EASTERN SHORE WHIG
AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 1 1831.

General Jackson.—We have never ourselves entertained a doubt that General Jackson did not consider himself at the service of his fellow-citizens for another term. We did not think it possible to construe that portion of his late message which alludes to the next presidential election in the way his opponents have pretended to construe it; but for the purpose of silencing these gentlemen, who pretend to be so solicitous that the President should prove consistent, we are glad to be able to present the following. We have also read an article from the Washington Globe on the same subject conveying the same idea, which may be deemed official:

A letter from Washington, under date of 21st instant, to the editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, says:

"You are distinctly at liberty and authorized to state, that if the people of the United States should think proper to re-elect General ANDREW JACKSON to be their President, he will serve a second term in that station. This announciation will probably have the effect of arresting certain movements predicated upon the assumption that the President would retire at the end of his first term. General JACKSON does not seek a continuance in the office but it is reduced to a certainty that he will not decline it."

The article of the Globe has the following conclusion:—

Under such circumstances, we are permitted to say that if it should be the will of the nation to call on the President to serve a second term in the Chief Magistracy, he will not decline the summons.

Duty on Sugar.—We last week took a hasty notice of this subject, in calling the attention of our readers to an able article from the New York Evening Post. Since then we have heard many opinions expressed for and against this duty, which, now that it is not wanted for the support of government, is considered a part of the great American System. The arguments used in its favour, appear to come with ill grace from farmers and other citizens of Maryland, and to us evince nothing short of a blind determination to adhere to a system, right or wrong, which political circumstances alone caused them to embrace. We are not so much surprised that the Southern sugar planter should contend for this duty, when we reflect that interest is one of the most powerful springs of human action. He, who is making more money per annum on each hand he owns, than a common hand is worth in this State; more per annum on each of his slaves than our most ingenious mechanic can earn, may contend with some show of propriety for this protection. The sugar growing country in the South is admitted by all to be more valuable than even our rich Prince George's tobacco land, or the Southern Sea Island cotton land, and slaves are hired at from $100 to $200 per annum to work their fields. They are daily buying our slaves and taking them from us, on account of the great profits which this business holds out to those engaged in it; and yet we see among us those who are willing to tax themselves, and every one who uses sugar, 2 cents per lb. to enable the planters, not to support their sugar plantations, but to enable them to grow rich on the hard earnings of others. When such are the features of the tariff, we confess we are astonished to see men give it their support. Yet such is the fact: the proposed reduction is opposed by the friends of the Tariff on the general principles of protection, and by the opponents of the Tariff it is supported. Take off this duty, and what will Lousiana care for the American System, or for Mr. Clay? It becomes the people to look to this question; let them see to whom and for what they are paying this tax of 2 cents on every pound of sugar they buy—and no longer heed the cant of those who wish to continue this unnecessary yoke on our necks. We are to pay, and do pay, two cents a pound on sugar, that the wealthiest of our citizens may enjoy still greater ease—may ride on their rail-roads and sail on their canals. Such is the American System.

In the House of Representatives of the U. States, on the 13th ult. a very warm debate grew out of a proposition to strike out of the appropriation bill the provision made for the payment of the outfit and salary of our minister to Russia. It consisted of sharp-shooting, and much severity, but no argument. The principal speakers were Mr. Burges, of Rhode Island, in favor of the striking out—and Mr. Cambreleng, of New York, in favor of the appropriation. Under the head of Order of Debate, in the congressional proceedings, will be found what may be termed a review of this discussion.

The Report of the Committee on Manufactures, in the House of Representatives, and the report of the minority of that committee, are worthy a perusal; and we shall endeavour next week to give them entire.

The democratic convention of New Hampshire have nominated General Dinsmoor as a candidate for Governor.

Mr. George Shannahan, of this county, perished in the snow on Friday night, the 14th ult. He was found in the woods about two miles from his home on Thursday last.

Mr. Henry Godwin, of Caroline county, also perished in the late snow-storm.

At Lancaster, Penn. the average depth of the snow was about three feet, and much blown into drifts.

KENTUCKY SENATOR.—It appears that the Kentucky Legislature have agreed so far to disagree, as to postpone the election of U. S. Senator till the next session. This is evidently brought about by the infidelity of certain members who stand pledged to their constituents in regard to this matter. What they may expect to gain for Mr. Clay's interest, by this procrastination, we are at a loss to conceive.—Comparing the relative strength of parties in the present and past legislatures, his prospects, we should think, are rather gloomy. We extract the following paragraphs on this subject.

