainly the case; for, in several sentences, his power of utterance failed. A committee was appointed to procure an Eulogist, and make the arrangements necessary for carrying into effect such a commemoration of the worth and services of this wonderful man. Every thing, which can honor Lafayette in the eyes of Parisians, will be done by the Americans here.—The grief that we feel is but that which will be felt through every city and hamlet of our country. His lively interest in the welfare of the United States appeared to increse with his age; and God in his mercy seems to have kept him up, thus late, that he might, as a guardian angel, watch over the land which his valor defended and his presence blessed."

A man observing another reeling about the streets, asked a bystander if he thought that was an actor! No, replied the other, "I think he is a *jug-gler.*"

Clover among Corn.—A friend of mine sowed red clover among corn after going through with the cultivator last time, the seed was protected from the heat of the sun by the corn, it consequently vegetated very soon and after the corn was cut off, there was a luxuriant growth of clover, which afforded fine pasture for several successive seasons. The red clover is an excellent manure I have raised a fine crop of wheat, by ploughing in the second growth after harvest.—*American Farmer.*

MARRIED

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Joshua Humphriss, Mr. WILLIAM SMALL, to Miss HANNAH BRINSFIELD, both of Talbot county.

Notice.

THE Commissioners for Talbot county will meet on TUESDAY the 29th inst., for the purpose of appointing a Collector of the county tax. Applicants will please hand in their applications in writing to the Clerk on or before that day.

All persons having claims against the county, are hereby notified, that the Levy will certainly be closed on the above mentioned day, if therefore their accounts are not rendered, they will be excluded for the present year.

Per order of the Board
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
july 22 tf

NOTICE.

The subscribers have now on hand and for sale A FIRST RATE

CLOSE CARRIAGE

and Harness, painted a handsome brown, and trimmed with brown cloth, made of the best materials and workmanship, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, for cash or good paper. They have also for sale a handsome bay Mare, which could be bought very low. Persons who wish to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves.

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
july 22 3w

THE EASTERN SHORE JOCKEY CLUB

RACES

WILL commence, over the Easton Course, on the last Wednesday in September next, (the 24th) and continue three days. The course is beautifully situated on the farm of A. C. Bullitt, Esq., about half a mile from Easton, and will be in first rate order on the days of running.

FIRST DAY.—A Colt's purse of $200, two miles and repeat.

SECOND DAY.—purse of 300 dollars four miles and repeat, free for any horse, mare or gelding, foaled on the Eastern shore of Md. Eastern Shore of Va. or in the State of Delaware.

THIRD DAY.—A Handy cap purse of 100 dollars best three in five, one mile heats.

A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.
Easton, july, 22 tf

OFFICERS' FEES.

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will please take notice that they are now due, and that it is my duty to collect them as speedily as possible; therefore lookout for a visit from my brother Thomas Graham, jr. who has positive instructions to levy in every case, if the fees are not settled by the first day of September next. Likewise, those persons indebted to the subscriber on *executions*, will please bear in mind that the abovementioned time will be the extent given on any execution in my hands as Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff, and if the plaintiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again, LOOKOUT!

JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shff.
july 22 tf [G]

P. SACKET

IS still distributing the shiners to his customers. Combination 38 58 63, a prize of $200 in the Delaware Lottery, Class No. 12, was sold on last Thursday. The lucky holders will please call and receive the cash, or renew in the following grand schemes, to be drawn

JULY 26th, 1834,

The Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 14.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	50 prizes of	$1000
1 "	12,000	110 "	500
1 "	8,000	128 "	200
1 "	6,000	128 "	80
1 "	3,000	128 "	60

No prize less than $12.

Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2.50.

Also, the Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 15,
Draws, July 29th, 1834.

SCHEME.

4 prizes of	$5,000	85 prizes of	$200
1 "	2,957	128 "	50
75 "	500	128 "	40

Tickets $5, Shares in proportion

At the ever lucky Lottery Office of
P. SACKET, Easton, Md.
july 22

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 7th day of July, 1834, by John Ennalls, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself RICHARD COAL; says he was born free, and was seized by Richard Stone, in Westmoreland county, supposed Virginia, as he had a false pass with him, signed John G. Stuart, Clerk of the county of King George. Said negro man is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 5½ inches high; has a high forehead and thin visage, no perceptible marks. Had on when committed a red gingham roundabout, blue cotton pantaloons, dark summer vest, cotton shirt, grey cotton stockings, fine lace boots and old black fur hat, but has a quantity of other clothing detained by the person arresting him.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore City and County Jail.
july 22 3w

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