EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1834.

We offer to our readers a third article from our correspondent "Observer," in this morning's paper. He seems determined to keep cool this hot weather. We admire his philosophy. In our estimation, he would gain nothing by bandying abuse with his opponents. For ourselves, we are entirely content to bear such portion of their slang as they may think proper to apply to us; it will not change our course.

MR. TANEY.—It will be well for our readers to contrast the account given, in the Easton Gazette of Saturday last, of the reception of this distinguished citizen of our state, by his friends in Baltimore, with the abridged account from the Baltimore Republican, of the dinner given him in that city on Thursday last. We noticed one or two of our *anti-Jackson friends* from this county, who were present; let them speak for the accuracy of the account here given.

THE BANK OF MARYLAND.—Who that reads Mr. Poultney's expose of the management of this Institution, and marks the facility with which its owners could put in circulation almost an endless amount of its paper, directly under the very eyes of the Bank of the U. S., but will see the total absurdity of the leading argument used in favour of a Bank of the U. S., viz: that such an Institution is necessary to preserve a sound currency among the state banks. Nothing can be more manifest, than that it is only by means of repeated calls on the state banks, for the redemption of their paper with specie, that this master bank can controul the smaller institutions in their issues. In this manner alone, has the corrupt and insolvent state of the Bank of Maryland been brought to light. The recent calls, however, by the United States Bank, on the State Banks, were not intended to prune the currency of the country. Nothing was more remote from its wishes. They were designed to *pinch the people, to raise the hue and cry against the President and his advisers, to control the action of Congress and thereby obtain a recharter.*

The honesty and purity of purpose of the old Roman, will yet prevail.

The *mendacious Senator* EWING said in the Senate,

"The Canal is a solitude, and the Lake a desert waste of waters."

The Dayton Democrat gives a detailed statement of the exact amount of collections on the Ohio and Miami Canals, convicting Mr. Ewing of downright falsehood.

Here we have, leaving out the office at Massillon, an unprecedented increase of tolls of upwards of 55 per cent. Where now is Ewing's "SOLITUDE" Where is his "DESERT WASTE OF WATERS" Echo answers where!!

Surely such tremendous pressure as this, is sufficient to ruin any country?—*Hemisphere.*

What need the People care about the $158-000 of public money seized by the Bank, and applied to its own use! It is all *snug in the Treasury!* Did not Judge Hopkinson write essays in the National Gazette, and have not Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, Webster, and Co. been making speeches for seven months, to prove that *the Bank of the United States is the Treasury?* Well, the $158,000 is *in the bank,* and *therefore* it is *in the Treasury*—*Glob.*

NORFOLK, July 18.

Arrival of the Boxer.—The U. S. schooner Boxer, Lt. Com. Farragut, from the coast of Brazil, came up from Hampton Roads yesterday morning, anchored off the Navy Hospital, and fired a salute.

The Boxer left Rio on the 8th June, making her passage in 37 days and 12 hours.

The Boxer left the U. S. ship Natchez, Capt. ZANTZINGERS at Rio, and the Ontario, Capt. SALTER, at Monte Viedo—officers and crew all well.

Thomas H. Benton has been toasted, with acclamation, by the Republicans, on the 4th. No one has been more generally or warmly hailed as the favorite of his party. Well do his exertions deserve this tribute; for, no one's speeches in the Senate are so well calculated to enlighten the People upon the abuses of the Bank, the state of the currency, and the insidious attempts of the Junto in that body to scatter a panic over the land. Webster may curl his lip at Benton as he speaks—Clay and Calhoun unite to undervalue him—and Leigh may have the courage to take up the gauntlet, without ever afterwards redeeming his pledge; but Benton's speeches will be read and admired, and sink deeply into the hearts of his countrymen. Most of the vaunted opposition leaders are declaimers, (orators, as they please to style each other,) demagogues in spirit and in works; but Benton is a statesman. His labors are incessant, and they are never in vain. We understand that he has hitherto refused all executive offices. The Pennsylvanian says, he was to leave Philadelphia, "for Washington, whence he proceeds to the Virginia Springs. The reception this patriotic statesman has met with from the republican citizens of Philadelphia and its vicinity, must have been peculiarly gratifying to him. It evinces the high estimate that is placed upon his public services even in the very spot where the Bank of the United States exists, and exerts with its whole force the power and influence its money enables it to use. Of this institution he has been the consistent, determined, and able opponent. More perhaps than any other individual, he has exposed its corruptions and abuses; and he has by the power of his arguments and the numerous facts which he has published in regard to it, aided very essentially in producing that resolute determination to put down such an overgrown and injurious establishment, which now, fortunately for our liberties and welfare, exists throughout the country—*Richmond Enq.*

