

proceeded from this opinion. But, on the other hand, Mr. De Lancy, to whom the person of Washington was necessarily so well known, constantly affirmed that his commander was mistaken. I have often heard Mr. De Lancy relate these circumstances, and though he never pretended to be sure of the person of the unknown horseman, it was his opinion, from some particulars of dress and stature, that it was the Count Pulaski.

Though in error as to the person of the individual whom he spared, the merit of Major Ferguson is not at all diminished by a knowledge of the truth. I correct the mistake, only because the account is at variance with the probable situation of Washington, at so important a moment; and because every circumstance connected with the public or private history of that illustrious man, has great interest, not only with his own country, but the whole civilized world.

Very truly yours,
J. FENIMORE COOPER.

EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD.
TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1831.

Georgia and the Cherokees.—In another column of this morning's Whig will be found the opinion of Judge Marshall, in the case brought before the Supreme Court by the Cherokee nation of Indians, for an injunction against the State of Georgia, to stay the execution of her laws in the Indian territory.

We have received nothing further from Washington in regard to the Cabinet; but the impression seems to be general that the list given last week will prove correct. A New York paper states, but upon what authority we know not, that Mr. Livingston has accepted.

An interesting correspondence is published in the U. S. Telegraph, between Mr. Hayne, U. S. Navy Agent at Gibraltar, and Governor Don, of that fortress, from which it appears that the U. S. sloop of war Boston lost three of her anchors in the gale which commenced on the 14th of January, and the Agent being unable to supply the loss at private sale, applied to the Governor, that she might be furnished "from the King's Arsenal." Governor Don, in a manner highly creditable to the good feeling and frankness existing between the two nations, promptly gave the necessary orders for the supply.

The article in this morning's Whig, copied from the Charleston Southern Patriot, deserves attentive perusal, as giving more distinctly the views and feelings of the Republican party than any thing published since the misunderstanding growing out of the "Correspondence." Such essays as this are always calculated to do more good than the criminations and recriminations of heated partisans, which have lately teemed from the press. Such essays have a direct tendency to unite firmly the republican family, and to quench unnatural heart-burnings. Let us not lose sight of our duty to our country, in our devotion to individuals—but let us tenaciously adhere to the great leading principles which brought Jefferson and Jackson into authority, to regenerate the government.

MORTIMER CUNNINGHAM, late Post Master at Abingdon, Md. has been acquitted of the charge of felony, by the Circuit Court of the U. S. now in session at Baltimore. He is to be tried on an indictment for misdemeanor on the 12th instant. The felony charged consisted in secreting and embezzling letters containing bank notes, and stealing the notes. The misdemeanor consisted in embezzling, detaining and opening letters.

The negro woman recently convicted of murder in Dorchester county, is to be hung on Friday the 13th instant.

INTERTEMPERANCE.

No. V.
THE REMEDY OF INTERTEMPERANCE.
We have endeavored to show that commerce in ardent spirits is unlawful.

1. Inasmuch as it is useless; and
2. As it is eminently pernicious.
We now proceed to adduce further evidence of its unlawfulness—and observe,
3. That it seems to be a manifest violation of the command, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself;" and of various other evangelical precepts.

No man can act in the spirit of impartial love to his neighbor, who for his own personal ornament, inflicts on him great and irreparable evil; for love worketh no ill to his neighbor. Love will not burn a neighbor's house, or poison his food, or blast his reputation, or destroy his soul. But the commerce in ardent spirits does all this inevitably and often. Property, reputation, health, life and salvation fall before it.

The direct infliction of what is done indirectly, would subject a man to the ignominy of a public execution. Is it not forbidden then by the command which requires us to love our neighbor as ourselves? "Whosoever ye would that men should do to you, do even so to them." Be willing to do for others whatever you may demand of them, and inflict nothing upon them which you would not be willing to receive. But who is willing to be made a drunkard, and to have his property squandered, and his family ruined, for his neighbor's enmity?

It is scarcely a palliation of this evil that no man is destroyed maliciously—or with any direct intent to kill—for the certainty of evil is as great as if waters were poisoned which some persons would surely drink, or as if a man should fire in the dark upon masses of human beings, where it must be certain that death would be the consequence to some.

