

# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."  
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XVI.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1833.

NO. 25.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
SATURDAY MORNING  
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

**TERMS**  
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS  
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.  
**ADVERTISEMENTS**  
Not exceeding a square inserted three times  
for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE  
CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

## POETRY.

The following is a poetical report of a speech made by Wm. R. Johnson, of turf celebrity, at a Virginia Hustings. This gentleman, who is remarkable alike for the excellence of his heart and sagacity of his head, it will be seen, exhibited the same skill in running as a candidate for legislative honors, as he has done many a time as a candidate for the cup. The good humored way in which he has bantered nullification out of his county, is characteristic of his sportive and sporting vein—and shows with what good sense and good feeling he made his observations upon South Carolina politics, while he was apparently busied in the sports of the field. The waggish poet who has versified the speech has stuck to the facts and humor of the orator. He has not borrowed a line from fiction.—Globe.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

There is so much HUMOUR, and let me say good humour, in the following lines, that I ask for them a place in the Enquirer—in these racing, electioneering, (and may I not add with due reverence?) preaching and marrying times.

VIVE LA BAGATELLE!

## A VIRGINIA ELECTION.

In the good Old Dominion, which may God ever bless!  
On the Southside, but where I shall leave you to guess;  
In that April-fool season when every court-green,  
With stallions and candidates crowded is seen  
When Conventions, and Synods, and Jockey Clubs meet;  
And racers cross jostle with priests in the street.  
Their saintships lamenting, in language most civil,  
That Jockeys are running headlong to the devil;  
In that month set apart by our long-settled rules,  
For elections of statesmen and making of fools,  
When the sovereigns flock with delight to the polls,  
To haul their old Delegates over the coals,  
Or to hear the poor culprit his conduct explain,  
And recount the great deeds of his winter campaign;  
In that month, as of course, in the year thirty-three  
An election was held in the county of C.  
The day was propitious, the weather was clear  
And two suitors for popular favor appear;  
One a lawyer well known as both learned and profound;  
The other in wit of the world did abound,  
A truant to book, but sagacious of mind,  
For while others read books, he was reading mankind.  
Proclamation was made, and voters rush in,  
And the murmur once silenced, the speakers begin.  
First the lawyer arose, but it boots not to tell,  
From his lips, of State Rights, all that forcibly fell,  
Suffice it to say, that his able oration  
Was thought to smack somewhat of nullification.  
But when he had ceased his supporters huzzaned,  
While his firmness and worth e'en opponents applauded.  
The man of the world next arose to reply,  
His manner collected; but keen his grey eye.  
He spoke of the "good Old Dominion" he loved,  
Of her school a disciple, her course he approved;  
The champion of State Rights she ever had been—  
In the battles of liberty foremost was seen;  
Her statesmen and warriors had yielded to none  
Since the fight for American freedom begun,  
For American honor, for American wealth—  
And the manner and heart of the orator warmed  
As he spoke of the Union their wisdom had formed,  
Of that star-spangled banner that floats on the breeze,  
Triumphantly riding o'er boisterous seas,  
And hoped, ere his bright constellation should set,

It should light us to many a victory yet.  
"I have been to the South," he indignantly cried,  
"All their chivalry seen, and their folly beside;  
"I have been to that land which now sighs to succeed,  
"And Nullification avows as its creed.  
"There brother prepares to take arms against brother,  
"And father and son are arrayed 'gainst each other;  
"But what's the worst of all, 'tis a new source of strife,  
"Never heard of before between husband and wife.  
"Is got 'mongst the women, and the evil still spreading,  
"Like the foul toads of Egypt, gets into their bedding,  
"In this "good Old Dominion" where blessings abound,  
"And good wives and good race-horses always are found—  
"Our wives will stick to us as long as they can,  
"And are always for union, you know, to a man  
"But in South Carolina, where her principle thrives,  
"The poor husbands, alas! have sad times with their wives;  
"With the foes of Secession they deny 'll communion,  
"Nor will sleep with a husband who holds fast to the Union.  
"What say you my countrymen! what sort of lives  
"Would Virginians lead who can't sleep with their wives?"  
He ceased—when a shout rends the heaven like thunder,  
"Let the Union be saved, and our wives be kept under."

## A SCENE IN THE "DARK AND BLOODY GROUND."

James Morgan, a native of Maryland, married at an early age, and soon after settled himself near Bryant's station, in the wilds of Kentucky. Like most pioneers of the great West, but there, he came, built a cabin, denuded the timber, enclosed a field with a worm fence, and planted some corn.

It was on the 15th day of August, 1792; the sun had descended, a pleasant breeze was playing through the surrounding wood the tall cane bowed under its gentle influence, and the broad green leaves of the corn waved in the air; Morgan had seated himself in the door of the cabin, with his infant on his knee; his young and happy wife had laid aside her spinning-wheel, and was busily engaged in preparing the frugal meal. That afternoon, Morgan had accidentally found a bundle of letters, which he had finished reading to his wife before he had taken his seat in the door. It was a correspondence in which they had acknowledged an early and ardent attachment for each other, and the perusal left evident traces of joy on the countenance of both; the little infant, too, seemed to partake of its parents' feelings, by its cherub smiles, its playful humour, and infantile caresses.