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Spencer,—Harvest being over, and the farmers having reaped fine crops, by which all persons will be benefited, and thinking there is now leisure for the good people to attend to their political liberties, and I being a plain man, beg leave through the medium of your columns to put a few questions to the plain honest part of the community. In the first place, I should like to know why that portion of politicians which consist of an amalgamation of all the odd ends of political creation, and whose names have assumed as many hues as the camelion, should now take that of the Whig, and stigmatise the Republicans with the name of Tories? I have been taught to believe a *Tory* was one who was opposed to the American revolution, and preferred the oppression of an aristocratic government, to the blessings of an elective republican government, and was opposed to bursting the chains of British tyranny. I have also been led to believe that that portion of the people who, during the formation of our present government advocated a President and Senate for life, were proximating the same principles; and was there not a similarity between the Tories and those who were for drawing the reigns of government tighter around the people? And of what denomination were those who were for forcing the gag or sedition law on the honest republicans of the country? And by what names should those be called who endeavoured in and out of Congress to prevent the free sons of Columbia from resenting the many insults offered them by the British nation, previous to the last war, and who refused to furnish supplies to our army during the last war, and endeavoured to prevent loans being made to our government, and hoisted blue lights to inform the enemy where our ships of war were, and designated the best time to attack them, and destroy your fine towns by fire?

Then the next question is, on what foundation is this *new Whig party built?* Is it not bottomed on such characters as I have described, and the upper story of such materials as could be gathered from the crash of time? How they can assume the name o' Whig is a mystery still to be unravelled. But when we take a view of their proceedings during the last six months, we are ready to say nothing is too gross for them to attempt. Their leader blushes not when he makes the most unfounded assertions in the Senate, and his satellites hesitate not to spread them over the four quarters of the globe, right or wrong. What have those characters of undescribable name done? Have they not nursed an aristocratic money institution, with nearly a third of its capital belonging to English noblemen; and has not that bank unjustifiably oppressed the people? Has she not under her control many of our great men of the nation? Have they not cried aloud and endeavoured to make the people believe all the distress in the country was owing to the removal of the deposites? Have they not had meetings in all parts of the community and forced people to sign petitions in favour of the bank, and in many instances subscribed thousands of names that did not exist? Have they not endeavoured to destroy the credit of the State Banks? Have they not circulated a report, and on the floor of the Senate too, that $150,000 were drawn from the United States Bank in specie, and deposited in the banks of New York, to destroy the one and aid the other? Have they not even declared on the floor of the Senate, that the Union Bank was not a safe depository, and that the Government had to deposit a large sum of money in her to prevent her from breaking? Have they not called Jackson (who spent his health and money, and risked his life in defence of his country, against the tyrants of Europe) a *Tyrant*, an *Usurper*, and a *Tory?* *But stop, Mr. Spencer, this is not to be wondered at, when he flogged their friends during both wars;* and, forsooth, they are the *Whigs* or *Whigs of the day.* Have they not assumed the power of impeaching the President without a hearing? Have they not prevented the committee of Congress from examining the books and papers of the bank, when the charter of the bank expressly declares Congress shall have the power to do so? Has not the Senate selected four of the strong friends of the bank to examine the books, when three of the four owe the bank nearly sixty thousand dollars? *Huzza for independence and liberty.* Do not all those acts explain to the world the power the bank has over the country? and should she be rechartered, she will control America and destroy her liberty.