Those who engage in this traffic, are exposed to temptations to intemperance which no man will needlessly encounter who has that regard to the preservation of his own life and virtue, which the law of God requires. All who are employed in vending ardent spirits in small quantities, do not of course become intemperate. But the company in whose presence they pass so much of their time, and

the constant habit of mixing and tasting, has been the means of casting down many strong men wounded. It is also a part of the threatened retribution, that those who amass property by promoting intemperance in others, shall themselves be punished by falling under the dominion of the same sin. "We unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him, and maketh him drunken also—Thou art filled with shame for glory; drink thou also, and let thy forehead be uncovered; the cup of the Lord's right hand shall be turned up to thee, and shalt be ashamed and shalt be on thy glory."

The injustice which is so inseparable from the traffic in ardent spirits, craves its unlawfulness.

Those who vend ardent spirits will continue to supply their customers, in many instances, after they have ceased to be competent to take care of their property. They are witnesses to their dealing with a slack hand, their providence, and the accumulation of their debts; and, to save themselves, must secure their own claims by obtaining mortgages on the property of those wretched victims, which they finally foreclose, and thus wind up the scene. And are they not in this way accessory to the melting away of estates, and the ruin of families around them? And can all this be done without violating the laws of humanity and equity?

The consideration, that those, to whose injury we are accessory by the sale of ardent spirits, are destroyed also by the perversion of their own free agency—and that the evil is silent, and slow-paced in its march—doubtless subtracts in no small degree, from the keen sense of accountability and crime, which would attend the administration of arsenic, or the taking of life by the pistol, or the dagger—as does also the consideration, that although we may withhold the cup, yet, from some other source, the deleterious potion will be obtained.

But all this alters not the case. He who deliberately assists his neighbor to destroy his life, is not guiltless because his neighbor is a free agent and is also guilty—and he is accessory to the crime, though twenty other persons might have been ready to commit the same sin, if he had not done it.

The ungodliness in time, and the everlasting ruin in eternity, inseparable from the commerce in ardent spirits, prescribe it as an unlawful article of traffic.

Who can estimate the hatred of God, of his word, and worship, and of his people, which it occasions; or number the oaths and blasphemies it causes to be uttered—or the violations of the sabbath—the impurities and indecencies—violence and wrong doing—which it originates? How many thousands does it detain every sabbath-day from the house of God—cutting them off from the means of grace, and hardening them against their efficacy!—How broad is the road which intemperance alone opens to hell, and how thronged with travellers!

Drunkenness is a sin which excludes from heaven. The commerce in ardent spirits, therefore, productive only of evil in time, fits for destruction, and turns into hell multitudes who are saved by the number.

But it will be said,—What can be done?—and ten thousand voices will reply, "Nothing—oh nothing—men always have drunk to excess, and they always will; there is so much capital embarked in the business of importation and distillation—and so much supposed gain in vending ardent spirits—and such an insatiable demand for them—and such ability to pay for them by high-miaded, willful, independent freemen—that nothing can be done."

Because the intemperate cannot be reasoned with, shall the temperate bestow madness? And because force will not avail with men of reason, and property, does it follow that reason, and the fear of the Lord, will have no influence?

And because the public mind is now unenlightened, and unawakened, and unconcentrated, does it follow that it cannot be enlightened, and aroused, and concentrated in one simultaneous and successful effort?

No great melioration of the human condition was ever achieved without the concurrent effort of numbers, and no extended, well directed application of moral influence, was ever in vain. Let the temperate part of the nation awake, and reform, and concentrate their influence in a course of systematic action, and success is not merely probable, but absolutely certain. And cannot this be accomplished?—cannot the public attention be aroused, and set in array against the traffic in ardent spirits, and against their use? With justas much certainty can the public sentiment be moved and put in motion, as the waves can be moved by the breath of heaven—or the massy rock, balanced on the precipice, can be pushed from its centre of motion;—and when the public sentiment once begins to move, its march will be as resistless as the same rock thundering down the precipice. Let no man then look upon our condition as hopeless, or feel, or think, or say, that nothing can be done. The language of Heaven to our happy nation is, "be it unto thee even as thou wilt;" and there is no dependency more fatal, or more wicked, than that which refuses to hope, and to act, from the apprehension that nothing can be done.—
Dr. Beecher.

CHAMBERS' DINNER.

To the Editor of the Eastern Shore Whig.
Queen-Ann's county, April 30, 1831.