While thus agreeably employed, the report of a rifle was heard; another, and another, followed in quick succession.—Morgan sprang to his feet, his wife ran to the door, as they simultaneously exclaimed, "Indians!" The door was immediately barred, and the next moment all their fears were realized, by a bold and spirited attack from a small party of Indians. The cabin could not be successfully defended, and time was precious.—Morgan, cool, brave, and prompt, soon decided. A puncheon [board] was raised; while Morgan was in the act of concealing his wife under the floor, a mother's feelings overcome her, she arose, seized her infant, but was told that its cries would betray her place of concealment. She hesitated, gazed silent upon it. A momentary struggle between affection and duty, took place. She once more pressed her child to her agitated bosom again and again, and kissed it with impassioned tenderness. The infant, alarmed at the profusion of tears that fell upon its cheek, looked up in its mother's face, threw its little arms around her neck, and wept aloud. "In the name of Heaven, Eliza, release the child, or we shall be lost," said the distracted husband, in a soft imploring tone of voice, as he forced the infant from his wife, hastily replaced the puncheon took up his gun, knife and hatchet ran up the ladder that led to the garret, and drew it after him. In a moment the door was burst open, and the savages entered. By this time, Morgan had secured his child in a bag, and lashed it to his back, then throwing off some clap-boards from the roof of the cabin, resolutely leaped to the ground. He was instantly assailed by two Indians. As the first approached, he knocked him down with the butt of his gun. The other advanced

with uplifted tomahawk; Morgan let fall his gun, and closed in. The savage made a blow, missed his aim, but severed the cord that bound the infant to his back, and it fell. The contest over the child, now became warm and fierce, and was carried on with knives only. The combatants thrust and plunged their deadly instruments into each other, with desperate fury. The robust and athletic Morgan at length got the ascendancy.—both were badly cut and bled freely, but the stabs of the white man were better aimed and deeper. The Indian now became frantic with rage and disappointment. His teeth were clenched together, the veins in his neck swollen, his eyes seemed to emit sparks of fire, as he grasped Morgan by the hair, elevated himself on tip-toe, and raised his bloody knife. It descended with desperate intent, but Morgan watchful as he was, took advantage of the moment, made a quick and violent thrust at the side of the Indian—the blood gushed out, the savage gave a feeble groan, and sunk to the earth. Morgan hastily took up his child and gun, and hurried off. The Indians in the house, busily engaged in drinking and plundering, were not apprised of the contest in the yard, until the one that had been knocked down, gave signs of returning life, and called them to the scene of action. Morgan was discovered, immediately pursued, and a dog put on his trail. Operated upon by all the feelings of a husband and a father, he moved onward with the speed of a hunted stag, and soon outstripped the Indians, but the dog kept in close pursuit. Finding it impossible either to outrun or elude the cunning animal, trained to hunts of this kind, he halted until it came within a few yards of him, fired and brought it down, reloaded his gun, and again pushed forward. Bryant's station was not far off—firing was heard—he stopped for a moment and again advanced. Fires could now be distinctly seen, extending for some distance on both sides of Elkhorn creek. The station was in view; lighted arrows fast descended on the roof of the cabins; it was no longer doubtful; Bryant's station was besieged by a large force, and could not be defended at that time. He paused—the cries of his infant, that he had again lashed to his back, aroused him to a sense of his own danger, and his wife's perilous situation. Another effort was made, and in a short time, reached the house of a brother, who resided between the station and Lexington, where he left the child, and the two brothers immediately set out for his dwelling. As they approached the clearing, a light broke upon his view—his speed quickened, his fears increased, and the most agonizing apprehensions crowded upon his mind. He emerged from the cane-brake, beheld his house in flames, and almost burned to the ground. "My wife he exclaimed, as he pressed one hand to his forehead, and grasped the fence with the other, to support his tottering frame. He gazed for some time on the ruin and desolation before him, advanced a few steps, and sunk exhausted to the earth. Morning came; the bright luminary of heaven arose, and still found him seated near the almost expiring embers. In his right hand, he held a small stick, with which he was tracing the name of Eliza on the ground—his left was thrown over his favorite dog, that lay by his side, looking first on the ruin, and then on his master, with evident signs of grief. Morgan arose, the two brothers now made a search, and found some bones, almost burned to ashes, which they carefully gathered, and silently consigned to their mother earth, beneath the wide-spread branches of a venerable oak, consecrated by the purest and holiest recollections. One of the most interesting pages in the annals of Tacitus, is that in which he so eloquently and feelingly describes the return of Agrippina, to her country and to her home, bearing the urn that contained the ashes of her murdered husband, surrounded by her weeping children, and mourning friends.—There is an awakening interest in deep-rooted sorrow, that calls into action all the kind feelings and tender sympathies of our nature; and the heart can, no doubt, be as warmly operated upon in the wild plains of America, as on the classic grounds of Italy. There is something peculiarly touching in the performance of the last sad duty of burial whether encompassed by the proud and lofty towers of imperial Rome while the cries of mourning thousands ascend to heaven, or surrounded by the tall green trees of republican Kentucky, where the stricken heart silently pours forth its sorrows.

On the evening of the 16th of August, Morgan, his brother, and a number of men from Lexington, gallantly threw themselves into the besieged station, and saved the fortress. After a bold, spirited and unsuccessful siege, Simon Girty drew off his men on the morning of the

third day, and marched in the direction of the Lower Blue Licks. By this time, the whole neighbourhood had risen in arms, and with the aid promptly given by Harrodsburg and Boon's station, one hundred and sixty-six mounted men mustered under the command of colonels Todd and Tigg. The line of march was immediately taken up, and the pursuit commenced. After marching a short distance, Colonel Daniel Boone, and some others, well acquainted with Indian signs, discovered strong evidences of tardiness and ostentation, that seemed to invite an attack. The trees were chopped for the purpose of pointing out the route, while they took pains to conceal their number, by marching in single file, stepping in each other's track, and contracting their camps. As the van arrived on the south bank of Licking river, at the Lower Blue Licks, a few scattering Indians were discovered, slowly and carelessly retiring over the hills on the north side of the river.