And is it not plain to the view of every man that the removal of the deposites was no cause why the bank should have distressed the country, as they were only put there for safe keeping, and liable to be drawn out any day of the year by the Government? But does it not plainly show all this panic has been caused by those British adherents, the money aristocracy and the old fashioned Tories, expressly to deceive the people, and force the recharter of the bank? Has not Horace Binney expressly declared in his speech, the removal of the deposites of no consequence, unless the bank is rechartered; and do not facts plainly show the truth of my argument? Now when the bank finds she cannot force a recharter, and that the voice of the populace is against her, she has commenced discounting, and the state banks have no dread of her; your commerce is flourishing, and your farmers have fair prospects for profitable prices for their grain. If the bank has the power to cause so much distress at this time, is it in the power of a Senator to calculate the distress and misery she may cause in twenty years from this time, should she be rechartered? Have the good people of this country forgotten the distress this mammoth bank caused about the year 1820, when she had to stop payment, and caused the state banks to stop specie payments, which reduced wheat to 57 cents, and corn to 25 cents a bushel? And will the good people of this country suffer such a monster to exist merely to make fortunes for your high handed speculators, money jobbers, and British noblemen, at the expense of the honest farmer and mechanic, who works day and night to support his family? Has not Mr. Clay and his bank friends induced the people to lose their confidence in the banks generally by their unheard of conduct and unkind speeches, many of which were void of truth? Did not the stock in the U. S. Bank rise three per cent, soon after the deposites were removed, and fall five, soon after Clay commenced his restless conduct in the Senate? Have not the friends of the bank taken unjustifiable and oppressive means to deceive the people, and spread the panic through the country? Did not the Bank of the U. States cause the loan which was made to Pennsylvania by the Messrs. Allens not to be paid until the time was passed when she could have received it from one of her own banks by the charter? Then did not the bank offer the loan to the Governor, provided he would advocate her cause? What has made the notes of the U. S. Bank more current than those of the other banks, but the law of Congress making them a legal tender in payment of their dues? and would not the same law make the notes of other banks equally as current? Has not the bank manifested every disposition to rule and govern the country, by bringing distress not only on the state banks, but on the people generally, and by putting at defiance the law of Congress in refusing to submit to an examination of her books and papers, and refusing to allow the government directors to participate in the management of her discounts and curtailments? Has not the bank speculated in gold and silver by exporting it, and issuing small notes in lieu of it; and are not the friends of the bank opposed to establishing the gold currency? In fact, are not the banks generally, monopolizers and dangerous to the interests of the country, when they are authorized by law to speculate on their rags, and not compelled to pay their debts, let them be as rich as the Indies? Is it not hard that the honest farmer or mechanic who should be so unfortunate as to have a note on those gambling shops at the time they may resolve to break, and not be able to compel payment, though the gamblers may have millions of dollars in their possession to riot and frolick on? Have not the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads circulated false statements with the view of deceiving the people for political purposes? Have not the panic makers in the Senate endeavoured to make the people believe our commerce was destroyed and the Government would have to borrow money? and has not the report of the Secretary of the Treasury given the positive lie to all such attempts to deceive the people? Did not those new made Whigs, alias Tories, rejoice at the refusal of the French Government to pay our just claims? And did not those Tories in old times tell the people that Jefferson would destroy the political and religious world? and have not they and their new allies said the same of Jackson? and has the Government ever flourished as well under any administrations as those of Jefferson and Jackson? Then do not those facts prove to the world the uniform hostility of those reckless, ambitious characters to their government, and that they had sooner rule in hell than be governed in heaven?

A PLAIN MAN.

