FOREIGN NEWS.

The packet ship John Wells, Capt. Harris, arrived at New York on Thursday, in 42 days from Liverpool. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their regular supply of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 6th of April, and the latter to the 8th.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

The papers do not contain much political or other intelligence of moment.

The Globe and Traveller, of the 6th state, that several letters had been received by the French Mail that morning, which allude to a revived rumor that a Congress of the allied Sovereigns would speedily be held at Paris. It is also stated that it is the wish of the French Government, that the affairs of Spain should be arranged by the foreign ministers resident at Madrid. The leading point to determine is the period for the occupation of Spain by French troops. It is not generally known, that by the treaty signed between France and Spain on the 9th Feb. last, it was stipulated that the French troops should evacuate the Spanish territory on the 1st July next, unless the allied powers should decide the contrary. It is understood, however, that Ferdinand himself would solicit their stay.

The London papers of the 6th contain a statement of the last quarter's revenue up to the 5th, from which it appears that there is an increase in the net revenue during the last quarter of £1,328,408.

Dr. Bryce, of Endinburgh, has published a test of perfect vaccination, which should be at once adopted in this city and country. It consists in vaccinating on the other arm from the one first vaccinated. If the first has been perfect, both pustules will ripen precisely at the same time; if this does not take place, the constitution has not been properly affected, and it must be repeated. This is simple and easy, and ought never to be neglected.

A Portsmouth paragraph, April 3 says: The order which was given for vessels bound to the Mediterranean not to wait for convoy has been rescinded, and such are now directed to assemble at Falmouth for that purpose. It is presumed, therefore, that other unfavorable circumstances in the affair with Algiers have since arisen.

THE CONTINENT.

The intelligence from France and Spain possesses very little general interest. The London Examiner of the 5th says, the blessed faction which now so decidedly predominates in the Chamber of Deputies, is busily employed in a creditable manner to eject, on one pretence or another, the most conspicuous of the very few liberal Deputies who have found their way into that independent and respectable body. They have, however, failed against General Foy; and without a total disregard to rectitude, which is, however, by no means improbable, will have to boast of little more success against M. B. Constant.

A letter from Paris, April 2, says:—"On Monday next the project of law for the septennial duration of the Chamber of Deputies will be presented to the Legislature. The ministers will likewise, on the same day, present the budget for 1825, and the project of a law relative to the redemption of the public debt, and reduction of the interest on it. To day the deputies assembled in the Bureaux to discuss the address. To-morrow there will be a committee to discuss it in a general meeting. The project of a law which is to close the great wound of the revolution, as the royal legislator has said—the law on the indemnities to be granted to the emigrants—will not be presented to the chamber till after the discussion of the law for the reduction of the interest."

Mr. Brown, the ambassador of the United States, arrived in Paris on the 1st with his lady.

Letters from Berlin say that the manufacturers as Aix-la-Chapelle have made great alterations in the fabrics prepared in that town. Their chief business now is the manufacture of light cloths for the Levant, especially those known by the name of Circassians; and in this department there is uncommon activity at the present moment.

Letters from Amsterdam state that the prevalent spirit of commercial enterprise has extended itself to that capital. The king has issued a decree for the formation of a national trading company, which will have a capital of twelve millions of florins, to be increased eventually to 24 millions.

Spanish letters, written by a person who has recently travelled from Madrid to Cadiz, represent the country as in a most miserable state. It is impossible to travel on the roads without a strong escort; so numerous are the banditti, and persons undertaking journals, generally wait for, and avail themselves of the protection of French parties of soldiers moving from one point to another.

RUSSIA.

An article from Nuremburg, of March 20th, states that M. Tatischeff is charged with a new mission to Vienna, and that he set out on his way from St. Petersburg on the night of the 7th inst. for that destination. It is said he is empowered to concert with prince Metternich to obtain the removal of those obstacles which oppose the success of the negociation of Minziacky. It is rumored at Petersburgh that Tatischeff will go from Vienna to Constantinople.—He was indeed once destined to be there as Ambassador—but things have not yet arrived at that state, that a Russian Ambassador can be sent to Constantinople.