[By the reckless impatience of one of the party, an injudicious attack was made on the Indians, who being in ambuscade and greatly outnumbered the whites, were after a desperate contest, the victors. The survivors retreated across the Licking, but were pursued by the enemy for a distance of six and thirty miles.]

James Morgan was among the last that crossed the river, and was in the rear until the hill was ascended. As soon as he beheld the Indians re-appear on the ridge, he felt anew his wrongs, and recollected the lovely object of his early affections. He urged on his horse, and pressed to the front. While in the act of leaping from his saddle, he received a rifle ball in his thigh, and he fell; an Indian sprang upon him, seized him by the hair, and applied the scalping knife. At this moment, Morgan cast up his eyes, and recognized the handkerchief that bound the head of the savage, and which he knew to be his wife's. This added renewed strength to his fury. He quickly increased activity around the Indian, and with his left arm, grasped him, and with his right, plunged his knife into his side, and he expired in his arms. Releasing himself from the savage, Morgan crawled under a small oak, on an elevated piece of ground, a short distance from him.—

The scene of action shifted, and he remained undiscovered and unscathed, an anxious spectator of the battle. It was now midnight. Girty and his savage band, after taking all the scalps they could find, left the battle ground. Morgan was seated at the foot of the oak, his trunk supporting his head. The rugged and uneven ground that surrounded him, was covered with the slain; the once white and projecting rocks, bleached with the rain and sun of centuries, were crimsoned with the blood that had warmed the heart and animated the bosom of the patriot and the soldier. But a few hours before, he had seen the gallant Todd, Trigg, Harland, Boon, and many others, in all the pride of life, flushed with hope, glowing with zeal, and burning with patriotism—now cold and lifeless as the rocks that lay scattered over "the dark and bloody ground;" friends and enemies, the red man and the white man, side by side, quietly slumbering in eternal repose. The pale glimmering of the moon, occasionally threw a faint light upon the mangled bodies of the dead, then a passing cloud enveloped all in darkness, and gave additional horror to the feeble cries of a few still lingering in the last agonies of protracted death, rendered doubly appalling by the coarse growl of the bear, the loud howl of the wolf, the shrill and varied notes of the wild cat, and panther, feeding on the dead and dying. Morgan beheld the scene with heart-rending sensations, and looked forward with the apathy of despair to his own end. A large and ferocious looking bear, covered with blood, now approached him; he threw himself on the ground, silently commended his soul to Heaven, and in breathless anxiety awaited his fate. The satiated animal slowly passed on without noticing him. Morgan raised his head, was about offering thanks for his unexpected preservation, when the cry of a pack of wolves opened upon him, and again awakened him to a sense of his danger. He placed his hands over his eyes, fell on his face, and in silent agony awaited his fate. He heard a rustling in the bushes—steps approached—a cold chill ran over him. Imagination, creative, busy imagination, was actively employed—death, the most horrible death, awaited him; his limbs would, in all probability, be torn from his body, and be devoured alive. He felt a touch—the vital spark was almost extinguished—another touch more violent than the first, and he was turned over—the cold sweat ran down in torrents—his hands were violently forced from his face—the moon passed from under a

cloud, a faint ray beamed upon him—his eyes involuntarily opened, and he beheld his wife, who, in a scarce audible voice, exclaimed, "My husband!" and fell upon his bosom.

Morgan now learned from his wife, that after the Indians had entered the house, they found some spirits, & drank freely; an altercation soon took place—one of them received a mortal stab & fell; his blood ran through the floor on her; believing it to be the blood of her husband, she shrieked aloud, and betrayed her place of concealment. She was immediately taken and bound. The party, after setting fire to the house, proceeded to Bryant's station. On the day of the battle of the Blue Licks, a horse with saddle and bridle, rushed by her, which she knew to be her husband's.—During the action, the prisoners were left unguarded, made their escape, and lay concealed beneath some bushes under the bank of the river. After the Indians had returned from the pursuit, and left the battle ground, she, with some other persons that had escaped with her, determined to make a search for their friends, and if on the field and living, save them if possible, from the hands of prey. After searching for some time, and almost despairing of success, she fortunately discovered him. The party of Colonel Logan found Morgan and his wife, and restored them to their friends, their infant and their home.—West M. Mag.

Extract from Peter Simple—or the Trials of a Midshipman.

"First and foremost you must know that I am descended from the great O'Brien Borru, who was a King in his time, as the great Fingal was before him. Of course you've heard of Fingal?"

"I can't say that I ever did," I replied. "Never heard of Fingal?—murder—Where must you have been all your life? Well then, to give you some notion of Fingal, I will tell you how Fingal boistered the great Scotch giant. Fingal you must know was a giant himself, and no fool of a one; and any one that affronted him, he would soon be sorry for it."

Keep a middle watch to night. But there was a giant in Scotland as tall as the main-mast, more or less, as we say when we ain't quite sure, as it saves telling more than there's occasion for. Well, this Scotch giant heard of Fingal; and how he had beaten every body; and he said, "who is this Fingal? By Jassus," says he in Scotch, "I'll just walk over and see what he is made of." So he walked across the Irish channel, and landed within half a mile of Belfast; whether he was out of his depth or not, I can't tell, tho' I suspect he was not dry footed. When Fingal heard that this great chap was coming over he was in a devil of a fright, for they told him the Scotchman was taller by a few feet or so. Giants you know, measure by feet, and don't bother themselves about the inches as we little devils are obliged to do. So Fingal kept a sharp look out for the Scotchman; and one fine morning there he was, sure enough, coming up the hill to Fingal's house. If Fingal was afraid before, he saw more reason to be afraid when he saw the fellow, for he looked all the world like a monument on a voyage of discovery. So Fingal ran into his house, and called his wife Shaya: "Mavourneen," says he, "be quick now; there's that big bully of a Scotchman coming up the hill. Kiver me up with blankets, and if he asks who is in bed tell him it's the child." So Fingal lay down in the bed, and his wife had just time to cover him up, when comes the Scotchman, and although he stooped low, he broke his head against the portal. "Where's that baste Fingal?" says he, rubbing his forehead: "show him to me, that I may give him a bating."

