

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 26, 1830.

We give an article copied from the Cincinnati Gazette, edited by Chas. Hammond, one of the ablest and most devoted of Mr. Clay's followers. He seems to think that to nominate Mr. Clay at this time, with the whole of the Southern and South Western States against him, with farlyland divided, with but little assurance of support of New-York and Pennsylvania, &c. Jersey doubtful, and two of the New England States, and all the Western States united, would be little short of madness; that would be sacrificing Mr. Clay to gratify the spirit of opposition. This is indeed candid; we humbly trust Mr. Clay's friends will nominate him, and run him in opposition to Gen. Jackson. If so we think H. Clay and his hobby the American System will be forever put to sleep. We shall then see the public debt paid off; our taxes reduced to the wants of Government; and if protecting duties on such articles as can be advantageously manufactured in our country, and on such as the safety and independence of the nation require to be manufactured at home, give us still a surplus revenue, let it be divided amongst the States for purposes of education.

We to-day lay before our readers the Letter of Mr. Madison to the editor of the North American Review. It displays the master-hand of a great mind, upon a great subject—Respect for the author and a natural curiosity which is universally felt by his countrymen to see every thing which issues from his pen, will of itself command for this Letter an attentive and candid perusal.—It is a document of much merit—combining luminous and connected argument with a frank and disinterested exposition of Constitutional Law.

In regard, however, to his present opinions as contrasted with his memorable report to the Virginia Legislature in '99—1800, there appears an irreconcilable variance, especially on the subject of the supremacy of the Judicial Power of the United States. In his Report, it will be observed, he objects to the judicial authority as the expositor of the constitution, in the last resort, and sketches the injurious consequences to the Rights of the States, of allowing the judicial department the ultimate power of deciding upon the constitutionality of all the acts of its own government.

That some tribunal is necessary, seems to be generally conceded. The Letter protests against the individual States being that tribunal—the Report against the Federal Court being the sole tribunal in the last resort. Many arguments might be justly urged against both systems, we doubt not—but as it is no purpose of ours to discuss this question, we content ourselves with laying the following extracts from the Report in question before our readers, that they may make the comparison for themselves.

If our columns would admit, it would afford us much pleasure, and be the source of much improvement, to compare the opinions of Mr. Hayne (who carries the doctrine of nullification to its greatest length) with those of Mr. Madison and Mr. Livingston, (between whom we can see but little difference) and at the same time exhibit the views of Mr. Webster in contrast with the whole of the Democratic disputants.—We have, however, a few copies of these speeches, and it will afford us pleasure to have them compared.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF '99—1800. "It appears to your committee to be a plain principle, founded in common sense, illustrated by common practice, and essential to the nature of compacts, that where resort can be had to no tribunal, superior to the authority of the parties, the parties themselves must be the rightful judges in the last resort, whether the bargain made has been pursued or violated. The constitution of the United States was formed by the sanction of the States, given by each in its sovereign capacity. It adds to the stability and dignity, as well as to the authority of the constitution, that it rests on this legitimate and solid foundation. The States, then, being the parties to the constitutional compact, and in their sovereign capacity, it follows of necessity, that there can be no tribunal above their authority, to decide in the last resort, whether the compact made by them be violated; and consequently, that, as the parties to it, they must themselves decide, in the last resort, such questions, as may be of sufficient magnitude to require their interposition."

"But it is objected that the judicial authority is to be regarded as the sole expositor of the constitution, in the last resort; and it may be asked for what reason, the declaration by the General Assembly, supposing it to be theoretically true, could be required at the present day and in so solemn a manner. "On this objection it might be observed, first, that there may be instances of usurped power, which the forms of the constitution would never draw within the control of the judicial department; secondly, that if the decision of the judiciary be raised above the authority of the sovereign parties to the constitution, the decisions of the other departments, not carried by the forms of the constitution beyond the grant of the constitution; and consequently that the ultimate right of the parties to the constitution, to judge whether the compact has been dangerously violated, must extend to violations by one delegated authority, as well as by another; by the judiciary, as well as by the executive, or the legislature. "However true therefore it may be that the

judicial department, is, in all questions submitted to it by the forms of the constitution to decide in the last resort, this resort must necessarily be deemed the last in relation to the authorities of the other departments of the government, not in relation to the rights of the parties to the constitutional compact, from which the judicial as well as the other departments hold their delegated trusts. On any other hypothesis, the delegation of judicial power, would annul the authority delegating it; and the concurrence of this department with the others in usurped powers, might subvert forever, and beyond the possible reach of any rightful remedy, the very constitution, which all were instituted to preserve."