THE GREEKS, &c.

The news from Greece is to the 3d March, which, though but a few days later than previous advices, is nevertheless interesting, inasmuch as it assures us of the continued tide of success which attends the Greek arms.

It appears that Lord Byron was at Tripolitza, and had restored harmony among the Peloponesian Chiefs, and had succeeded in making the Legislature and Executive Government, combine their efforts, to ensure the ultimate triumph of their country. Acrocorinth (the Citadel of Corinth,) had been provisioned. At Tripolitza, a manufactory of gunpowder had been established, the mills of which were built on the banks of the Eurotas. Six schools have been established at Tripolitza, Mistra, Caritene, Fastonni, Calamanta and Pharnari, on the Bell and Lancasterian plan. Also, one near Missilonghi, founded by prince Mavrocordato, where a Military College and Hospital had been established by Col. Stanhope.

The siege of the Castle of Little Dardanelles, and of Lepantos, was carried on under the direction of English, Prussian and French engineers, who with a few Americans and Italians, were the only foreigners yet engaged under the banner of the Cross.

In Epirus, Arta had fallen into the hands of the Greeks, and the insurrection of the Pacha of Scodra is confirmed. The declaration of Independence by the Pacha of Egypt has been followed by the withdrawal of his troops from the fortresses of Crete, leaving the whole Island in possesions of the Greeks

Mahomed Ali Pacha, the Governor of Egypt has long contemplated making himself independent of the Porte. He had imported eighteen months ago, upwards of 100,000 stands of arms, chiefly of English manufacture, with large supplies of ordnance, stores, &c. He had also, the Chief of the Druses from Mount Lebanon under his protection at Cairo, and was, through his influence enlisting the Arabs of that country, and forming them into corps. They are the bravest people of Egypt, and Bonaparte could not prevail upon them to join his standard. The Pacha has some battalions formed of the *fellahs* (husbandmen of Egypt.) He has also an excellent printing establishment conducted by Greeks, from which he has issued several books in Turkish and Italian. He has a fine cannon foundry, and makes excellent powder. He is partial to the English.

An account that fifty-eight Greek vessels had arrived at the mouth of the Dardanelles had caused great consternation at Constantinople.

Extract of a private Letter,
ALGIERS, March 14.

Since the usurpation of Bonaparte, Spain has been indebted to Algiers a sum of money which she made frequent promises to pay. During the late troubles in the Peninsula, the Spanish Consul at Algiers departed from this city *incog.* The Dey on being informed of this circumstance, was greatly indignant, but contrived to temporise for some time.—But at length, on the 12th of January, he armed four boats, which left Algiers, and went to cruise on the coast of Spain, where they captured six Spanish ships, and returned with 48 prisoners whom the Dey ordered to be put in irons.—France protested against this, and demanded that the prisoners should be restored. The Dey refused to comply at first; but being intimidated by a declaration of war on the part of England, and fearing lest France should take part in this war, he surrendered the Spanish prisoners to the French Consul at Algiers, on the 12th March, and they were sent on board the French brig Hermoine to Spain. Such was the affair of Spain with the Dey of Algiers. The following is the state of affairs between the latter and England.

In the end of Nov. 1823, the Regency of Algiers, for some private and political reasons, which are not explained, required that the different Consuls would give up the free Moorish slaves, called Cobailles,* which were in their service, and, therefore, under the protection of the Consular flag. The Consuls surprised at such a decision refused to comply with it, and having all at once enabled their slaves to escape, declared that they retained none of that class in their service. The English Consul had however retained about 15, and the American one or two; they both refused to give them up. The Dey caused the Corbailles in the English Consul's service, to be seized, and the Consul himself, whom he kept in irons for some days, and then released.