"Whist, whist!" cries Shaya, if you don't you'll wake the baby; and then him that you talk of bating will be the death of you if he comes in." "Is that the baby?" cried the Scotchman with surprise, looking at the great carcass muffled up in the blanket. "Sure it is," cried Shaya "and Fingal's baby too; so don't you wake him, or Fingal will twist your neck in a minute." "By the cross of St. Andrew," replied the giant, "then it is time for me to be off, for if that's his baby, I'll be a mouthful for the fellow himself Good morning to ye." So the Scotch giant ran out of the house, and never stopped to eat or drink until he got back to his own hills: for he was nearly drowned in having mistaken his passage across the channel in his great hurry.

Then Fingal got up and laughed as well he might, at his own cuteness, and so ends the story about Fingal.

Blackwood's Magazine.

## KENTUCKY HUMOUR.

We think we recognize a little humour of our old friend Mulloy, in the following hit at the Nullifiers. We extract it from his paper, printed in Flemingsburg, Kentucky.

And pray good Mr. Printer, who is this NELLY FIERS that's kicking up such a thundering helloo in South Carolina—she must be a rip-roarer—a real swinge cat, I s'orry reckon. My honey and thunderations! if she and my wife were only to be together one week, I guess as how they'd storm a fort or two—for my wife has a tung that can run from the first day of January to the last day of December without being greased—and I am told as how this Nelly Fiers ant slow at a short game—but if she can hold out with my wife, she must have the wind of a gray hound and the strength of a lion. My wife says as how that Sal Tattle told her that Graney Hoble said this Nelly Fiers was going over to that arcitoy Washington toring old Hickory's nose for him—just as she would a young heifer's to make her stand still while she milked her, but if my wife was there, if there wouldn't be a real dog fight I wonder—for Jack is a terrapin and my wife's a real Jackson-man up to the hub.

Now I'll tell you what,—I always was Clay—my wife, she kept such a ding-donging at me all the time, that she made me promise to vote for Jackson at the last election, and I tho't as how I'd fool her most terribly, so I slip't off and voted for Clay, and come home and told Nancy I'd went for Jackson—but what do you think?—Next day one of the Squires come to my house, and while I was out told her I voted for Clay—and so by the hokee the house has been too hot for me ever since. But I'm told as how this Nelly Fiers has turned all Carolina inside out, just as a boy would turn a meal bag to shake it—well by jingo she must be a screamer, raised in a nigger quarter I know—fed on sweetaters and get her living by cleaning hogs noses for old Kentuckians. Well if ever I can get my eyes on Miss Nelly, if I don't squintize her mighty prodigious close, for I've a sort of a likin arter all great wimmen, and would like 'em much better if my wife's tung was not continually ringing in my ears like an old sheep bell—only ten thousand times more quick and keen.

Well, after hog killing time is over I'd advise every body to come over in old Kentucky and get soap enough to wash her clothes and a new kind of cotton seed, eighty of 'em will weigh a pound—and I can throw one of 'em into a squirrel's eye, a hundred yards every crack; out of my old Kentucky bar of Iron. Hoop for old Kentucky. I'm Kentucky up to the hub, and two inches deeper.

## BILL SCRATCHTALE.

Elegant Compliment.—At the late Ladies' Fair in Boston, Mrs. O., who presided at one of the tables for the sale of articles for the benefit of the Blind, attracted no little attention, as well on account of the graces of her person, as the rarity and elegance of her wares. Whilst engaged in the avocations of the day, a sailor approached her, and exhibited strong symptoms of becoming a purchaser of some of the rich articles with which the table was decorated. He drew from his pocket a ten dollar bill, and after looking some time steadfastly at the lady, he laid the money upon the table, and was about to withdraw. "Will you not take some article for your money?" said Mrs. O. The honest tar turned again towards her, and looked—then, with an expressive hitch, sheered off saying—"no; I've had my money's worth."

This anecdote bears some affinity to, and is not less complimentary, than that which is told of the Duchess of Devonshire, at whose eyes the coalman asked leave to light his pipe. That celebrated lady always declared that after the coalman's compliment all others were vapid. N. Y. Com. Adv.

## IMPORTANT INVENTION.

From the Philadelphia Post.  
Dr. Zollieckoff of Middleburg, Maryland, has made one of the most important discoveries that has been developed for many years. It is one in which every individual should feel deeply interested because it has connected with its operation, the preservation of the lives and limbs of those who attempt to ride in wheeled carriages. It is called the "Carriages wheel Guard." Should the linch-pin come out or the nut, by which the wheel is kept in its place come off, the wheel is preserved in its position, and revolves with the same facility, and with more security, than when confined on the spindle by the linch-pin, or nut.—Should the spindle upon which the wheel revolves, break off any where within the hub, the wheel revolves with equal security, and facility. Should the axle-tree break at its shoulder, or any where else, the wheels are preserved also in their place, as though no accident of the kind had occurred, yet they become partially locked from the action of the instrument. In the case of either of the above described accidents, the body suspended upon



the axle-tree remains in its place as though nothing had given way, and the wheels unaltered in their position. It is impossible to come to the ground, unless the spokes or fellows break altogether. The construction of this instrument is perfectly simple, and may, we understand, be attached to any wheeled carriage, at a very moderate expense. It is never brought into use until an accident occurs, and it is therefore not exposed to injury, nor can it become impaired. It is consequently always in a condition to afford perfect security, and answer in every instance the purposes for which it has been invented. Who would be without having this safe guard? Should it not be attached to the stages of the different lines throughout the United States? The Doctor has obtained Letters Patent for this simple, ornamental, and highly useful and all important invention.