SIR—After several weeks preparation, the Clay party of Kent county, succeeded in giving a dinner, on Wednesday last, to our Eastern Shore Senator, who has rendered himself so conspicuous, if not eminent in the nation, by the immense sum of money which he lost on the Presidential election, in 1828. The opponents of the present Administration are distinguished for this mode of electioneering. Throughout the country, the newspapers are, from one session of Congress to another, crowded with intelligence of the splendid dinners, given to the partisans and tools of Henry Clay. That these convivial meetings are held principally for political effect, must be evident from the circumstances, that many of the individuals, whom they profess to honor, maintain very little or no distinction for superior talents, or important services to the country. Well may our great mass refuse to accept these offers of hospitality, as tokens of their worth, when they are so frequently made to those who have no claims upon the community for veneration or gratitude. Well may General Jackson and his many distinguished supporters discountenance such a practice, when they see a party, who accidentally works his way into public life, is allowed to receive a similar evidence of respect.

Great exertions, it is said, were made by some of the "minions" of our Senator, to secure a large company at the dinner. For this purpose, it was reported, that many distinguished men of our own, and other States, were invited by the committee of arrangements. It was generally believed by the Clay men in Kent, that they would be honored with the company of the Delaware Senators, and Mr. John Sargeant of Philadelphia. Mr. Robert H. Goldsborough was expected, and hopes were entertained, until late in the afternoon, that he would arrive. It has been distinctly ascertained, that invitations were sent to many of the Clay men in the adjacent counties, and it is very probable that the excessive pride and vanity of our Senator, induced him to extend these invitations to the most remote parts of the State.

Mr. Chambers is by no means a favorite of the people. Aristocratic in his sentiments and manners, he was no doubt apprehensive, that very few could be collected to do him reverence, unless some extra-

ordinary excitement was produced. For this reason, committees were appointed to inform the people, that they expected a considerable number of distinguished men from various parts of the State, and country. No efforts were spared to get up a large meeting. A band of music was procured from Baltimore, and it was rumored, that a steamboat would arrive from that city with visitors to this great feast. Expectation was raised to the utmost pitch, when Mr. Baltimore sent no other representative than Jimmy Smithers.

Some of our friends in Kent say, it was amusing to observe the variety of means which were adopted to raise a large meeting. A notice was published in the Inquirer of the 13th inst., that the friends of the present Administration of the State government, and the friends of Henry Clay would give this dinner. On the 23d instant, the same paper contained a notice, that the dinner would be given by the personal and political friends of Mr. Chambers, and concluded with an invitation to the National Republicans to attend. Written or printed invitations were sent to many, who were lukewarm and wavering. The highways, hedges and by-ways were explored to increase their numbers. After making every exertion which they were capable of, after sending invitations, which probably consumed more paper than would furnish the people of Chester Town in their ordinary business, for the next twelve months, they were enabled to collect the trifling number of about one hundred and fifty, including Jimmy Smithers and the inhabitants of the Almshouse. Their meeting was attended by about eight or ten gentlemen from other counties, none of whom are distinguished either for talents or important services rendered to the State. Our county was represented by four or five, one of whom edited the company with a speech. Cecil was represented by two or three, and Caroline by one, who rode his horse to death, in his zeal to obtain an opportunity of touching the hem of the Senator's garment.

The proceedings of this meeting, it is said, will be published in the Kent Inquirer. They will form a subject of future comment. The Senator made a very long speech, which was doubtless listened to with attention by many of his parasites. A gentleman remarked to me, that it was evident from the actions and countenances of several who were present at the dinner, that great disappointment and mortification prevailed among them. Many who are little acquainted with the political history of the nation, are now satisfied, that our Senator is not quite so "big" a man, as he would have the people of Kent county to believe. It is very certain that he is not so superior to his neighbors, as he is represented to be. He is probably ready to explain to some of those, who, he thought, would acclaim him with their company, in the language of Mark Anthony, on a certain occasion, "Sirs, you are ignorant, and my comrades, else you would have been present to further us in our designs."
A JACKSONIAN.

THE CHEROKEE NATION, vs. THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

JANUARY TERM, 1831.
Opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, on a writ of injunction and subpoena against the State of Georgia.

This bill is brought by the Cherokee Nation, praying an injunction to restrain the State of Georgia from the execution of certain laws of that State, which, as alleged, go directly to annihilate the Cherokees as a political society, and to seize for the use of Georgia, the lands of the nation which have been assured to them by the United States in solemn treaties repeatedly made and still in force.