FROM EUROPE.

The advices by the packet ship Birmingham, at New-York, are six days later.—England had promptly recognized the new government of France, and it was confidently believed that this example would have a favourable effect on the determination of the other European Courts. The English Ambassador presented his new credentials at the French Court on the 1st September. It was said the Austrian government had signified its intention of acknowledging that of France; but Russia had interdicted all intercourse; and a report prevailed in London that French subjects resident in Russia had been ordered to quit the dominions in five days—this latter report, however, was not credited.

In FRANCE nothing had occurred seriously alarming to the public repose; though in Paris the peace had been disturbed by some journeymen printers, who had revolted against the use of improved machinery, and had compelled some of the principal employers to return to the old method of conducting business.

The project of a law had been submitted to the Chambers, annulling the ordinance of exile of 1815, except so far as regards the Buonaparte family. This exception argues a want of confidence in the popularity of the reigning family. Indeed, reports exist of discontents having been manifested in various parts of France.

In the NETHERLANDS a prospect of the adjustment of the differences between the King and the people gains confidence. The King seems disposed to listen to the complaints of the people and redress their grievances. The Prince of Orange had exerted himself to restore order and good understanding, in a manner alike creditable to his valour and judgement.

The Prince of Orange entered Brussels on the 1st of Sept. and issued his proclamation convoking the authorities of the City on the next day for the purpose of determining the best means of re-establishing order.

General Mina left Paris, August 30th for the Spanish frontier. He would pass it or not according to the prospect of success in attempting a revolution.

General Lafayette, accompanied by the eldest son of King Louis Philip, was about to visit all the cities of France and review all the National Guards.

The Duke de Montebello was to proceed to Stockholm and Copenhagen, to announce in form the accession of Louis Philip to the throne of France.

[For the Whig.]

TALBOT COUNTY, Oct. 22nd, 1830. TO ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, ESQ.

Dear Sir,—The election is now over, and nothing that will be said at this time, is likely to be ascribed to any other than its true motive. No suspicion of electioneering tricks, no suspicion of insincerity, nor of unkind feelings towards you personally, will, I trust, be brought forward. Here are heads enough, which agreed pretty well when they were in the minority—but now that they are uppermost, which head will be highest? There's the rub. We will therefore correct the phrase and call them if they please, the "faction with many heads."

Col. JACOB SMALL has been re-elected Mayor of the city of Baltimore, by a majority of 1020 votes over Col. Standish Barry, his opponent.

The election returns from Pennsylvania, as they come in, show that the Jackson party has very much increased in that great republican State. We have routed the combined forces of the Clayites, workies and anti-masons in almost every county; and where they have succeeded, it has been by very diminished majorities from the last year's vote.

OHIO.—We have no returns from this State which can be relied on as accurate, on account of their imperfect nature. What we have received, however, would upon comparison with the vote of 1823, lead us to suppose the contest has been a very close one. In our next we shall probably be able to give a better idea of the state of parties in this State.

speeches has never yet ventured to say that these members of this phantom of his imagination has justly been styled the belly of the Tariff, the hand that supplies its wants. If the hand become paralyzed, the belly must pine and die. If the belly refuse its food the hand has no longer its stimulus to exertion. It is as idle, then, to say you are in favour of Internal Improvement, without also supporting the tariff (unless you resort to direct taxation) as it would be to say you expect a man to live without food.

If it be in none of these public acts in which Mr. C. has displayed his "sound practical knowledge," has it been in sending a Minister to the Panama Congress, or has it been in his negotiations in relation to the West India Trade; or has it been in any other of the important negotiations effected by him when Secretary of State? If it be in none of these, may I hazard a suggestion? Has not your great love and admiration of Mr. Clay arisen out of his support of Mr. Adams for President against the known wishes of the people of Kentucky and of the whole West? Was not this violation of the people's rights and the people's wishes the first cause of your excessive love and admiration for Mr. Clay? Before this vote when have you ever bestowed on Henry Clay such fulsome flattery? Before H. Clay was ever suspected of corruption to you he was unscrupulous; then he wanted "sound practical knowledge"—now that he is suspected of being rotten to the core—now that he has openly been proclaimed a traitor to his country and to the people's rights, and has received the reward of his iniquity, you have for the first time found in him all that is lovely. Although you are opposed to the principles on which he would administer the Government, if in power, you "proclaim to the world that you cordially designate H. Clay as your decided choice for the next President of the United States."