Talbot County, July 18, 1834.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Spencer:—I notice in your last paper an article over the signature of "Fair Play" commenting on the communications which I made to the Editor of the Whig in relation to the appointment of a successor to Chief Justice Earle. "Fair Play" seems to think it suspicious that I should press the claims of our county, in the filling of this vacancy, without naming the individual. In my first communication, if he will turn to it, he will find four individuals named, any one of whom I think would be acceptable to the people of Talbot. But it seems that "Fair Play" would have it thought that Mr. Bullitt's name was only made use of to deceive, and that he is out of the question, and intimates it must be known to "Observer" that he declined the acceptance of the Chief Judgeship, at a time when he could much better accept it than now. It is true he declined accepting the *Associate Judgeship*, and it may also be true that he declined accepting the Chief Judgeship *when offered to him* (as it was reported) *by Chief Judge Earle.* I will ask "Fair Play" what man of honorable feeling would have accepted the Chief Judgeship at the voluntary offering of the then Chief Judge, *who proffered to resign in his favour, and accept an Associate Judgeship under him?* Such a thought is farsical, and argues a want of knowledge of the character of Mr. Bullitt. But are the pretensions of Mr. Kerr, Mr. Hayward and Mr. Loockerman, so wholly unworthy of notice that "Fair Play" would challenge me to name one of them, that he may draw a comparison with his favourite candidate? They may not have figured so largely in the political world of late, as has the Hon. U. S. Senator, but each of them, it will be acknowledged, has received as unequivocal evidence of *favourable consideration with the people*, each of them enjoys as high a reputation personally, each of them of late has devoted his time and talent quite as much to his profession it studies, and each of them is quite as free from the *rankling prejudices of party.* Are these unimportant considerations in the selection of a Chief Judge? Talent, professional attainment, and integrity, are indispensible prerequisites I will admit, in filling this station, and if they are not to be found in the professional gentlemen of Talbot, then the claims of our county should be set aside, but if they are, no secret favouritism, no individual preference should overrule the public convenience, which is best promoted by selecting the different members of the bench from different counties.

But "Fair Play" would have it appear that I was ignorant of the meaning of the terms made use of in applying the terms "invisible, irresponsible Regency" to men holding office under the constitution, and in virtue of its authority. I humbly think, if he will turn his attention for a moment to the individuals composing what he is pleased to term the "Kitchen Cabinet," he will find that they are mostly officers of the Government, appointed under, and holding office in virtue of the provisions of the constitution. It is because they are *supposed to control the actions of the Executive Department of the General Government*, when, by the constitution, the cabinet proper alone should be its advisers, that they are denominated the "invisible, irresponsible Regency," and not that they are in fact "invisible or irresponsible" in their respective stations. They act beyond the constitutional limits of their respective offices, and exert an "invisible influence" for which they cannot be held "responsible." So also in the case of our State Executive. What influence, for instance, should the U. S. Senator, or any one of our State Senators have in making the appointment of the Chief Judge of this Judicial district, more than any other citizen equally meritorious; and yet observent men, not only see that they have influence, but can point out exactly the manner of its operation. I am no public man, I ask no office, I will accept none, nor have I *a friend to serve* with office, but I *observe* the movements of those in authority, and claim the right of every other free citizen, of freely inquiring into their conduct, and of arraigning it, if deemed proper or right to be done, before the tribunal of public opinion.

It is well for the people to look into this matter. So fully am I persuaded of the existence of this "invisible, irresponsible Regency" in our state, that I will venture to name the *individual* who will be our Chief Judge, and will point out *exactly* the mode of his election. The Hon. the U. S. Senator will be made our Chief Judge; he will be nominated by the Governor, and will receive the votes of, mark ye these men, Vesey of Cecil, Bowie of P. Georges, and Mass, of Baltimore.

Hitherto it has not been my intention to carry my observations, beyond the appointment of the Chief Judge, but the editorial article in the last Easton Gazette, reminds me of the old proverb, "there is a wheel within a wheel," and may not the *editor* of the Gazette have *some other object in view* than the appointment of the best qualified individual for a Chief Judge? He may possibly think that in selecting the individual of the "highest qualifications," a vacancy may be occasioned in the U. S. Senate; and the generous friend, who is so well known throughout the state, who is to superintend the agricultural and political department of "the Farmer's Social Companion," may, peradventure, be placed in a better position for his *political observations.* But of this at another time. I say again, Mr. Spencer, mark the result.

OBSERVER.