If courts were permitted to indulge their sympathies, a case better calculated to excite them, can scarcely be imagined. A people, once numerous, powerful, and truly independent: found by our ancestors in the quiet and uncontrolled possession of an ample domain, gradually sinking beneath our superior policy, our arts and our arms, have yielded their lands by successive treaties, each of which contains a solemn guarantee of the residue, until they retain no more of their former extensive territory than is necessary to their comfortable subsistence. To preserve this remnant the present application is made.

Before we can look to the merits of the case, a preliminary inquiry presents itself—Has the Court jurisdiction of the cause?

The third article of the Constitution describes the extent of the judicial power. The second section closes an enumeration of the cases to which it is extended, with "controversies" "between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects." A subsequent clause of the same section gives the Supreme Court original jurisdiction in all cases in which a state shall be a party. The party defendant may then unquestionably be such in this court. May the plaintiff sue it? Is the Cherokee Nation a foreign State?—Each individual being a citizen of the United States, and each individual being foreign, the whole must be foreign.

This argument is imposing, but we must examine it more closely before we yield to it.—The condition of the Indians in relation to the United States is perhaps unlike that of any other two people in existence. In the general, nations not owing a common allegiance, are foreign to each other. The term foreign nations is, with strict propriety, applicable to either the other. But the relation of the Indians to the United States is marked by peculiar and cardinal distinctions, which exist nowhere else.

The Indian tribes are admitted to compose a part of the U. States. In all our maps, geographical treatises, histories, and laws, it is so considered. In all our intercourse with foreign nations, in our commercial regulations, in any attempt at intercourse between Indians and foreign nations, they are considered as within the jurisdictional limits of the U. States, subject to many of those restraints which are imposed upon our own citizens. They acknowledge themselves in their treaties to be under the protection of the United States; they admit that the U. States have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade with them, and of managing all their affairs, as they think proper, and the Cherokees in particular were allowed by the treaty of Hopewell, which preceded the Constitution, "to

send a deputy of their choice, whenever they think fit, to Congress." Treaties were made with some tribes by the State of New York, under a then unsettled construction of the confederation, by which they ceded all their lands to the state, taking back a limited grant to themselves, in which they admit their dependence.

Though the Indians are acknowledged to have an unquestionable and heretofore unquestioned right to the lands they occupy, until that right shall be extinguished by a voluntary cession to our government, yet it may well be doubted whether those tribes which reside within the acknowledged boundaries of the United States can with strict accuracy be denominated foreign nations. They may more correctly perhaps be denominated domestic dependent nations. They occupy a territory to which we assert a title independent of their will, which must take effect in point of possession when their right of possession ceases. Meanwhile they are in a state of pupillage. Their relation to the United States resembles that to a ward of his guardian.—They look to our government for protection, rely upon its kindness, and its power, appeal to it for relief to their wants, and address the President as their Great Father.—They and their country are considered by foreign nations as well as by ourselves, as being completely under the sovereignty and dominion of the United States, that any attempt to acquire their lands or to form a political connexion with them, would be considered by all as an invasion of our territory, and an act of hostility.

These considerations go far to support the opinion that the framers of our Constitution had not the Indian tribes in view when they opened the courts of the Union to controversies between a state of the citizens thereof, and foreign states.

In considering this subject the habits and usages of the Indians, in their intercourse with their white neighbors, ought not to be entirely disregarded.—At the time the Constitution was framed, the idea of appealing to an American Court of justice for an assertion of right or a redress of wrongs had perhaps never entered the mind of an Indian or of his tribe. Their appeal was to the tomahawk, or to the government. This was well understood by the framers of the Constitution, and might furnish some reason for omitting to enumerate them among the parties who might sue in the Courts of the Union. Be this as it may, the peculiar relations between the United States and the Indians occupying our territory are such that we should feel much difficulty in considering them as designated by the term foreign State were there no other part of the constitution which might shed light on the meaning of these words. But we think that in construing them, considerable aid is furnished by that clause in the eighth section of the third article, which empowers Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

In this clause they are clearly distinguished by a name appropriate to themselves, from foreign nations, as from the several States composing the Union. They are designated by a distinct appellation, and as this appellation can be applied to neither of the others, neither can the appellation distinguishing either of the others, be in a construction applied to them. The objects to which the power of regulating commerce might be directed, are divided into three distinct classes, foreign nations; the several States, and Indian tribes. When framing this article, the convention considered them as entirely distinct. We cannot assume that the distinction was lost in framing a subsequent article, unless there be something in its language to authorize the assumption.