From KENTUCKY, our latest information is, that, on the day after the balloting for Senator of the United States had been suspended, a resolution passed the Senate of the State for postponing the election until the next Session of the Legislature, so as to let the People pass upon it in the mean time. The other House had not acted on the proposition, and there was a great deal of caucusing, and what is called "log-rolling," going on, day and night. All is uncertain, therefore yet.—*Nat. Intel.*

From the Cincinnati Advertiser.

The pledged men of Kentucky.—Those men have redeemed their pledges, and violated their honor and fidelity to their constituents. They have performed their promise to the letter, but broken it in spirit. They have, throughout the ballotings for Senator, voted for a Jackson man, but they have defeated the election of a Jackson Senator. The Clay men in the Legislature steadily voted for one Clay Senator, (Crittenden;) but these treacherous pretended representatives of Jackson districts, after pledging themselves to their constituents to vote for a Jackson Senator, would not unite on any one candidate, but by scattering their votes upon all the Jackson candidates in turn, defeated the election, and it lies over till next session.

How these men can answer to their constituents, we cannot say; but of this there can be little doubt, their conduct will be execrated both by their constituents and all honorable men of either party. It cannot be possible they can be re-elected.

This circumstance we do hope will open the eyes of the Jackson men of Kentucky, and cure them of their fond credudily. They must begin to perceive that confidence cannot be safely reposed in the man who professes himself a friend to Henry Clay. This conviction will be forced upon their minds by dear bought experience.

We are indebted to the polite attention of General DICKINSON, of the House of Delegates, for a copy of the "Memorial of the Trustees of the University of Maryland and the Trustees of Baltimore College"—and also for the "Address preparatory to opening the department of the Arts and Sciences in the University of Maryland," delivered by William Frick, Esq. of Baltimore.

The storm has been felt in all its fury, east, west, north and south, as far as we have heard, throughout our country—and has produced much real suffering, loss of property, &c. while at the same time it has opened a door for the exercise of the finest feelings of human nature. In every paper we open, we behold instances of privation and peril; and in every one, a tribute to the benevolence of our countrymen The House of Representatives of the United States appropriated forty cords of wood from their yard for the immediate relief of the necessitous.—We presume that, (all circumstances considered,) this must be regarded as a portion of no other "*system*" than that of genuine charity. Under the head of "*Items*," we have gathered a few of the many incidents we have met with, connected with this storm.

Lady's Book.—We have received, and carefully examined, the January number of the Lady's Book, published by Messrs. L. A. Godey & Co. Philadelphia. To the mass of testimony in its favour which has teemed from the press ever since its first appearance, we would add our mite if we knew how. We can merely say it is fully what its title speaks it to be—a "Lady's Book"—and we should be glad it could be found on the tables of *all* our *fair* readers.

Mortimer Cunningham, Post-master at Abingdon, Harford county, Maryland, has been arrested on a charge of pilfering the mail.

The Annapolis Republican states that on Monday THOMAS CULBRETH, Esq. was appointed Clerk to the Executive Council of Maryland, vice James Murray, Esq.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Halifax papers received at Boston, furnish English dates to the 17th of December.—A Falmouth paper of that date says:—

The apprehensions which were last week entertained of a continental war, have nearly subsided. It would appear that this alteration in public opinion throughout Europe, has been principally effected by a change of ministry in this country, by their declaration of non-intervention and of their desire to preserve universal peace, which they made on their appointment. It cannot be concealed that considerable distrust of the Duke of Wellington's non-intervention policy was generally entertained throughout Europe. He was thought to manifest too strong a predilection for legitimacy—for the rights of the few in preference to the rights of the many.

The incendiary outrages which have been committed over so great a portion of the country, have for the most part ceased on the strict enforcement of the law, the penalties of which now await the perpetrators. The evidence on the trial of the prisoners, we doubt not, will show that the labourers were not alone the guilty parties. In many cases there is good reason to believe that the farmers themselves have instigated the laborers to their lawless deeds, and in others that they have quietly looked on, for the purpose of arousing their landlords into a sense of their distressed state in consequence of high rents and tithes, with low prices for their produce.