About the 1st of Feb. an English fleet appeared before Algiers and the English Consul departed *incog*, and went on board; at the same time the American flag floated on the country residence of the English Ambassador. The Dey did not dare to offer any violence, and therefore lost his privilege of confiscation.—An English mediator presented himself; he demanded as the only condition, that the same Consul be permitted to enter there again; and that he should be received in a manner prescribed, and that for the future the English colors should be allowed to appear on a house in the city. The Dey refused these propositions and war was declared which has continued since 15th Feb. A strong fleet blockades the port of Algiers, and determines on bombarding the city; the English only await the arrival of reinforcements from London, which are on their way.

The Alegrines are preparing for war; they have sent out of the city every thing not suited for their defence. The Dey has ordained that every man from eighteen to fifty years old shall take up arms. He has, for his defence, a formidable artillery mounted on bad frames, and an unwarlike militia. Alone in his capital, he is determined to fight or be buried in its ruins. The bombardment appears inevitable unless the Dey loses his head, which is not likely, as he never comes out of his fortress, and is kept out of view by a man who is greatly devoted to him.

*These should not, properly speaking be called Moors, but Berbires, or primitive inhabitants of Barbary. They are called Kabayles in most accounts given by travellers.

CONGRESS.

SENATE—FRIDAY, May 21.

On motion of Mr. Van Buren, the bill reported by the committee on the Judiciary, "in addition to an act, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of naturalization," was taken up for consideration in committee of the whole.—Mr. Van Buren stated the provisions of the different sections of the bill. Its principal provisions are, to authorize aliens, who were infants at the time of entering the country, to take the oaths, and produce the necessary proofs of residence in the country for the requisite period, and to become citizens; and it also reduces the term of residence, prerequisite for an alien to become a citizen, from five to three years.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, of Maine, the provisions of the bill were limited to "free white persons." The question was then put, upon Mr. Lowrie's motion to postpone the bill indefinitely, and carried in the affirmative, without division.

The bills from the House of Representatives, "to authorise the creation of stock, not exceeding five millions of dollars, to meet the awards of the commissioners under the treaty with Spain, made 22d of February, 1819," and "to improve the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers," were severally read the third time, and passed.

The bill to amend "An act supplementary to an act; entitled "An act to carry into effect the treaty with Spain, concluded the 22d February, 1819," was next taken up for consideration. Messrs. Eaton, Jackson, and Lowrie, remarked briefly upon the effects to be produced by this bill. It was then reported to the Senate, and passed to be engrossed and read the third time.

On motion of Mr. Barbour, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and, as soon as the doors were opened, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
FRIDAY, May 21.

Mr. Trimble offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table for one day:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House, at an early day of its next session, whether any, and what provision, can be made by law, to distinguish between importations made by aliens, or on foreign account, and those made by citizens of the United States; and also, report the amount of duties which accrued on imports during the year 1822, or 1823, classing the imports according to the aggregate of the several credits allowed by law upon the duty-bonds, so as to show the aggregate under each head of credit for the year selected; and so as to show, also by estimate the amount of interest that would have accrued upon the bonds, if the several credits had been allowed upon the payment of interest, at the rate of six per centum per annum.

On motion of Mr. Wright, of Ohio, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire whether further legislative provision is necessary to carry into effect the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1823, entitled "An act to establish a National Armory on the Western waters."

Accounts of Daniel D. Tompkins.

The House took up the bill "making provisions for the settlement of the accounts of Daniel D. Tompkins, late Governor of the state of New-York."

The question recurring from yesterday, on the motion of Mr. Wickliffe, to strike out the first section of the bill, he modified that motion, by proposing, as a substitute, for the part striken out, a section which went to allow only the amount settled at the Treasury, and contained in the President's message on this subject, viz. $60,239 24.

The question was taken by yeas and nays as follows.—Yeas 82, Nays 80.

So the amendment of Mr. Wickliffe, which appropriates $60,239 24, was adopted.

The bill was then reported, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. M'Lane, of Del. the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Foot, of Conn. in the Chair, on the bill "making further appropriations for the military service of the United States, for the year 1824."

Several amendments having been made, the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

And then the House adjourned.

SENATE—SATURDAY, May 22.