Adieu for the present. A FARMER. Mr. Mullikin—I have to say the favour of you to insert in your next paper the foregoing letter to R. H. Goldsborough, Esq. and at the same time, if it is not trespassing on your paper, will ask the publication of such other numbers as I may find it convenient to write on the above subject.

From the Baltimore Republican. The opposition here, has discovered since the election that they are no longer a "faction without a head." Truly, if we may judge from the Captains under which they fight, we must admit that they have many heads. There is a tariff head, and an anti-tariff head; a republican (that used to be) is the leader of his hundreds and a Hartford Convention anti-war federalist rallies his thousands. Men who would not vote a cent even to the great work of all, the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, are chiefs of one clan, and those who are for granting appropriations from the common treasury, for cleaning out mill dams, and improving ditches, are leading another. Here are heads enough, which agreed pretty well when they were in the minority—but now that they are uppermost, which head will be highest? There's the rub. We will therefore correct the phrase and call them if they please, the "faction with many heads."

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CHILlicothe EVENING POST.—Extra, October 13th, 1830. Our annual election for Governor, Congressmen, members of the Legislature, and County Officers, took place yesterday. In this county, the stronghold of Mr. Clay in this State, we had quite a spirited, and in some townships, quite an animated contest. The Governor's electors for Gen. McArthur, (Clay) 1053; for Gen. Lucas, 858.

Mr. Creighton, the Clay candidate for Congress, will probably go out of this county with a majority of about 300 votes. Col. Kellar, the Jackson candidate, probably will lead him considerably in Pickaway, his own county, and receive a majority in Fayette. It will be a very close run, and we deem it quite uncertain which succeeds.

Col. King, (Clay) is probably elected to the Senate over Judge Thompson, by a majority of 100 votes, and Mr. Walker, (Clay) for the Legislature, stands by the same majority. Judge Cook, (Clay) stands 90 votes ahead of Colonel Stewart, and is probably elected by a bare majority. The friends of the present administration have been true to their principles, and have maintained their ground to a man.

P. S. The Columbus way-bill of this evening, announces Gen. Lucas and Col. Kellar, 400 votes ahead of the opposition candidates in Pickaway. In Belmont county, the vote for Governor was for Mr. Arthur, 1822; Lucas, Jackson, 1468. For Congress, Kennon 1778, Weston 1436, Wishart 95.

In Green county as far as heard from: Mr. Arthur 568, Lucas 525. In Warren county, Mr. Arthur's majority is between 7 and 800. For Congress Corwin's majority is 853 over his Jackson opponent, Shields.

In Stark county, as far as heard from: Mr. Arthur 599, Lucas 636. For Congress Harris, N. Rep. 799, Thompson, Jackson 887. Thompson is said to have been re-elected in the district. In Ross county, Mr. Arthur 984, Lucas 818. For Congress, Creighton, (Clay) 1069, Kellar, Jackson, 756. Messrs. Vance and Vinton, friends of Clay, have been re-elected to Congress without opposition. In Muskingum county, the Jackson ticket has succeeded by a majority of 100 to 150.

are elected for Convention—one Senator the same. The rest not ascertained. In Kershaw, the Anti-Convention representatives are elected.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

The friends of Jackson have carried their candidates for the state legislature in the counties of Salem, Hunterdon, Somerset, Sussex, Warren and Bergen entire; and, it is believed, have been partially successful in every other county of the state, with the exception of Cape May, which is entitled to but one member of Assembly.—Phil. Sent.

General Result.—The following table exhibits the General result of the election in this State, as far as we have been able to collect information or returns, as regards the relative strength of parties in the Legislature.

Table with columns: County, C., A., T., A. (Total). Rows include Bergen, Essex, Morris, Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Somerset, Monmouth, Burlington, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, Cape May.

From these counties certain information is received. From these counties the best information received gives the above as the probable result.

The administration party has fully and completely sustained itself in this State. WASHINGTON, October 15.—The enterprising proprietor of Brown's Hotel gave, on Wednesday last, a splendid dinner to the Contractors, and Chief of Bureaus, were invited guests. The dinner was served in Mr. B's best style, and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed.

THE MAIL CONTRACTORS AND THE VET.