If this be correct, and we believe it is, then have they succeeded, we should think, beyond their most sanguine expectations, for not only have the landlords consented to reduce their rents, and the clergy their tithes, but such a sensation has been produced in the minds of the government and the legislature, that enquiry, retrenchment, and consequent reduction of taxation and reform of Parliament will certainly follow. The institutions of the country will be regenerated, and a long reign of peace and happiness, will, in all probibility be the consequence.

The cause of Reform in Parliament is gathering an irresistible force, and it must be granted or as Earl Gray says, it will be taken. The public interests demand it; suddenly it is dangerous. A few years since, and the man who avows himself a Reformer, stood a self branded revolutionist in the estimation of men who now through their fears, see no safety for the country but in such a reform as would formerly have been demanded only by an ultra-reformist. Such is one instance of the complete revolution that sometimes takes place in the minds of a majority of a nation. Large meetings have been held at Edinburg and Sheffield, at which petitions for parliamentary reform were carried with acclamation.

We learn from Copenhagen that an expedition which sailed from that port in May last, succeeded in reaching the eastern coast of Greenland, where some Norwegian colonists settled eight centuries ago, and to which all access had since been prevented by the ice. The expedition found there the descendants of the primitive colonists, who still profess Christianity which was carried thither by their forefathers; their language is that of the Norwegians of the tenth century.

The majority of nearly all clases of the citizens of Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, and even Liege, particularly the armed burghers, are, it is said, in favor of the accession of the Prince of Orange, or one of his sons, as the means of restoring peace and confidence.

The man who attempted assassination in the House of Lords, has been handed over to the civil power, and was examined at Bow-street. He says he had an account to settle with the Duke of Wellington.

The Regency Bill was brought down from the House of Lords on the 9th, and was read a first time.

There is a rumor abroad that a strong collision of sentiment has taken place between his majesty's government and the East India Company.

It is said that the Austrian and Spanish governments have recalled their Ambassadors residing at the Court of the King of the Netherlands.

ONE DAY THE LATEST.

In our paper of yesterday (says the New-York Gazette) we gave extracts from London papers to the 9th December. The Courier of that day, has the following paragraph relative to the affairs of the Netherlands:

We stated yesterday, from an authentic and exclusive source, that the king of the Netherlands had refused to fulful the conditions of the armistice, and that Messrs. Cartwright and Bresson had proceeded to the Hague to remonstrate with his majesty.

Since writing the above, we have received a private letter from Brussels, in which it stated that the mission of Mr. Cartwright has not had the unfortunate result represented in the Brussels papers.

Antwerp, Dec. 6.—King William is stated to have answered among other things, in the conversations of Mr. Cartwright on the English execution of the armistice: "My allies shall you lemnly guaranteed to me the sovereignty of the Netherlands; if they abandon me, till the defend myself alone to the last extremity I will never suffer any communication at Havre the faithful provinces and those in Antwerp; rush abelled."

We are happy to say, remarks the Courier, that our accounts this morning of the country generally, are of such a nature to justify a belief that tranquillity will in a short time be completely restored. Accounts from Scotland are equally

ITEMS.

From the Boston Courier of

The Weather.—After two or three days of stinging cold weather, we have a storm which must be equal, in every attribute pertaining to a snow storm, to any that we can boast of in the "Old Countries." It commenced about nine o'clock on Saturday morning with a driving blast from the North East, and continued through the day. The streets of our city are, in some places bare, and in others, almost impassable. The quantity of snow that has fallen must be very great, and it is drifted beyond any parallel for several years. Such is the fact at the date of this present writing, Saturday evening nine o'clock. Sunday evening, nine o'clock—No abatement of the storm. From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Storm.—The sun is now shining out upon us, after a snow storm, unequalled in its violence and duration, since the winter of 1820-21. The storm commenced about midnight on Friday evening, accompanied by high wind from the North East, nor did it abate until the close of yesterday. Owing to the high wind, the snow has been very unequally distributed through the city, and probably over the country likewise—it having been driven into embankments in the narrow streets, and swept into huge heaps by the sides of the fences. The mean depth of the snow, but for this cause, would probably have been from eighteen to twenty inches.