#### THE WANDERING PIPER.

We learn from the Eastport Democrat, that this personage, of whom so much has been said in the English papers, has arrived in that town, and intends to visit most of the populous towns & cities in the United States. The following from the Durham Chronicle, gives an account of his extraordinary undertaking. "We are enabled in consequence of a gentleman being in this country who is well acquainted with the nature of this individual's engagement, to give our readers in general, and the sporting classes in particular, a more correct account of him than has yet appeared. He was for a considerable time an officer in the Army, served under Sir John Moore & the Duke of Wellington, and sold his commission after the Battle of Waterloo. His opponent is Count Bender, a French Nobleman, but educated in Scotland and at the same school with the Piper, and between whom a great friendship subsisted. They met in London in 1825, when a dispute arose concerning the hospitality of different nations, which ended in both parties finally and firmly agreeing for the sum of five thousand pounds, to travel in disguise; the one as a Fiddler in France and Belgium, and the other (our hero) as a Piper in Great Britain and Ireland, to subsist upon what the public might be pleased to give them, unsolicited—and whoever was to have the most money in the end was to gain the prize. They both commenced their wanderings in the Summer of 1825, but an uncle of the Piper's who then held an official situation, having heard of their freak put a stop to their proceedings before the end of three months—this gentleman however, died in 1827, which left both parties free from restraint in consequence of which they started in August, 1828—the one from Stonehaven, in Scotland and the other from Calais in France. This important campaign was only intended to last three years, and would have finished before now, had not the Piper received a severe hurt from the upsetting of a stage coach in Ireland, which confined him for fifteen months, during which time there was a secession on both sides. The Piper, during his illness, lay at the house of Sir Thomas Butler, Baronet, Ballintemple, County Carlow, where he met with the greatest kindness; indeed the Irish, high and low, seem to have completely entered into the spirit of the undertaking. He was never allowed in any one instance to pay any thing to the Hotels where he put up—waiter chamber maids, boots, and porter, all refused to accept remuneration for their services—nay, the very beggar wished his "Honour good luck and a safe journey" without laying him under further contribution. He says that he has been charged in all instances to the very utmost extent in England; we could have wished it had been otherwise for the honor of our national character; besides, it is not only robbing the Piper, but also the poor, as up to this date he has given the sum of seven hundred pounds, to the different charities on his route, receipts for which are lodged in the hands of John Stuart, Esq. of Cleaveland street, London; the editors of the Liverpool Journal, Nottingham Review, Connaught Journal and Hull Rockingham, for the inspection of the curious and sceptical. We understand he will visit Durham on an early day, and we have no doubt he will be listened to with delight, and treated with the courtesy due to so extraordinary a visitor.

#### JOHN RANDOLPH IS NO MORE!

He died at Philadelphia on Friday afternoon last, 24th May as will be seen by the following, which we copy from the Pennsylvania of Saturday.

JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, is no more.—He died yesterday about twelve o'clock, at the City Hotel. The excitement in Chestnut street, when the melancholy fact became known, can be imagined—not described. Thus has departed at the advanced age of sixty-one years, one of the most extraordinary men that perhaps ever appeared in the world. Whatever feelings, whatever emotions, whatever hostilities, and whatever propensities, may have existed towards him when living, they are all buried in the same grave in which his ashes will be consigned to their long repose.—The generation that survives and all that follow will only remember his excellencies, for he had many—his virtues, and they were not few—his unrivalled genius—his unequalled eloquence—his wit that never beamed but in the most brilliant light—and his learning, that irradiated his whole converse, society and intercourse. He was a statesman—a philosopher—a philanthropist—not of the day—not for a party—but for mankind—for after

ages. It is a remarkable coincidence that his soul should take its last flight in the same city in which he made his political debut in the councils of his country.

Mr. Randolph became a member of the House of Representatives about the time when Mr. Jefferson came into power. He was then a young man, but his appearance was even more juvenile than his years. It is related of him that on being questioned by the speaker about his age, he replied, in his peculiar tone, "ask my constituents." He had been, while a young man, a warm politician at the Virginia Court House and hustings, and we remember to have heard him once give an account of his visit to Poughkeepsie, to hear the debate in the Convention of New York, called together to deliberate on accepting the constitution of 1787.

Mr. Randolph took the republican side of the question on his appearance in Congress—He at once attained a high rank as a debater, and was appointed Chairman of the most important committee of the House, the committee of ways and means. He continued in this position for several years, gave great evidence of talent and originality, but occasionally showed an eccentricity that gradually cooled the admiration and friendship of Mr. Jefferson.

Mr. Randolph was, we believe, one of the managers who conducted the proceedings in relation to Burr—but we forget at this moment the exact complexion of his participation.

It was during the second presidency of Mr. Jefferson, that Mr. Randolph withdrew his support entirely from that patriot's administration. Of this event he was in the habit of saying, "when Mr. Jefferson made war on my tobacco, I made war on him. He opposed the non-intercourse and embargo laws and took the same exceptions to those measures which New England did."