Talbot County, July 28th, 1834.

DINNER TO ROGER B. TANEY.

Pursuant to previous arrangements, a vast number of the Jackson Republicans of Baltimore, assembled on Thursday afternoon at the Columbian Gardens, to partake of the civic feast in honor of this distinguished patriot.

At the appointed hour, the entrance to the pavilion was opened, and the company advanced to the music of a well arranged band, to their places at the festive board. A vast canopy had been erected by the enterprizing proprietor of the Gardens, under which were disposed fifteen tables, calculated for the accommodation of one hundred persons each, and abundantly supplied with plain and substantial elements of good cheer. Over the seat appointed for the President of the day, was arranged a fine portrait of the venerable Jackson, emblazoned with that memorable sentence with which he so promptly rebuked the earliest whisper of the treasonable enterprize of nullification, "The Union, it must be preserved," and surmounted with the "stars of glory" upon "Freedom's Flag," to whose lustre himself has so largely contributed. On the right was a full length picture of the father of his country—and on the left, in happy contrast, the resemblance of that "great and well tried enthusiast" in the cause of liberty, from a foreign shore, over whose honored grave we have so lately mingled our griefs. At the opposite end of the Pavilion, we remarked the Republican motto, "Truth is mighty and will prevail."—The whole was tastefully decorated with the Ensign of the Union.

In accordance with the peculiar principle of the occasion, the calm, rational and dignified approbation of a faithful public servant by the Sovereign People, rendered necessary by the *intemperate* conduct of their faithless agents in the National Legislature, the Committee of Arrangements had prohibited the introduction of all spirituous liquors. The national beverage of cider and beer circulated freely, with wine, to do honor to the toasts. It was, emphatically, a Republican feast, on the model of a Temperance Society. The following organization was adopted for the regulation of the festival.

PRINCIPAL TABLE.

WILLIAM KREBS, President, supported by UPTON S. HEATH, on his right, A. MILTENBERGER, on his left.

Wm. G. Read,	presided at table	No. 1.
J. J. Graves,	do	2.
Cornelius McLean,	do	3.
William Frick,	do	4.
Robert Barry,	do	5.
Samuel Lucas,	do	6.
Joshua Vansant,	do	7.
J. E. Stansbury,	do	8.
J. Heald,	do	9.
James Thompson,	do	10.
D. C. Springer,	do	11.
John F. Hoss,	do	12.
William H. Cole,	do	13.
William G. Cook,	do	14.

Among the invited guests, we were happy to recognize the Hon. Benj. F. Butler, Attorney General of the United States; the Hon. Thos. H. Benton, of the Senate; the Honorables Wm. Allen, of Ohio; Isaac McKim, Francis Thomas, John Nelson, Chas. S. Sewell, Richard Spencer, and Levin Gale, of Maryland; and G. W. Guildhart, of Mississippi.

Mr. Taney and Mr. Benton each addressed the company with great eloquence and at some length, being called up by allusions to them in the regular toasts, which seemed to require an acknowledgement on their part for the high compliments paid them by the Democracy of Baltimore. In the course of Mr. Benton's remarks he particularly referred to the facts stated in the editorial article of the Aurora of Tuesday last, which our readers will find at the close of this article, and recognised its truth. After he had spoken probably thirty minutes or more, and when the attention of the assembly had been wound up to the highest pitch of gratified excitement, one of the most furious gusts came on, which we remember to have witnessed. The rain had for some time fallen with drenching force, while the orator held his audience about him as by a charm; but the wind at length became so violent, accompanied with frequent lightning, that the awnings were blown away, large trees overthrown, and the assembly forced to retire for shelter to the adjoining Tavern and other houses in the neighborhood. The interruption was borne, however, with the merriest good humor, and a great deal of what the aristocracy might consider vulgar wit, enlivened the confusion. The guests rejoiced that this was not a CLAY meeting, or a BANK PAPER meeting, or such might have been DISSOLVED. They congratulated themselves on being the METALLIC party—not likely to melt under a shower. They contrasted this health and plenty—bearing storm with that which the necromancy of the Bank had raised about them during the last winter; a storm which had threatened them with the loss of bread and lodging, and raingent, and to turn them with their helpless wives and offspring out, unsheltered to beggary and ruin; they thought if they had weathered that so well, they were not to be *damped* or *melted* by the summer rain. After an hour or more, passed in these circumstances of "droll distress," they assembled in the yard, where the Hon. Wm. Allen, being loudly called for, ascended a convenient rostrum, and, in a speech replete with classic embellishments, earnest patriotism, and political wisdom, established a reputation for oratorical power, with the Republicans of Baltimore which cannot easily be lost.