The Southern Mail did not arrive until between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday. We are requested to say that the Evening Post is mistaken in stating that the New Jersey ferry boats crossed the Hudson on Saturday. It was not until 3 o'clock that Col. Dodd, the Agent for carrying the mail, could cross, and that was in the first boat.—He offered in the morning, $50 to have the mail brought over; but the severity of the storm prevented any attempt until the afternoon. Only two trips were made, and these were for the purpose of carrying the mail across the river. The *only* mail which arrived yesterday was the northern, due on Saturday noon.—The road between Newark and Elizabethtown is blocked up, the snow having drifted so mush as to form banks of at least twelve feet deep, and of course rendered the road impassable, and prevented the mail due yesterday, from arriving. We have received no account, from the north or east.

Considerable damage has been sustained by shipping.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the Rev. Mr. Hawkes, preached a sermon last evening in the Church of the Ascension, and after an eloquent appeal to the few who were present, about one hundred and eighty dollars were collected for the benefit of the Female Assistance Society, for the relief of *sick* poor women and children. We were gratified to find that in one of the plates was an interesting letter, covering *fifty dollars*, from "Some of the Worshippers in the brick Presbyterian Church in Beekman street."

* Dr. Spring being indisposed, there was no service in the Church yesterday. A prayer meeting was held in the session-room, at which this collection was spontaneously taken up, in consequence of the terrible storm raging without.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

Notwithstanding the state of the roads, the Union Line of stages which left New York yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, arrived last evening before nine.

Many mails are due in New York, from the East, the North, and the West.

20,000 laborers were employed by the corporation on Monday, to shovel snow.

New York speculators in wood have taken advantage of the weather, and enhanced the price of fuel enormously.

The late northeast snow storm came in, as usual, from the southwest. It was eleven hours in passing from Philadelphia to Boston.

The storm commenced at Providence at eight o'clock: during the whole of Saturday the wind was N. E. by E. and on Sunday morning it hauled to the N. The Journal says—"The snow is so deep and drifted as to render the roads and streets almost impassable; and a circumstance occurred which we never remember to have seen before: all the churches and meeting houses remained closed during Sunday."'

A Sicilian brig the Colombo, which arrived at Gibraltar Dec. 6th, from Rio Janeiro made the following report. Oct. 26, lat. 3, 07, N. long. 29,20, was boarded by H. M. brig Falcon, and informed that she, together with a British frigate, had captured, near the Island of Ascension, a pirate ship mounting 50 guns, and having a crew of 300 men—of which she lost about a third in the action, and the capturing ship 22 men. The Falcon had on board the pirate captain, and two persons from that ship, with whom she was bound to Bermuda.

A letter from New Orleans, dated 25th Dec states—"We have had a frost here which will cut off the crop of sugars one-fourth, say 20,000 hhds. less than was expected two weeks ago." Other accounts correspond with this.

From the *Miner's Journal* we learn, that the Mount Carbon Rail Road has been somewhat injured by a freshet in the Norwegian Creek.

We have been informed on the authority of a letter from Harrisburg, that the Committee of Ways and Means will, it is believed, report a bill in favour of taxing coal, in a few days.—*Miners Journal.*

Two persons engaged in passing counterfeit bills on the United States Bank, for $5, have been arrested in Ravenna, Ohio.

A new Counterfeit.—Counterfeit notes purporting to have been drawn on the United States Branch Bank at Providence, R. I. for $5, are in circulation. The date is October 4th. 1830, letter A. payable to the order of G. W. Taylor.

The New work of our gifted and celebrated countryman, Washington Irving, is calculated to afford lively pleasure to all readers. It is entitled. "The Voyages and Discoveries of the Companions of Columbus." The narrative possesses all the fascination of his manner; a[illegible] interest of romance; and can hardly [illegible] as popular as the admirable Life of [illegible]tion of the [illegible]h a work as the present was wanting. [illegible]ticle which late[illegible]me pen, to complete the his[illegible] print.