It has been, however, said, that the cause of his opposition to Mr. Jefferson's administration was the refusal of a mission to France. Mr. Randolph told Mr. Jefferson one day, "My health, sir, requires a voyage to Europe—can't you give a passport to France?" Mr. Jefferson did not, or would not, understand the hint thus delicately conveyed. No mission was forthcoming—Mr. Randolph's health did not require sea voyage—and he then took the question ground distinctly and openly.

During the whole of Mr. Madison's administration, and part of Mr. Monroe's, Mr. Randolph continued in opposition to the administration. His speeches are partly on record—but their spirit and beauty no pen can record. He was warmly opposed to the late war, and made many eloquent bursts against that popular measure.

On the chartering of the present United States Bank, he made a speech of great originality in hostility to all banks. His favorite expression was that the Constitution was a "hard money constitution"—but Congress was making it a "paper money constitution."

His last appearance in Congress was during the sessions of 1828-29. The first session, previous to the election of General Jackson, he used to speak every other day. We heard him on almost every occasion; and although he was always erratic he was always fascinating—sometimes eloquent—never without point—and occasionally beautiful; and severe to an extreme degree.

Mr. Randolph's best ideal of country was said to be the land of the blue mountains, the rivers, the valleys and the blue mountains of his loved Virginia. He has done more to make the "Old Dominion" the idol, the pride the whole world to Virginians, than all their other public men put together. Virginia was to him a sentiment—a feeling—a passion—a mistress—a lover—all that he cared for, and all that he valued in life. His society, foreign travel and adventure occasionally called forth his attention and his resources—but all these occupations were merely interludes to the great drama of Virginian ascendancy, which perpetually haunted his imagination, and sometimes reached his heart. There was no man that could wield the popular enthusiasm of the "old Dominion" with the wizard power that John Randolph could. He was indeed capricious as a lover, and so was his mistress—but at great emergencies they were always found locked in each other's arms. His influence over his immediate constituents was unbounded. "Do you intend to come to Congress again?" asked a gentleman of his immediate predecessor, Judge Bouillon. "I can't tell—it depends whether Mr. Randolph wants to run or not."

But we must close this brief sketch of the character of John Randolph a man that, "take him all in all" we shall not look upon his like again during the present century. He belongs not to the useful class of leading spirits. His region was mind—imagination—ornament—eloquence. His intercourse in private society was as fascinating as his public speaking. He was, however, taciturn and laconic by nature and habit. A full and accurate history of his life and character would make one of the most fascinating books that ever appeared on this side of the Atlantic.

We understand that his remains will be sent back to his beloved Virginia, there to repose among the ashes of his forefathers. The Hon. John S. Barbour, of Virginia attended with his dying moments, and took measures to have those melancholy rites performed which the sad event called forth. L. W. Tazewell is we believe, also here, or was here a day or two ago. A couple of hours before his death, he talked and said he felt as well as usual—his health, had, in fact, recovered. He wrote to Virginia for the pedigree of a horse. It was the last flickering flame blazing up for a moment only to be succeeded by a long and lasting night in this world. "I am going," said he to a gentleman of this city the other day, "I am going to England—'tis the last throw of the die." He was right in one respect—it was indeed the last throw of the die—but it was a throw into eternity—not to England. We have all to travel the same journey, and make the same throw.—With John Randolph dies the wizard power that wielded the political imagination of Virginia.

From the Daily Intelligencer of Saturday last. John Randolph is no more!—This distinguished and gifted individual breathed his last at Hieskill's hotel yesterday, at a quarter before three o'clock.

He arrived in this city in an extreme state of debility; and from the expressions which frequently dropped from him, it is thought that he knew the real state of his health. After his arrival he continued to sink. The lamp of life flickered in the socket; and even the strength of occasional flashes only informed those aware of his condition, of the approach of death. He preserved the singular power and brilliancy of his intellect to a very late hour. The evening before his death his phy-

sician informed him, with a laudable frankness, of his approaching departure; and was gratified to find the awful communication received without surprise and without disappointment. He spoke of his life as a pleasant illness; and expressed a conviction that it was well that the scene of suffering should close. He regarded the past without reproach, and the future without apprehension. Until his mind was clouded by the shade of the tomb, he presented the most intellectual elevation of character.

He died among strangers. By foreign hands his dying moments were used, By foreign hands his decent funeral was closed, By foreign hands his humble grave was made, By strangers honored, and by strangers mourned!

He died at the age of sixty-one years. Forty years of his term were passed in public life. No man has for so long a period engaged so large a share of public attention; and but few have exercised so extensive and powerful an influence over public sentiment. He was the "child" of Congress, who entered it, and the "father" of the human race, who left it; yet, during all this time, he appeared to rival him in his peculiar power, no man, however powerful his eloquence, could have dared to rival him in his peculiar power. His peculiar and dangerous power, his peculiar blighted every thing it touched, and his blighted monument of the power of genius, and at times misused this power, for a selfish purpose. Most men gifted with the power to wield the thunder of Jove, would give nothing but thunder.

That Randolph, nervous, hypochondriac, and infirm, shut out by nature from the softening sympathies of his race, and made an object of mingled compassion and terror—that such a man should at times be morose and misanthropical, ought not to excite either our astonishment or anger. Yet it must be remembered that at all times, & in all emergencies, he was true to his character, a generous, cheerful, and magnanimous Virginian. He never descended to envy; malice or meanness as such, he was open and determined; as a friend, generous and faithful. Through the long course of his political life, he retained the confidence which, in youth was placed in him, and to the last was the object of Virginia's pride and attachment. Though wayward, he was still true; and in all his changes his devoted affection for the state which gave him birth, was unaltered.