An earnest request was made to Messrs. Benton and Allen to accept a dinner from their friends in Baltimore; which we regret to state their engagements prevented them from doing. A similar invitation to them to address a public meeting to be called, in the event of their compliance, on the following day, they were likewise obliged to decline.

The meeting broke up about sunset, in the most perfect state of cheerful feeling and decorum.—*Balt. Rep.*

The occasion should not be lost, to state a fact worthy in its result, of the days of Aristides or Socrates. After the rejection by the Senate of one of those nobles of nature, nominated for a public station, six of the senators were so overcome with shame, for the part they had been bullied or betrayed to act, that they signified in such a manner as to have it made known to the President, and to the already rejected, that if the President would again nominate him for any office whatever, he should have their six votes.

When it was mentioned to the rejected man, what was his reply? "I cannot trust my honor in the keeping of those who have already forfeited their own!" Such was the reply of Roger B. Taney, of Maryland. Long may he live to the honor of his native State, and in the estimation of his country at large.—*Phil. Aurora.*

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND

The packet ship Caledonia, at New York sailed from Liverpool on the 18th June. The Courier, Star, and Journal of Commerce, supply us with the following items:

Some additional changes have taken place in the British Cabinet. The duke of Richmond has resigned the office of Post Master General, in consequence of a motion in the House of Commons that the office should be put in commission. Lord Conyngham has been appointed to succeed him. Capt. Byng, a nephew of the member of Parliament for Middlesex, has been appointed a Lord of the Treasury.

Earl Grey still remains prime minister, though under the continued censure of the leading journals. He has stated in Parliament that it was his intention to propose the renewal of the Irish coercion act, about to expire, without any material alteration. A scarcity of potatoes existed in Ireland, which had given rise to some disturbances in that country, but the ministers in answer to inquiries of them on that subject, had replied that they did not believe a real scarcity would eventually show itself.

The new Colonial Secretary (Mr. Rice) has carried his re-election for the town of Cambridge. Sir E. Sugden lost his election by 2 votes only.

Mr. Abercromby has been appointed Master of the Mint, with a seat in the Cabinet, much to the consternation of the conservatives.

The bill removing the disabilities under which the Jews in England labour had passed the House of Commons.

Great solemnity had attended the installation of the Duke of Wellington as Chancellor of Oxford University—the papers are full of details.

Don Carlos the Spanish pretender, had arrived at Spithead, in the Donegal British ship of war. He is accompanied by his wife, three sons and his wife's two sisters, who are sisters of Don Miguel. It does not appear that his surrender was accompanied by any particular stipulation as to his future residence. It is said, however, that he wished to go to Italy, which was refused him, and that he will be allowed to reside only in England or France. He has a large suit of confessors, priests and officers with him.

Don Miguel has embarked on board the British 46 gun ship the Star, and is bound to Genoa. He has forty eight individuals who accompany him. It appears, on his surrender, no other condition as to his future conduct was made, except that he would commit no further offences. His army is entirely dispersed, his soldiers sent to their homes, and all places which still remained in his possession, have been directed by him to surrender to Donna Maria. An income of sixty contos of reis, about $70,-000, has been allotted to him.

The Government of Donna Maria has convoked the Cortes of Portugal, all noblemen who abetted the usurpation of Don Miguel are however excluded from seats in the Upper Chamber. By another decree, friars and monks of every description are abolished, their property confiscated, and all the monastic revenues applied to the use of the state. A third decree abolishes the monopoly of the Douro Wine Company. These measures are generally spoken of with approbation. Portugal is evidently fast returning to a settled state under the government of Don Pedro as Regent for his daughter.