The counsel for the plaintiffs contend that the words "Indian tribe" were introduced in to the article empowering Congress to regulate commerce, for the purpose of removing those doubts in which the management of Indian affairs was involved, by the language of the ninth article of the confederation. Intending to give the whole power of managing these affairs to the Government about to be instituted, the convention confined it explicitly, and omitted those qualifications which embarrassed the exercise of it as granted in the confederation. This may be admitted without weakening the construction which has been intimated. Had the Indian tribes been foreign nations in the view of the convention, this exclusive power of regulating intercourse with them might have been, and most probably would have been specifically given, in language contra-distinguishing them from foreign nations. Congress might have been empowered "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, including the Indian tribes, and among the several States." This language would have suggested itself to statesmen who considered the Indian tribes as foreign nations, and were yet desirous of mentioning them particularly.

It has been also said that the same words have not necessarily the same meaning attached to them when found in different parts of the same instrument. This meaning is controlled by the context. This is undoubtedly true. In common language the same word has various meanings, and the peculiar sense in which it is used in any sentence, is to be determined by the context. This may not be equally true with respect to proper names. Foreign nations is a general term, the application of which to Indian tribes when used in the American Constitution is at least extremely questionable. In one article in which a power is given to be exercised in regard to foreign nations generally, and to the Indian tribes particularly, they are mentioned as separate in terms clearly contra-distinguishing them from each other. We perceive plainly that the constitution in this article does not comprehend the Indian tribes in the general term—foreign nations, nor we presume because a tribe may not be a nation, but because it is not foreign to the United States. When afterwards the term foreign state is introduced, we cannot imagine the convention to have intended to desert its former meaning and to comprehend Indian tribes within it, unless the context force that construction on us. We find nothing in the article which leads to it.

The court has bestowed its best attention on this question, and after mature deliberation the majority is of opinion that an Indian tribe or nation within the U. S. is not a foreign state in the sense of the constitution, and cannot maintain an action in the courts of the United States.

A serious additional objection exists to the jurisdiction of the Court. Is the matter of the bill the proper subject for judicial inquiry and decision? It seeks to restrain a state from a forcible exercise of legislative power over its neighboring people asserting their independence, their right to which the state denies. On several of the matters alluded to in the bill, for example on the laws making it criminal to exercise the usual powers of self-government in their own country by the Cherokee nation, this court cannot interpose, at least in the

form in which those matters are presented. That part of the bill which respects the lands occupied by the Indians, and prays the aid of the court to protect their possessions, may be more doubtful.—The mere question of right might perhaps be decided by this court in a proper case with proper parties. But the court is asked to do more than decide on the title. The bill requires us to control the legislation of Georgia, and to restrain the execution of its physical force. The propriety of such an interposition by the court may be well questioned. It savours too much of exercise of political power to be within the proper province of the judicial department. But the opinion on the point respecting parties makes it unnecessary to decide this question.

If it be true that the Cherokee nation have rights, this is not the tribunal in which those rights are to be asserted. If it be true that wrongs have been inflicted and that still greater are to be apprehended, this is not the tribunal which can redress the past or prevent the future.

The motion for an injunction is denied.

Southern Patriot, of Charleston, S. C.—We extract the following from the Southern Patriot, a paper decidedly friendly to the Vice President, and uniformly conducted with temperance and acknowledged ability—a paper never claiming a partisan character, and respectfully quoted by its contemporaries throughout the Union. It views things in their proper light, and should make men pause and consider well the effect of division in our own ranks.—*N. Y. Cour. and Eng.*

We perceive most extraordinary attempts making to bring Gen. Jackson's administration into odium with the people. This is one of those party movements of which the history of this country presents so many lamentable instances. What have been General Jackson's political sins that he is to be cast off at once from the affections of the American people? What duty has he omitted to perform as the first Executive officer of the country? What interest, paramount or subordinate of the republic has he neglected? What part of the Constitution has he violated? In what infamous intrigue has he mixed? What corruption has defiled his course? Is there a single political fault laid to his charge, that is not incident to the imperfection of human rule every where? Is not the country prosperous—respected abroad and more united at home than could have been looked for from the ascendancy of any other man? Has the correspondence thrown all the virtues of General Jackson into sudden and dark eclipse?—Has a few letters, written under the influence of irritated sensibility, wrought a change in the whole complexion of a public man's conduct?—Is what was before bright now dark, and what was before unclouded now polluted with the speck of a suspicious of treachery before the public?