The Mail Contractors, now in this City, being about two hundred of our most enterprising citizens, casually drawn from different parts of the Union, having appointed Colonel Reside, of Pennsylvania, Colonel Avery, of New York, Colonel Allen, of Virginia, C. P. Malett, of North Carolina, John M. Lean, of South Carolina, Captain C. Longstreet, of Georgia, W. T. Carruthers, of Alabama, and Colonel S. Reid, of Florida, to visit upon the President, and request him to appoint a time when they could pay their respects to him personally; they yesterday, in a body, waited upon him, and delivered the following address: WASHINGTON CITY, 13th Oct. 1830.

To the President of the United States: Sir,—In compliance with the instructions of a number of citizens, concerned in the transportation of the United States' mail, assembled at this time, in Washington, at Brown's Hotel, desirous to testify our respect for the Chief Magistrate of this nation, we ask leave to hand to you the following resolutions, unanimously adopted.

1. Resolved, That we present to the President of the United States our heartfelt acknowledgments and cheerful thanks, for his wise, prudent, and patriotic conduct in the Executive chair; never, in our opinion, more ably and uprightly filled since the days of his illustrious and venerated predecessor, Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

2. Resolved, That we cordially approve and applaud his interpretation of the letter and the spirit of the Federal Constitution, in placing his constitutional veto on the Maysville road bill.

3. Resolved, That we deem his act on the aforesaid occasion, as emanating from the most exalted, moral and political courage; and as eminently worthy of the patriot and statesman, who has "filled the measure of his country's glory;" as well as an earnest of the perpetuation of sound political principles, and a just exposition of the text of that sacred instrument which binds together our happy and prosperous Union.

4. Resolved, That we are on the whole, so highly gratified with his wise administration; and with the choice of his Cabinet Counsellors, and the selection of his public officers, generally, that we are anxious and solicitous to see him continue in the administration of our national concerns, and are ready, again, to support him with our exertions and interest, for that exalted station for the next constitutional term; for we may truly exclaim, "If all done thou good and faithful servant!"

5. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be handed to General Duff Green, with a request to give them a place in his paper.

6. Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary. JAMES RESIDE, Chairman. GEORGE BOWEN, Secretary.

The President replied: GENTLEMEN,—I receive the testimonial so kindly accorded to my official conduct by the resolutions which you have just presented to me, with a full sense of my responsibility to the people, and a gratification proportioned to the desire to discharge conscientiously my duty as the duty of our citizens to look with vigilance to the conduct of those to whom they have delegated power; and its performance on your part cannot be the less salutary or proper on account of the relations you sustain to the Government, by which you are rather invited to a severe scrutiny of its actions, than tempted to relax a just one.

I am thankful, gentlemen, for the kind feelings you express for me personally, and salute you in return with a cordial shake of the hand, and a sincere reciprocation of your good wishes.

The company partook of some refreshments, and after an interchange of salutations retired much gratified at the fine health, cheerful deportment, and courteous manner of the President.

ment, which was argued on Monday, and that on Tuesday morning the court gave their opinion, overruling the motion. They subsequently passed sentence of death upon the unfortunate man.—Providence Jour.

Coroner's Inquest.—A Coroner's jury sat at 1 o'clock yesterday, at Washington Hotel, upon the body of a young man named John Thomas Ferris, who was found dead in his bed in that house. From the evidence adduced to the jury, it appeared that the deceased had been at the Bowery Theatre on the previous evening, was in good spirits, and left the theatre at about twelve o'clock with a friend, with whom he conversed on the subject of suicide—as to the easiest mode of committing it, and the proper doses of medicine required; but not, however, in a manner calculated to excite the slightest suspicion that he intended to make way with himself. He stopped at a cellar in Broadway—ordered a supper of oysters, and stepped out a few minutes while they were prepared. It seemed that during this short interval, he went to a drug shop in the neighborhood and purchased three ounces of laudanum, representing that he was obtaining it for a well known physician of this city. On his return he supped heartily, and repaired with his friend to Washington Hotel, standing on the steps a few minutes whistling some favorite airs. At a quarter past two, he retired to his chamber. At half past eleven yesterday morning, a message was sent up stating that the brig Coral, for Charleston, on board of which he had taken passage and deposited his baggage, was on the eve of sailing. On seeking him in his room, he was found dead, with an empty phial (labelled "laudanum") and three letters lying on the floor. Two of these letters were read to the jury. They were dated at two o'clock, requesting that his death might be made known to his uncle in this city, to his brother at Throg's Neck, and requesting that his corpse might be interred alongside of his mother's. He stated that he did not wish to give the reason for his committing this fatal act. There was no evidence of the deceased having at any time shown any tokens whatever of mental derangement. Under these circumstances the jury thought it their duty to return a verdict of "suicide from taking laudanum."—N. Y. Gazette.