The governa[illegible]ce. Messrs Carey and Lea their rights, but [illegible] soon in a handsome octavo

Among them are [illegible] eminent merchants [illegible]an of this place, says business and the probity [illegible] the 13th inst. in which they have conducted [illegible] twice within the [illegible] hemisphere, [illegible]ands and hundreds of thousands [illegible]s above the [illegible]nue of the country. Against [illegible] notice of the [illegible] at least, there lies no charge [illegible]ers. We pre[illegible] Their cases have all the chara[illegible] it as a harbin[illegible] disappointed mercantile en[illegible] eral treatment. Their enterprise [illegible] a store, near [illegible] cherished by the Governors since, by way of the [illegible]dicious indulgence [illegible] near the top and had to [illegible] in various other [illegible] after many hours durance, which has brought [illegible] to the justice, and there [illegible] commercial great[illegible]nine lashes! among them, men [illegible] agant in their [illegible] article is taken from the Phil[illegible] much enthu[illegible] Mail. It strikes us that the "cases" [illegible] as well put.

SUPPOSED CASES. If the Southern Indians are so far advanced in agriculture and other civilized arts, as it is said they are—and *if* they should be willing to remove to one of our fertile western territories—and *if* the government should, in benevolent good faith, execute the late law of Congress concerning their removal, would it not be better for the Indians to go?

If the Georgians are wickedly and cruelly determined to harrass the Indians legally and illegally; and *if* this feeling be so prevalent there that there would be no safety for the lands and lives of Indians if placed under the laws of that state—would it not be better for the Indians to go?

If the Indians were to remove to some unsettled territory, out of the bounds of any State, they would, as soon as their numbers should amount to sixty thousand, have a right to admission into the Union as a Sovereign State: they would have a right to form a republican government for themselves, and to make and execute their own laws:—and would it not be a delightful sight to all who now pity their sufferings and mourn over their degradation?

If the Indians remain where they now are, even with any protection that can be asked for them, will it be possible to save them from the fact of their predecessors in New England, New York and Pennsylvania?

We should think it an immortal honor, (we do not lightly use the words) to any administration, to devise and execute a plan by which the original inhabitants could be saved from a fate, that so far, has been invariable. To us the preservation of the Indians is a subject of the deepest interest; we think it of importance to our national character, and we think indifference to it a crime in the sight of the God and Father of us all. If the president or his friends, or his opponents, make the Indian interest subservient to party purposes, or to interested views of any kind—murderous and diabolical will be their guilt.

For ourselves, we believe General Jackson to be an honest man; we believe him to be uncommonly well acquainted with the condition and character of the Indians; we know that he is well aware of the importance of the question, for the measure is considered by him the leading one of his administration.—Under all circumstances we would counsel the Indians to place themselves confidently under his care, rather than that of any other man in the country:—If this were done, we should anxiously watch the measures of the President; we should expect his personal superintendence of the whole affair; and we should expect him to deserve the title of Father, which they give to his official station.

The quantity of Coffee taken out of bond at Boston, from 3d to 7th inst. was 11,173 bags, 22 bbls. 1 tierce. Still in public store there, about 3700 bags 60 tcs. 12 brls.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Edward Pescud, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the revenue, for port the of Petersburgh and City Point, in the State of Virginia, vice John H. Peterson, deceased.

William Linn, to be receiver of Public Moneys, for the District of lands subject to sale at Vandalia, in the State of Illinois, vice William L. De Ewing, removed.

John Randolph Clay, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of Legation of the United States at St. Petersburgh.

Thomas Finley, of Maryland, to be Marshal of the United States, for the District of Maryland, whose commission has expired.

Naval.—Capt. John Downes, we learn, will proceed to take command of the U. S. squadron in the Pacific, as soon as the frigate Potomac can be made ready for sailing, and it is rumored that the *John Adams* will accompany her, and proceed thence to Canton. The sloop of war *Vincennes, at the Navy* Yard, New York, is destined for the West India station.

Boston Cent.

The Philadelphia Price Current furnishes the following account of the quantity of Anthracite Coal supplied last year.

COAL.—Pennsylvania has furnished this year a superabundant supply of Anthracite Coal as it is ascertained that the quantity sent to market by

The Schuylkill Navigation Co. is	89,032 tons
The Lehigh Navigation Co.	41,900
The Delaware and Hudson Canal	43,200
Total	174,132 tons

And as all the markets in the Middle and Eastern States are fully stocked, with a heavy surplus at Philadelphia, prices are unusually low for the season. This cannot fail to extend the consumption of this invaluable fuel both at home and abroad.

The following paragraph, taken from a late number of the New York Gazette, reminds us of the Almanack we picked up the other day, adapted to the meridian of a particular city, but with a little alteration, would answer just as well for any other.