The arrangements for his interment were made some time before his death. His remains will be conveyed to Virginia, and buried in his paternal estate. Virginia will receive the intelligence of his death with the sincerest and most lively regret. Let Pennsylvania, by every mark of respect in her power, show her sense of the patriotism, ability and public services of the lamented dead. A such a time party distinctions cannot be kept. The unalloyed whisper of party malice cannot profane the presence of envy and detestation, poison the air in which the rebukes of his years have so lately ceased to vibrate. He was an American—a noble and patriotic man. Let all those who claim a share to a title which he has so largely contributed to elevate, and which he has so lately ceased to vibrate. He was an American—a noble and patriotic man. Let all those who claim a share to a title which he has so largely contributed to elevate, and which he has so lately ceased to vibrate.

From the National Gazette. We learn that the mind of the Hon. John Randolph retained its usual character until within about two hours of his dissolution. It then appeared to sink, and suffer, like the body, complete exhaustion. He was conscious to such a degree that his frame was a perfect anatomy, and gave directions that his corpse should be transported to Roanoke, and buried under a particular tree. He intended to visit England for the improvement of his health. We abstain from a particular obituary notice. False panegyric is nearly as bad as unjust disparagement. It is too soon to treat of the memory of John Randolph, so as to furnish a true representation and estimate of his deserts or demerits. He was an extraordinary man, singularly gifted, whose career and habits were peculiar, and whose intellectual qualities even could not be properly judged without nice discrimination, and the impartiality that time and the future changes of interest and actors in our political drama can alone produce.

From the Philadelphia Gazette. A large and respectable meeting of citizens convened at the District court room, at 1 o'clock this afternoon pursuant to notice, in the morning papers, for the purpose of taking some measures in reference to the recent death of John Randolph, Judge Hopkinson, was called to the chair, and Col. John Watmough appointed Secretary.

On motion of John Sergeant, Esq. who made a forcible and eloquent address on the character and abilities of the deceased a Committee was appointed to confer with the personal friends of the late John Randolph, Esq. with the view of making arrangements for a public tribute of respect to his remains. This motion was supported by Horace Binney, Esq. in a speech of some length.

The motion was unanimously adopted by the meeting, and the following named gentlemen were appointed the Committee, viz:—Nicholas Bidwell, Samuel Brock, Joseph Hemphill, R. Willing, C. J. Ingersoll, James Brown, G. M. Dallas, Gen. T. Cadwallader, John G. Watmough, Judge Hopkinson, and Horace Binney.

The Philadelphia Evening Post states, that Mr. Randolph "manumitted all his slaves, amounting to more than one hundred, by his will."

The remains of Mr. RANDOLPH were brought to Baltimore on Sunday last, in the Steam boat Kentucky, and immediately placed on board the Pocahontas, which leaves for Norfolk this day at one o'clock.

The United States and Russia.—The Washington Globe of Saturday contains the President's Proclamation, publishing the new treaty negotiated by Mr. Buchanan with the Emperor of Russia on the 18th of December last (N. S.). The ratifications, have been duly exchanged. The Treaty contains thirteen original articles, and one separate one. They are to the following effect:

The first article establishes a reciprocal liberty of commerce, navigation, and trade—extending to the inhabitants of each State—excepting or trading in the territories of the other, the same security and protection enjoyed by natives, on condition of obedience to the laws.

The second article places the vessels of both countries in the same port on an equality as to tonnage duties. In regard to light house duties, pilotage, custom house fees, port charges, and

all other fees and charges of every description, and for every purpose, they are to be placed on the footing of the most favored nations, with whom there are not specific treaties on the subject now in force establishing a complete reciprocity.

The third article abolishes discriminating duties on imports, and stipulates that no greater charge of any kind whatsoever shall be levied on merchandise, &c. imported in vessels of one country than on the same articles imported in vessels of the other. By the next article it is explained that these stipulations in both cases, apply as well to arrivals in either country, from ports foreign to both, as to direct voyages.

The same reciprocal stipulations for abolishing discriminating duties are, by the fifth article, extended to exports from both countries.

The sixth and seventh articles provide that no higher duties shall be paid on imports or exports of the produce or manufactures of either country to or from the other, than are paid on like articles from or to any other foreign country. None of these stipulations relate to coastwise navigation: that is expressly excepted and reserved to both nations.

By the eighth and ninth articles the liberty is reserved to each country to appoint consuls, vice consuls, agents, &c. with the privileges of the same officers of the most favored nations,—they being liable, if engaged in commerce, to the laws and usages established for native merchants. They may act, too, without the interference of the local authorities, or assistance is required to carry their decisions into effect. The parties to controversies before them are not thereby restrained in their judicial remedies at home, for acts done under this authority. Consuls, &c. may require the aid of the local authorities for the arrest, &c. of deserters. Demand in such case must be accompanied by written evidence of the claim upon the deserter, and the exhibition of proper official documents. Deserters may be placed by the consuls, &c. in the public prisons, at the cost of those claiming him, until delivered to the claimant, or sent home by another vessel. Four months without being sent home, is the limitation of this confinement, after which the prisoner, unless detained for crimes, shall be unconditionally discharged, and not subject to arrest again for the same cause.