A change had taken place in the Spanish Ministry Count Torreno having superseded M. Imaz in the finance department. A slight disturbance had taken place in the Theatre at Madrid, in consequence of the lenity shown to Don Carlos, but the capital was generally tranquil, and the partisans of Don Carlos in the north fast dwindling into insignificance.

From France, there is nothing of great interest.—The King and Queen of the Beigians had arrived at Paris, Dr Gervais, whom the government prosecuted for a libel, in stating that their officers had committed acts of the greatest cruelty during the troubles at Lyons, has been found guilty and sentenced to fine and imprisonment. The editor of *Le Messager* in which the libel was published, has been acquitted.—The elections to the new Chamber, absorb almost entirely public attention.

The free, imperial city of Frankford had been entered and taken possession of by troops of the German confederation, under the command of an Austrian General. The Senate had protested, and the English newspapers denounce the act as uncalled for and of the most arbitrary description.

There are some accounts of difficulties having arisen between Russia and Turkey, in relation to the frontiers which are to divide the two countries, and Russian troops have, it is said, advanced beyond the line stipulated by the late treaty. There are also rumors of war between Russia and Persia.

Hassuina, prime minister of Tripoli, charged with the murder of majority Laing at Tombuctoo, appears in the London Times under his own signature, positively disclaiming any knowledge of the circumstances—having come to London expressly to clear up his character

The failure of the potatoe crops, and consequent high prices of provisions, have driven the inhabitants in the vicinity of Tipperary to acts of desperation and violence. About 200 of those poor people, in a state almost of starvation, attacked the flour carts of Messrs. Grubbs, on their way to Tipperary. The police were called out, and the rioters apprehended.

The potatoe crops have failed in the counties of Cork and Kildare.

Mehemet, chief of the rebels of Tripoli, and nephew of Ali Pacha, having failed in his attempts, is preparing for flight.

The exportation of the precious metals from the port of London, from the 30th May to the 5th June—Silver coin to New York, 20,000 ounces; do to Boston, 7318 ounces.

Two thousand German tailors have obtained business in London, in consequence of the late strike of the journeymen of the metropolis.

CHOLERA.—This dreadful disease has prevailed for some time past, and still prevails to a considerable extent, in many of the Western cities, and even in those on the Atlantic, altho' the papers are silent on the subject, there cannot be much doubt that most of the diseases which ordinarily attack the stomach and bowels, assume, at this time, strong symptoms of this alarming malady, and prove much more fatal than usual.

We noticed an article a few days since in the Pittsburgh Advocate, denying the existence of the Cholera in that city, and asserting its usual healthfulness; in the very next day's paper, however, the editor became sensible of the impropriety of his previous article, and inserted the following:

PITTSBURG, July 22.

Health of the City.—Since we penned the paragraph on this subject, published in the paper of yesterday, we have been convinced that there is too much reason to fear that we have that unwelcome disease, the *Cholera*, amongst us. There have been, however, but two or three original cases, which have terminated fatally, and they, no doubt produced by great carelessness, or exposure of the body. Every one with whom we have conversed on the subject, thinks that too much care cannot be observed at this time, and that it behooves all to be on their guard. Within the past week, the inhabitants of the city generally have experienced a relaxation of the bowels, one of the first symptoms of the cholera, and if they neglect the proper attention, which circumstances and the season demand, these affections may, in all probability, end in this dreadful disease.

We cannot conceive a course more unworthy the conductor of a public journal, than willfully to deceive the public, in relation to a matter of such vital importance, from the fear of injuring the trade of a commercial city.

Latest from Canada.—We have a letter from Montreal dated the 20th, which says,—"We have had a few cases of Cholera, but not many; and I think the disease is again subsiding." We are all well acquainted with the writer and every reliance may be placed upon this statement.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

CHOLERA.—We learn from the (Jackson) Trut[illegible] that several persons have recently fallen victims to this disease at Mill Point, Ky, and that a fatal case had occurred at the Mouth of Sandy River about 18 miles from Paris.