The bills which originated in the Senate, "in further addition to an act to establish an uniform system of naturalization," to amend an act, supplementary to an act, entitled an act to carry into effect the 9th article of the treaty concluded between the United States and Spain, on the 22d of Feb. 1818;" were severally read the third time, passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Barbour; the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and after considerable time spent therein adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
SATURDAY, May 22.

A message was received from the President of the United States, as follows:

To the House of Representatives of the U. S.

I transmit to the House of Representatives, a report of the Secretary of the Navy, in compliance with their resolution of the 14th of April last, respecting Prize Agents; which report contains the information requested.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington City, 22d May, 1824.

The above communication was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. McLane, the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill "to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange a stock bearing an interest of five per cent for certain stocks bearing an interest of six per cent."

Mr. McLane moved to amend the first section of the bill by inserting the following:

Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby empowered to borrow; on or before the 1st day of April next, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars, at a rate of interest payable quarter yearly, not exceeding four and a half per centum per annum, and reimbursable at the pleasure of the government, at any time after the 31st day of December, 1831, to be applied, in addition to the moneys which may be in the Treasury at the time of borrowing the same—to pay off and discharge such parts of the six per cent stock of the United States of the year 1812 as may be redeemable after the 1st day of January next.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Bank of the United States to lend the said sum or any part thereof, and it is hereby further declared, that it shall be deemed a good execution of the said power to borrow, for the secretary of the treasury, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to cause to be constituted certificates of stock signed by the Register of the Treasury, or by a Commissioner of Loans, for the whole, or for any part thereof, bearing an interest not exceeding four and one half per centum per annum, transferrable and redeemable as aforesaid, and to cause the said certificates of stock to be sold, provided that no stock be sold under par.

This amendment was agreed to, and the other parts of the bill were accordingly altered, when the bill and amendments were reported to the House.

The bills were then read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. Newton, from the Committee on Commerce, made a report, accompanied by a bill "for the regulation of steamboats, and for the security of the passengers therein," which was laid on the table.

Mr. Newton, from the same committee, made a report on the interpretation of certain parts of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, which was laid on the table.

The following bills from the senate were twice read and referred, viz:

An act to extinguish Indian claims to lands within the state of Missouri.

An act to amend an act, supplementary to an act, entitled "An act to carry into effect the 9th article of a treaty concluded between the United States and Spain, the 22d February, 1819," approved the 3d of March. 1823:

An act in further addition to an act, to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject.

And then the house adjourned.

IN SENATE—MONDAY, May 24.

Mr. Barton presented the memorial of the Delegates of the Cherokee nation, stating that, from their advanced state of civilization they have found it necessary to establish a more regular system of government, for the protection of the property, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that they have, accordingly, established legislative and judiciary branches of government, upon a plan, simple, and comprehensible to the Cherokees. To support their government, they found it necessary to impose taxes on merchants and pedlars, in their nation. The power to impose this tax, under the treaties subsisting between them and the U. States, has been disputed; and the Attorney General of the United States has given an opinion to the proper Department against the right of the Cherokees to impose the tax; and under that opinion, it has been intimated to the Delegates that a return of the taxes will be expected, and that they must refrain from the exercise of this power, in future.

The Delegates, on behalf of the nation appeal to Congress for relief against this decision, and present copies of the opinion of the Attorney General, and of an opinion of Judge White, of Tennessee, given on application, some years since.

The memorial and accompanying documents were referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Lloyd, of Massachusetts, submitted the following resolutions, which were read, and laid over for consideration:—

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to report to the Senate, at an early period of the ensuing session of Congress, such information as may be in the possession of the department, or he may think proper to communicate, relative to the expediency of constructing, at one of the Navy Yards of the U. States, a Dry Dock, of sufficient capacity for receiving, examining, and repairing ships of the line; and to report on the usefulness, economy, and necessity of a Dry Dock; the best location therefor, and the probable expense of constructing such Dry Dock, of the size aforesaid, in a solid and durable manner and with the needful appendages, for an advantageous use of the same.