Sleighing.—We do not recollect the time, when there was such a general turning out, or better sleighing. A gentleman who resides at the upper end of Broadway, counted after twelve o'clock on Monday, 645 sleighs going out of town through one of the numerous outlets of the city. Among them were several with four horses attached—the great majority were what are called *Pungs*, with one horse and there were many common sleds, having on them crates, dry-good boxes, hogsheads, boats, baskets, hampers, &c. filled with men, women, and children. We saw three men riding along very gravely, standing up in a hogshead, which was lashed to a sled. Such a jingle of bells we never heard. It is calculated that about two thousand of these vehicles were in motion on Monday. The taverns in the country are doing a good business, and would do much better if their accommodations were more extensive. Thousands of dollars each hour change hands during this fine sleighing, both day and night. The horses have no rest, except perhaps a few that are killed by hard driving.

[*New York Gaz.*

Senate of Virginia.—On Thursday week the members of our state Senate drew lots for the classes to which they shall respectively belong—with the following result. The first class will be re-elected at the election of 1831—the second in 1832, and so on.

First Class.—D. H. Branch, Wm. Campbell, J. H. Bernard, C. Cocke, J. R. Wallace, D. W. Patterson, J. Pennybacker, O. S. Morgan.

Second Class.—J. Y. Mason, N. Alexander, G. Booker, J. G. Joynes, L. T. Dade H. L. Opie, D. McComas, A. Beirne.

Third Class.—J. Wyatt, D. W. S. Cabell, J. B. Harvie, J. W. Chinn, J. Cravens, E. Boyd, J. McWhorter, G. Gowan.

Fourth Class.—William C. Holt, G C. Dromgoole, W. Armistead, H. G. Winston, Wm. McCarty, C. Beal, J. Edington, Wm. McComas.

☞ LINES on the death of *Willis Ozmon*, in our next.

MARRIED

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. R T. Boyd, Mr. SAMUEL CATRUP, to Mis JANE PORTER, all of this county.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, No. 2, for 1831, to be drawn January 29th, 1831.

Highest Prizes

$30000, $20000, $10000, $5000, $6000, $3000 besides many of $2410, $2000, $1000, &c. &c. Every Ticket in this LOTTERY MUST draw a PRIZE. No BLANKS.

Whole Tickets	$10	Quarters	$2 50
Halves	5	Eighths	1 25

THE GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, of Delaware, to be drawn February 1st, 1831.

Highest Prizes

$15000, $10000, $5000, $3040, 5 of $1000, besides many of $500, $200, $100, &c. &c. Every TICKET must DRAW a PRIZE in this LOTTERY.

Whole Tickets	$5	Quarters	$1 25
Halves	2 50		

Also the NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTYERY, to be drawn February 3d, 1831.

Highest Prizes

$15000, $10000, $6000, $5000, $3260, besides many of $1000, $500, $400, $300, &c. &c.

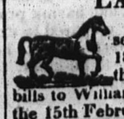
Whole Tickets	$5	Quarters	$1 25
Halves	2 50		

☞ Letters by mail or private conveyance enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets in any Lottery, and ordering Tickets and shares in *any* Lottery, will receive the most prompt attention if addressed to

D. J. MONSARRAT,
Washington city.

** The account of the drawing will be forwarded to those who purchase Tickets as above. feb 1

LAST NOTICE.



Those who are indebted for the services of TOM JEFFERSON, in 1828 & 29, are requested to pay the amount of their respective bills to William E. Shannahan, on or before the 15th February instant, otherwise they will be collected agreeably to law.

Tom Jefferson is for sale at $500, or one half for $250, or he will be hired the ensuing season for $180, including the services of his groom for the season.

PHILIP WALLIS, Baltimore.
feb 1 3w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court, at October Term. 1830. sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will offer at public sale, ALL THE REAL ESTATE of Philemon Leary, late of Caroline county, deceased, whereon Daniel Orrell now resides, adjoining the lands of Robert Orrell, Abraham Jump, Junior, and others, about one mile from Thomas Hopkins's mill, 4 miles from Denton, and about the same distance from Greensborough, and in as good neighbourhood as any other in the county. The soil is good and susceptible of improvement. To be sold on the *2d day of March next*, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A credit of twelve months will be given, with approved security, on bond, with interest from the day of sale. All persons having claims against the said Philemon Leary, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers, to the Clerk of Caroline county Court, within six months from the said second day of March, 1831. Any person wishing to view the said land will call on the subscriber, in Denton, or Mr. Daniel Orrell on the said premises.