A gentleman of Hopkinsville Ky., writes to his correspondent in this place under date of July 6th. "I have just heard alarming news from Princeton. The Cholera is raging there, and the Teacher of the Female Institute fell yesterday in the street and died in a few hours. There were four deaths yesterday."

Since the above was in type, a gentleman direct from Princeton states the whole number of deaths to be *eight or ten*, and only one violent case remained.—*Nashville Rep.*

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—There has been very little of the new crop at market this week. The sales of the parcels received have ranged from about $1.05 to $1.12½ for fair to prime reds. A parcel of 750 bushels good red was sold to-day at $1.10. We have again to remark that, in consequence of the smallness of supplies, it is not possible to make accurate quotations.—Some parcels of new wheat have been sold at $1.15 and $1.20, but none of them were good enough for family flour. White wheat suitable for the latter purpose would command $1.25.

Corn.—In the early part of the week, sales of white for shipment were made at 65 a 66 cents, and lots for town use at a cent more.—Sales of yellow were then made at 66 cents.—The market has since improved a shade, owing to the short supplies, and sales of white have been made at 68 cents, and yellow at 67 cents. These are the fair market prices of to-day.

Rye.—The only transaction of which we have heard was the sale of a lot at the beginning of the week at 67 cents.

Oats.—Continue scarce. We quote good lots at 40 cents per bushel.

MARRIED

On Sunday evening the 20th inst. by the Rev. A. Jump, Mr. SAMUEL E. DOWNES, to Mrs. ELIZABETH RAWLEY, all of Hillsborough, Caroline county, Md.

DIED

On Saturday the 12th July, at the residence of her father, in Oxford Neck, ALICE ANN, daughter of Jacob Bromwell, in the 25th year of her age.

Agricultural Notice.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society of the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at Isthmus, the residence of Robert Banning, Esq. on THURSDAY next, the 31st inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

july 29 1t

EASTON ACADEMY.

A public examination of the scholars belonging to this Institution will be held on Thursday and Friday the 14th and 15th of August, at the Academy, at which the Parents and Guardians of the Pupils, and the friends of education, are respectfully invited to attend.—After the examination, the Summer vacation will commence, and the schools be again opened on Monday, the 22d day of September.

By the Board,

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.

july 29 tf G

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned, appointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court, Commissioners to divide or value the lands and real estate of Mrs. Rebecah Burke, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, will proceed in the execution of said commission agreeably to law, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Signed,

THOMAS HENRIX,
WILLIAM ROSE,
SAM'L. HOPKINS,
JESSE SCOTT,
RICHARD BAKER.

july 29 tf

HILLARY ELDER,

(Of the late firm of Elder & Boston,)

RESPCTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, at No. 24, corner of S. Calvert and Mercer streets, BALTIMORE, where he will keep constantly on hand,

A LARGE AND GENERAL STOCK OF

HATS,

Of every description and quality.

He hopes by his unremitting exertions to please, and the great attention paid to the manufacturing of his Hats, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

N. B. He invites Country Merchants to call and examine his Stock before they purchase.

All orders from the country punctually attended to. The highest market price allowed for FURS, and will be taken in exchange for Hats.

july 29 3t*

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

AUGUST 2d, 1834,

The Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 11.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000		6 prizes of	$400
1 "	4,000		6 "	300
1 "	1,960		50 "	200
5 "	1,000		50 "	100

Tickets $3,50—Shares in proportion.

Also,—The Grand Consolidated, Washington City Lottery, Class No. 14,

Draws,—August 5th, 1834.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $10,000.

1 prize of	$4,000		20 prizes of	$300
2 "	2,000		20 "	200
1 "	1,115		50 "	100
70 "	1,000			

Tickets $4,50, Halves, 2,25, Quarters 1,12 1-2.

No prize less than $5.

Tickets in the above schemes can be had at the ever lucky Lottery Office of

P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

july 29

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