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to report to the Senate, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, a statement showing the amount of travelling expenses, and other allowances, received by the officers of the Navy, and of the Marine Corps, over the monthly pay and rations to which they are by law entitled, in each year for the last three years; the emoluments which have been received in each year, for the same period, so far as the same can be ascertained, by the officers of the Navy and the Marine Corps, as well from the government, as from other sources, in consequence of their official stations; the expense of courts-martial in the Navy and Marine Corps, in each year, for the same period, with the amount paid to Judge Advocates and others, for their attendance and services, designating the places at which such courts-martial were ordered to be held, and the stations from which the officers composing the same were detailed to attend, the number of desertions from the Marine Corps, and the number of rank and file confined for imprisonment, as a punishment for desertion or misconduct, for each year, during the same period; and, also, to report his opinion on such alterations, or further provisons of law, as he may consider it expedient to make, in order to promote a more perfect discipline in the Navy and Marine Corps, to prevent the frequent recurrence of courts-martial, and ensure to the public service, in the said establishments, the highest degree of economy and efficiency."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary, of the Treasury be directed to ascertain, and report to Congress at its next session, the rate of interest at which the Bank of the United States will continue the U. States' loan of seven millions.

Mr. Forsyth, from the Committee on Foreign Relations (by leave) reported a bill from the Senate, "to amend an act supplemental to an act entitled 'an act to carry into effect the 9th article of a treaty concluded between the U. States and Spain the 22d day of Feb. 1819,' approved 3d March, 1823," without amendment—and it was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Tomlinson, the House went into committee of the whole Mr. Barton in the Chair, on the bill "for the regulation of steam boats, and for the security of passengers therein."

It was agreed to have a recess till 5 o'clock. FIVE O'CLOCK.

The further consideration of the bill "to regulate steam-boats, and provide for the safety of passengers therein," was postponed till the first Monday of November next—Ayes 67, noes 47.

The following bills were ordered to a 3d reading:

A bill authorizing repayment for land erroneously sold by the U. States:

Mr. Forsyth, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, on the petitions of Archabald Graice and others, praying the intervention of Congress for the recovery of their just claims against France for spoliations, at sea since the year 1816, made a report concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this house, at the next session, as early as the public interest will permit, the correspondence which may be held with the government of France prior to the time on the subject of injuries sustained by citizens of the United States, since the year 1806.

The report was ordered to lie on the table. And then the House adjourned.

NEW YORK, May 22.

CLEAR THE COURSE.—The Races over the Long Island Course Commence on Tuesday next, and continue three days. We cannot screw our mouth to say "trials of speed," because the law calls them so. The following horses are entered, measured, weighed, &c.: Mr. Coles' Arabian colt Moonshine, and a Duroc colt; Mr. Badger's Molly Long Legs, and Restless; Dr. Thornton's Dutchess, & southern Eclipse; Mr. Lard's Prize Fighter, Tormentor, Modesty, and Count Piper; Mr. Smock's Oscar, and Lady Vixen; Mr. Jackson's Slow & Easy, and a Filly; Mr. Jones' Jane on the Green; Vandeveer's 3 year old Eclipse colt; Morris' 3 year old Bussorah, besides Blinker, Jack on the Flats, Growler, Smiler, Tough Stick, Heart of Oak, &c. for a short run.

Dr. Thornton's southern Eclipse is said to be a patent animal. The next steamboats will bring us the bang ups from Virginia and Maryland. The Tom and Jerry's are all in training—big whiskers---top boots---new curricles---green frocks—crop tail ponies—Clinton hats—shammey gloves and goggles—cotton planters from the south, and cotton spinners from Paterson and old Duchess—lots of pickpockets are expected on the course, and a new emission of conterfeit paper may be looked for.—*Nat. Adv.*

CAMBRIDGE CHRONICL
AND EASTERN SHORE ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 29, 1824.

THE TARIFF LAW.

By reference to our first page, will be foun "An Act to amend the several Acts for im posing duties on Imports," which we learn f the Washington City Gazette, has been signe by the President of the United States.