We do not say that General Jackson has proved treacherous, or that it exists. We believe there has been misconception on both sides. But putting the worst possible construction on the conduct and motives of the President—conceding that he has adopted erroneous impressions and too pertinaciously adhered to them,—can a transgression so venial blot out the luminous record of his public virtues and lofty sacrifices? Can the infirmities which have been charged to him, granting their truth, have stripped him of all those attributes, in a few weeks, with which he has been proudly invested by public opinion? Not we will not suppose any thing so changeable in the popular feeling. We will not charge any such ingratitude to the mass of the American people. Party has been at work to extract out of the materials furnished by the Correspondence, the means of working the political downfall of the President.—Combinations the most unnatural are spoken of as about to be formed.—The weak are to patch up their imbecility, by defections from the ranks of their former opponents. The disappointed are to fall into the arms of the opposition. Clay men are to associate with Jacksonites. The Old Dominion is to receive the fraternal embrace of Massachusetts. Tariff states are to be politically married to those who have marshalled the opposition to manufacturing monopolies. Such are the alleged materials of his political patch work. We do not believe it. The junction is too unnatural.

It is the duty of all reflecting men, who will not sacrifice their principles on the shrine of party, to rally around the administration of Gen. Jackson. There is peace and conciliation within the spell of that name. There is discord if not disunion, in the ominous sounds that herald the schemes by which its influence is attempted to be counterworked. There is hope for the Constitution and its primitive purposes, in the continued ascendancy of that venerated authority. There is none in any threatened combination by which its influence with the people might be superseded. We do not profess to approve of every part of General Jackson's scheme of administration.—There are portions to which we have publicly taken exception. We profess not to concur with him in his opinions on the Bank, and his system of appointments to office. But for blemishes like these shall we quarrel with a statesman of honest intentions and clear good sense? And if that statesman possesses the power to heal the gaping wounds of the Republic—if he has the salutary and soothing influence that waits on well deserved popularity, is it the part of patriotism to cast loose from his superintending care the fortunes of the commonwealth. We should respond conscientiously and emphatically—No!

At the Philadelphia Annual Conference of the M. E. Church the following gentlemen were assigned to this Peninsula as preachers, the present year:—

- CHESAPEAKE DISTRICT.
Lawrence M'Combes, P. E.
Smyrna—Richard Greenback, Wm. Connelly.
Dover—Solomon Sharp, S. D. Jones.
Caroline—Henry G. King John Lenhart.
Tulob—Francis Hedson, B. Andrews, J. B. Hagony.
Queen Ann's—Lot Warfield, S. Hickey.
Kent—T. J. Thompson, Samuel Crawford.
Cecil—William Torbert, James Nicols.
Port Deposit—Thomas McCordell, Robert E. Kemp.
Elkton—William Barnes.
Wilmington—John Kennedy.
DELAWARE DISTRICT.
David Dally, P. E.
Dorchester—William Leonard, John Edwards.
Cambridge—John Henry, John Bell.
Salsburg—Sannel McElwee, Geo. Wiltshire.
Annesweez—William Allen, Jas. A. Massey.
Snows—Asa Daniel, Benjamin Benson.
Snow Hill—Samuel Lambdin, Sheppard Drain.
Levinstown—John Bayne, John S. Porter.
Milford—William Bishop, Joshua Humphries.

Fire at Snow Hill.—We learn that property to the amount of from 7 to 10 thousand dollars, was consumed by fire in Snow-Hill, on Wednesday morning last. Our informant states that it originated, from a stove-pipe, about 8 o'clock, in Mr. Whaley's carriage shop, which was destroyed, together with Mr. Robert Smith's granary, containing a considerable quantity of corn, Mr. Z. Milborne's dwelling, the old steam-mill, two small tenements, &c. &c.—*Can. Chron.*

Baltimore Produce Market.