Remarkable Hank of Silk.—A hank of silk produced by a single worm, was lately reeled in the presence of several gentlemen in Bolton, which was 365 yards in length, and on being weighed, was found to be of the texture of 15,000 hanks in the lb. A single pound of this would reach 716 miles. The worm was only seven days in spinning the hank, consequently it produced at the rate of 52 yards per diem.

THE RESPONSES.—An ignorant fellow being about to be married, resolved to make himself perfect in the responses of the service by mistake got by heart the office of baptism for seven years; so when he was asked in the church, "Will you have this woman?" he answered, "I renounce them all."—The clergyman said, I think you are a fool; to which he replied, "All this I steadfastly believe."

Naval.—The U. S. frigate Brandywine, Capt. Kennedy, bound to the Mediterranean, dropped down to the bite of Crany Island, this morning.—Norfolk Beacon, Oct. 17.

Liberal philanthropy.—The Harper's Ferry Press states that Miss Christiana Blackburn of that vicinity has emancipated a family of slaves, consisting of a man, his wife, and six children, and has provided for their emigration to Liberia.

The subscription of the American Students in Paris, for the families of those who perished in the glorious days of July, amounting to 4,000 francs, was handed to Mrs. George Lafayette, by the committee, composed of Messrs. Middleton, of South Carolina; Clemson, of Pennsylvania; and Dugas, of Georgia.

The Great Unknown.—The lady of Sir William Scott of Ancrum, having given birth to a son, the 25th ult. the Northern papers announced it of course. Some of our contemporaries finding the W. alone in a certain print, forthwith filled up the name as Walter, and, maugre the venerableness of the great novelist, popped in the word "Roxburghshire," thus giving in his old age a child to Sir Walter Scott, of Abbotsford, whose lady by the way, has been dead several years.—Sheffield Iris.

When Charles X. resided at the palace of Holyrood house here, one of the masters at the high school, the late Mr. Ritchie, was employed to give him some instructions in the English language.—Mr. B. by way of rendering his lessons useful, recommended his Royal Pupil's study history, in which he found him very ignorant. He tried him in French, English, and Scotch history, but in vain. The only book he could ever induce him to read was The Vicar of Wakefield.—Edinburgh Advertiser.

DIED. On Wednesday morning last, after a very short illness, MARY, the youngest daughter of Robert Banning, Esq. of this country.

VENUE. THE Subscriber being about to remove, will sell at his residence in the town of Easton on THURSDAY the 4th November, next, all his household and kitchen furniture, consisting of sideboard, tables, mahogany secretary and bookcase, Book case, wardrobes, a handstand Sofa, chairs, Carpets, and firestoves, fenders, Beds and bedding, bedsteads, a first rate bird gun with apparatus in case, china and glass ware including a dining and tea set, also large and small looking glasses; with a great variety of articles too tedious to enumerate. Terms of sale are a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving all sums with approved security. The particular terms will be made known at 9 o'clock when the sale will commence. GEO. W. NABB.

Easton, Oct. 26 2w

CEDAR RAILS. I will contract to deliver on any navigable water on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay, where a vessel can go, drawing 8 feet draft; from one to three loads of Cedar logs, (quartered or flat), from 5 to 9 inches wide, and 2 to 3 inches thick on the back, suitable for Post and Rail fence. Price six dollars per hundred for the logs, and eight dollars ditto for Rails. LAUREL, Del. Oct. 26. GALEB ROSS.

OVERSEER. An Overseer's birth wanted by a person who has been regularly brought up to the farming business. Satisfactory references can be given as to capacity, industry and sobriety. Apply at this office. oct 26 8w

Trial for Murder.—It will be recalled that Oliver Watkins, of Sterling, Conn. was some time since tried and convicted of the murder of his wife, before the Superior Court at Brooklyn. That he moved the court in arrest of judgment, that which was overruled, and then petitioned the Legislature for either a new trial or a commutation of the punishment to imprisonment for life in the Connecticut State prison. The Legislature relieved him, until he could apply to the proper tribunal for a new trial. A new trial was granted him, which came on last week, on Tuesday, at Brooklyn, and was not finished until Saturday. There were nearly seventy witnesses examined on the trial, and although he was defended by some of the most able counsellors, yet after the jury retired for consultation they returned in a short time with a verdict of guilty. We learn that his counsel made a motion in arrest of judgment, which was argued on Monday, and that on Tuesday morning the court gave their opinion, overruling the motion. They subsequently passed sentence of death upon the unfortunate man.—Providence Jour.