☞ We are requested to state, that JOSIA BAYLY, Esq. has consented to be a Candida for Elector of President and Vice-President, f the District composed of part of Dorchest Somerset, and Worcester counties, and if elec ed will vote for *General Andrew Jackson* President, and *John C. Calhoun* as Vice-Pres dent of the United States.

GEN. DEARBORN.—It is mentioned in th Boston Patriot, that General Henry Dearbor having repeatedly solicited permission to r turn home from the Court of Lisbon, where h has been for some time American Ministe permission has been given him to that effe by the President, and he will probably with h family arrive in this country early in the ens ing fall.

CANALS—The revenue arising from th Canals, says the New-York Commercial Adve tiser, already promises to be immense. Th Collector at Albany has taken upwards of seva thousand dollars for toll in a single week, one instance a single boat paid 200 dollars. From 40 to 60 boats pass the lock at Alba daily. On Saturday afternoon, more than o hundred flags were flying at the Albany doc from boats that had decended the western can with the rich products of the interior.

The U. S. frigate Constitution, Capt. Jon arrived at New-York, on Thursday week la from Gibraltar, whence she sailed on the 10 ult. The Cyane, Capt. Creighton, had arriv there on the 9th from France.

The Constitution anchored about 2 o'cloc opposite the navy yard. The wind being fre and the tide running strong, she parted h cable, and drifted towards Williamburg ferr where she got aground—in the evening s floated off again without receiving any injur and anchored at the navy yard.

We understand, says the Democratic Pre there is no truth in the report that Mr. Ra dolph is gone to join Lord Byron. We cann ascertain upon what foundation such a repo could obtain currency.

SNOW STORM.—On Friday morning, th 14th inst. the ground at Utica was cover with snow. It fell about four inches deep the neighboring hills in the town of Deerfie The storm extended west as far as Buffalo. Vegetation appears not to have sustained a material injury; fruit has probably been ben fitted by it.

MURDER—A man named Irad Morse, h been committed for trial at Oneida, charge with wilfully murdering David Freeman, h nephew, on Sunday the 9th inst. They h both been drinking whiskey freely in the mor ing, and went together to the woods huntin pigeons. Morse, it is said, was intoxicat when the dispute arose, and continued so un apprehended. The charge of shot and part the wad lodged in Freeman's lungs—he liv about 48 hours.

Dr. John Archer is candidate for elector President and Vice-President of the Unit States, for Cecil and Harford counties, and elected will vote for JOHN Q. ADAMS for Pre dent.

FROM THE NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

We trust that every publisher of a paper w deem it a duty to society extend to the circu tion of the following CAUTION, from the Cen nel of Wednesday.

The public are cautioned against using *Che covered with Lead*, whether red or white, as b are poisonous.

The attention of the public is invited to t following facts:—

In this town a Cheese was bought last ye and *four* of the family immediately upon eati some of it, were take severely sick. The chee was examined by the attending physician, a judged to be overlaid with *red lead*. The sa cheese was eaten by several others, *the rind ing previously taken off*, were soon very sick When thrown off the stomach they were so relieved.

A few weeks ago, three of another fam became exceedingly ill, cause unknown; was soon supposed to be produced by chee covered with *white* lead. A dog which eat rind was extremely convulsed, and in a day two died. Another ate of it, and became v ill; to which a dose of lamp oil was given, having cast up the rind, which remained alm entire, recovered. A third dog, which to but little, was sick. Fifteen or twenty pers in this town the last year and this, have be made sick, and most of them *very* sick by me of lead on cheese. And doubtless many come sick, and many die by the same me and know not the cause. Attending physici say the symptoms in these cases are what th should expect *lead* to produce, and can ass no other cause of those affections. Besi trial has been made, and satisfactory evide obtained, that *red* and *white lead* covered Cheese in question.

The public are cautioned against using cheese brought to our markets, without examination. And ought not cheese to be *spected*, before sold in market, with partic reference to this article? Human life health are too precious to be trifled with in manner. Doubtless thousands have thus b destroyed, and never knew the cause of th

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