FRIDAY, April 30.
[Corrected from the Baltimore American of Saturday; in whose statement of prices the utmost reliance may be placed.]

FEATHERS,	92 3/4
FLOUR, (Howard street),	\$5.21 1/2
" (City Mills, standard)	—
" do extra,	—
" (Susquehanna)	5 50
GRAIN—	—
Wheat, white,	—
" best red,	1 20
" ord. to good, Md.	60 a 1 10
Corn, white,	57 a 69
" yellow } new	2 67 a 69
Rye,	65 a 69
Oats,	52 a 57
Clay seed,	4 50 a 7 15
Timothy seed,	2 00 a 2 35
Flaxseed, rough,	1 25 a 1 30
Wool—	—
Unwashed, common and 3 Merino,	25 a 30
do do do 4 do	30 a 32
do do do 5 do	32 a 35
Washed, common and 4 do	36 a 40
do do do 5 do	40 a 44
do do do 6 do	44 a 48
do full blood	48 a 58

[There being but little Maryland Wheat arriving at the Baltimore Market, and that of very indifferent quality, the prices for this sort, we presume, must be regarded as nominal. Some of the Susquehanna Wheat arriving is being stored for better prices. Corn, it will be seen has declined a cent since our last.]

MARRIED
On Tuesday morning 26th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Mayne, Mr. Thomas O. Martin, to Miss Mary Ann, only daughter of the late Dr. John Trippe, all of this county.
On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Abraham Jump, Mr. Joshua Chance, to Miss Mary Heathers, both of Queen Ann's county.

CHALLENGE.

THE owners of RED ROVER offer the owners of JOHN OF ROANOKE, a chance of testing the speed, bottom and blood of the two Horses. They offer

A WAGER OF \$500, PLAY OR PAY, ON A RACE BETWEEN THE TWO HORSES.

2, 3 or 4 miles and repeat; to take place between the 1st of October and 15th of November, at such place as may hereafter be determined on, agreeably to the established rules of the Maryland Association for the improvement of the breed of horses.—The money to be deposited in the Bank at Easton, on or before the 15th of July next. Easton, April 19 31

MECHANICAL FIRE COMPANY.
THE Members of this company will meet at the Court House, on Friday evening next at early candle light. A punctual attendance is requested.
By order
R. L. GOLDSBOROUGH, Secy.
May 3

TO THE LADIES.

I have for the accommodation of the Ladies opened a splendid assortment of the
Newest Style of Fancy Goods,
IN QUEENSTOWN,
and would solicit their attention. My lady will attend particularly to that apartment, where all will be accommodated on the same terms as in Baltimore.
JAMES HARRIS, Jr.
Son of Wm. Harris, late of Chester-town, may 3 31

Office of the Contractor, for the
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES,
Baltimore, April 25th, 1831.
IN PRESENTING to his friends and the public the annexed scheme of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 2, for 1831, to be drawn in Baltimore, on THURSDAY, 26th of May next, the Contractor would most respectfully call their attention to the very small number of Tickets composing the same.

BRILLIANT SCHEME:

1 Prize of \$10,000	2 Prizes of \$200
1 " 2,000	4 " 100
1 " 1,000	8 " 50
1 " 600	100 " 20
1 " 400	2000 " 4

Five Tickets are sure of 2 Prizes and may draw 7.
Only 5,000 Tickets—issued in Quarters.
Quarters, \$1 50 each.
To be had at

CLARK'S OFFICES.
N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles-st.
Where the Highest Prizes in the State Lotteries have been oftener sold, than at any other Office!!
Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to
JOHN CLARK,
Lottery Vender, Baltimore.
May 3

\$20 REWARD.

WAS lost between Bennetts Mill and Wya Mill on Saturday the 30th April, 1831, a pocket Book containing in money about eighty-five dollars, and a certificate of Deposit on the Eastern Bank for seventy-one dollars and some few cents—also a note of hand on Doct. Robert Wright, of Queen Ann's county for Twenty dollars, with sundry other valuable papers.—The above reward will be given to the finder upon his returning it to the subscriber, or leaving it with some safe person so that I get it again.
SAMUEL NORRIS,
at Centerville, Q. A. county.
May 3

EASTON ACADEMY.

THE Trustees are requested to attend a Meeting of the Board at the Academy on the 1st Saturday in May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Secy.
April 28