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Emporium of Economy.

JOHN W. JENKINS, aware that his friends have gathered short crops of corn the present Fall, hopes he has matured a plan which will enable them to supply themselves as plentifully and as comfortably as they have hitherto done with fall crops. With a view to the accomplishment of this desirable object, he has just supplied himself with a more extensive and general supply of ALL KINDS OF GOODS, than he has ever had on hand heretofore, and is determined to sell at a more reduced profit than goods have ever been offered at in this market.—In regard to his present stock, the old saying that "high priced goods are best," will not hold good, of which fact any one will be satisfied who will call and examine. Those who wish to make their cash turn out to advantage should come and look for themselves.

N. B. Feathers, Kersey, Linsey, &c., will be taken in exchange.

NEW GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME. HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Liquors, Queensware, China, Glass, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE: Baltimore Ware in Wool Hats, Old Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Spirit, Holland Gin, Old Rye Whiskey, Old L. P. Madeira, Dry Lisbon, Tenuerife, Port and Claret, Loaf, Lump, and Havana Sugars, Jaws and Green Coffee, Fresh Bunch Raisins, Almonds, Figs and Currants, Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves, Salt in Sacks, and by the bushel, Cast-steel wood Axes, Solid Oil, Basket Salt, Silver and India Steel, Candles, Gunpowder, Teas of superior quality, Old Hylon (importation), Powhlong, Buckwheat Flour, Cheese and Family Flour, Gun Powder by the barrel, and in Canisters of superior quality, Patent Shot, Powder Flasks and Shot Bags.

Also, a large supply of Cotton Yarn, from No. 4 to 54, Cotton Onanburgs, White and brown Muslins, Plaids, Stripes, &c. All of which will be offered at a small advance.

TO MILLERS. A middle aged Gentleman who has a perfect knowledge of the milling business, wishes a situation. Application at this office will be attended to.

COMMUNICATION. AMONG many new inventions of our enlightened age, is a patent Thrashing Machine, which we have heard highly recommended by our neighboring farmers, invented by Dr. C. Clark, residing in Green street, Philadelphia; and which we had the satisfaction to see in complete operation yesterday near this city, moved by one horse with great ease, thrashing at the rate of nearly one bushel of wheat per minute, perfectly clean, taking off nearly every chaff cap, without breaking the grain.—It throws the straw very neat from the machine, and leaves it in a good condition for binding. We also witnessed one moved by the power of one man, who informed us he could easily thrash ten bushels per hour, with the assistance of one man to feed it. This small and cheap machine, the price of which we understand is from fifteen to thirty dollars, appears to possess the principle which has been so long sought for—which is in thrashing fast with ease. The beaters are in the form of a coarse screw of wrought iron, and secured in a very permanent manner to the cylinder, which moves with great velocity and ease.—Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

Printers in the country would probably do many of their subscribers a favor by inserting the above notice.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either for postage, subscription, or advertising are requested to call and settle the same; as a further delay will subject him to considerable inconvenience. JOHN D. GREEN. Easton, Oct. 12 1830.

Easton Female Academy. MRS. SCULL respectfully informs the Parents and Guardians of youth in Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that the duties of said Seminary, will be resumed on the 13th September next, wherein will be taught the usual course of Literature, viz.—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, (ancient and modern) History, Composition, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, &c. &c. Those who may think proper to patronize this institution, may be assured that every exertion will be made to facilitate the moral and literary progress of those entrusted to the care of the instructress.

WANTED. IMMEDIATELY, two good steady Journeymen Tailors to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given. Apply to J. L. SMITH. Easton, Md. Oct. 12 3w

EDWARD MULLIKIN, HAVING purchased the Printing establishment of John D. Green, Esq. and added considerably to the stock of materials, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB PRINTING with neatness and dispatch, on the most reasonable terms, as: Pamphlets, Handbills, Cards, Posting Bills, &c. &c. August 3