JAMES SANGSTON, Trustee
for the sale of the real Estate of Philemon Leary, deceased.

feb 1 3t

SCHOOL.

For the accommodation of the neighbourhood the Subscriber has consented to open a School at his house, provided sufficient encouragement is offered on Monday, the 7th of February next. Persons inclined to patronize the School, are requested to call at his house where the terms will be made known. Scholars from a distance can be accommodated with boarding on modorate terms.

The Public's obedient Servant,
LAMBERT W. FORD.

Feb. 1 3w

Proposals for Publishing by Subscription,

A new and elegant general Atlas.

IN Imperial quarto—to contain distinct Maps of all the principal Kingdoms and States throughout the known world, and separate Maps of each of the United States.

BY H. S. TANNER,
Author of a New-American Atlas, Map of the U. States, &c.

Although numerous collections of Maps have been published in this country, but few have yet been completed on a scale and plan calculated to convey an adequate idea of the subject, or to do justice to the improved state of Geographical Science in the United States.

Most of those heretofore offered for public approbation have been only the first essays of this kind, and principally designed for the use of schools, or to illustrate geographical works; while those published in Europe are extremely defective and incorrect as respects the United States, the geography of which is so rapidly progressive, that no European publication can keep pace with its advancement. This part of the work must be brought to maturity in our own country; and, such is now the respectable state of the Arts here, that we can assert with confidence that we possess the materials and skill sufficient to exhibit a topographical representation of the U. States, infinitely superior, as it regards correctness and detail, and every way equal in style, to any European publication of the kind.

The publisher of the proposed work has been collecting materials, preparatory to the execution of it, for several years, in which he has been assisted by some of the ablest geographers in this country and in Europe. In addition to this, he will avail himself of all the recent and important discoveries in both hemispheres, to enable him to execute the proposed Atlas in a manner every way satisfactory to the public.

The materials for the maps which relate to the eastern continents, will be selected from the latest and best European authorities, and will exhibit a complete view of the world in connexion with the United States. The State maps will be engraved from drawings compiled, as far as practicable, from original documents, on a scale sufficiently large to admit of an accurate representation of the countries, with their subdivisions, the seas, lakes, rivers, and mountains, the counties, cities, towns, and villages, and all the principal roads, &c.

The work will be published as soon as circumstances will permit, consistently with accuracy and elegance of execution: and from the measures that have been adopted to procure the necessary information, no material delay is apprehended.

In the execution of such an extensive plan, very great expense must be incurred, but the utility of a work of this description being evident, the publisher has entered on the task with alacrity, relying with full confidence on the importance and merits of the work to ensure the patronage necessary to its completion.

Having thus briefly delineated the plan of the work, the publisher offers it to the public on the following

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The proposed Atlas shall be constructed from the latest and most authentic documents. It will be engraved in the first style of map engraving, and in every branch of its execution accuracy of detail shall be aimed at.

2. The maps will be printed on the first quality vellum paper, and coloured in an elegant and appropriate manner.

3. The Atlas will consist of at least sixty Maps in imperial quarto, with an engraved title sheet. It will be delivered to subscribers at Ten Dollars, payable on delivery.

4. Persons collecting subscribers for six copies, and becoming responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to a seventh gratis.

** SUBSCRIPTIONS received by the publisher, No. 144 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

†|† The proprietor of the proposed work, desirous of rendering it as correct as possible, embraces this method of respectfully soliciting the aid of gentlemen residing in the interior, who may be in possession of any original geographical information, regarding any section of the United States, by communicating the same to H. S. TANNER, in *Philadelphia*, by whom the Maps will be drawn.

In preparation—A new and authentic Map of the World, embracing all the recent discoveries and exhibiting particularly the nautical researches of the most eminent circumnavigators. The Map will be six feet long and 3 feet 4 inches high; it is nearly ready for publication, and will be issued in January next—until which time, subscriptions will continue to be received at the reduced price of $6.50 each.

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NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase young likely negroes. Families included, for which the highest cash prices will be given. A line addressed to the subscriber at New Market will meet with prompt attention Gentlemen wishing to sell will do well to call.

WM. W. WILLIAMSON.

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