The tenth article grants to alien residents in both countries the right of disposing of personal estate by will—their alien representatives to inherit and take possession personally or by deputy, without any other charges, duties or restrictions than are imposed on native heirs—the same laws of intestacy and administration to apply in the absence of the alien heir. The local and domestic courts are to decide the law of descent and appointment. In cases of real estate, an alien heir shall be allowed a reasonable time to sell and withdraw the proceeds, without paying any extra charges or duties. It is provided that this article does not derogate from the existing Russian laws against emigration.

By the eleventh article it is agreed, that if either party shall, hereafter, grant to another nation, any particular favor in navigation or commerce, it shall, immediately, become common to the other party freely, where it is freely granted to such other nation, or on yielding the same compensation, when the grant is conditional.

The twelfth article relates to the treaty of 1839, provided one year's notice of intention to abolish shall have been given at that date, or until one year after such previous notice shall have been given thereafter.

The separate article for the purpose of removing all ambiguity and subjects of discussion from their common relations—explains that the existing civil regulations between Russia and Sweden, Russia and Prussia, the Grand Duchy of Finland and Poland,—which are now in force, but which vary in no manner connected with the existing regulations for foreign commerce in general,—are not to be affected by this treaty.—*One year.*

The restoration of the Jews to the city of Jerusalem, and to their lost and lovely country that "flowed with milk and honey," it is said, is about becoming a serious point of consideration among the cabinets of Europe. The complicated state of Turkish affairs, and the dread that Russia may acquire a footing on the Bosphorus and Asia Minor have led the cabinets of Europe to inquire into the propriety of establishing an independent sovereignty in Palestine, as they have already done in Greece.

A new power raised up in Palestine, a Jewish kingdom, erected in Jerusalem, might prove a check to the designs of the Pacha in Egypt, as well as to the northern Nicholas. It is said in private letters, that the celebrated capitalist Rothschild and all the leading Israelites in Europe, have been consulted on the subject, and that the project has been favorably received by many. The plan is to send an army and a fleet to Palestine, under the combined auspices of England and France, and to take possession of Palestine—to negotiate with Egypt, or fight that power, but at all events to lay the foundations of a new empire in the East, in which the Jews of Europe would occupy the first rank, on condition of their emigrating to that country;—furnishing a part of the funds necessary to defray the expenses. Of course the utmost liberty of opinion in religion would be extended to all classes in the new Judea, for it is a singular fact that the Jews in the present age are the most liberal thinkers in all matters of political and religious belief.—The exclusiveness which prevailed in the high & palmy state of Jerusalem, is completely changed in this age of the world.

What a singular spectacle it would be to see that curious original, and ancient people again restored to their country by the Christian cabinets of Europe—to see the banks of the brook of Kedron, the vale of Jehoshaphat, the river Jordan, the mounts of Carmel and of Lebanon again peopled with the descendants of their ancient possessors!

From the United States Gazette of May 21. FANTASTICALS.

Yesterday the 84th regiment of Pennsylvania militia assembled in fantastical order under their proper officers. The Colonel was the only man or woman that appeared in civilized garments. About one hundred lovers and actors of fun got together in parade, and bedizened themselves in garments and with paint to such an extent, that we cannot hope to give any adequate description of the parade. Two awful shrieks were uttered, the van, now pouring out a sort of noise that set all acoustics at defiance, while at his left there was "Satanic music blowing martial sounds" Behind these was a small four-pound swiv-

dug up from the mud and placed on a pair of cart-wheels bestriding of which was a figure of most ghastly appearance, flourishing his match rope; then came Col. Pluck, the veritable hero, revived for the occasion, mounted on a spavined and ringboned horse, with a brown wool hat meekly cocked up, and bearing a wooden sword; he had half of a military jacket and a moiety of other parts of dress.—Then came the soldiery, bearded, bearded, bewhiskered, bewigged and bedizened in all forms of antiquated habiliments, and all fashions and tastes of materials; every fancy of implement or weapon that the brains of madness conjured up, or the dreams of poetry sanctioned, were worn by these, whose situation, looks and action made them appear of that class which followed with the pale horse. Some twenty or thirty had put the counterpanes of their grand mothers in requisition, and had long coats made of that muslin which bears stamps of figures of horses, dogs, &c.—but the incessant pouring down of the rain had considerably weakened the texture of the cloth, and the animals had run away.

The great standard bore upon its front the imposing assurance that this was the Life Guard of the Pennsylvania Senate—and several of the battle axes, formed of boards nailed to pine staves, bore the same inscription. Such a vagabond host such an *outré* congregation, never trod the streets of our city; and where a disreputable imagination ever conjured up such a disfigurement of the human shape, no man can guess.

As it was, people laughed—every body laughed, excepting worthy Mr. Hurlick, the militia fine collector.

We shall have to dispense with the militia, and encourage the volunteers.

#### THE PROSCRIPTION.

The article which follows this paragraph was published in the Daily National Intelligencer of yesterday. Having reserved it for one day to see whether it would be contradicted in any particular, we now re-insert it for the special benefit of our country readers. No error has been pointed out to us in the list except the omission of the Treasurer of the United States, who is included in the general denunciation, and the insertion of the Secretary of War, whose name, we are informed, was not on the list of the proscribed, as stated yesterday.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

From the National Intelligencer.

THE PROSCRIPTION.—The reader will have learnt from paragraphs and communications in this paper, that a list has been actually made out of persons to be denounced to the Executive, for removal from office, and that such a list has been circulated in this city for signatures. We do not know the name of a single individual concerned in this remarkable enterprise, by which a Reform is proposed to a greater extent than has heretofore been thought of justifying all the sinister deductions from the late publications in the official paper in this city, intended to urge the Executive to second the views of those professing friends of the Administration who are concerned in this project. The list is said to have been placed in the hands of the Executive. We have received that purports to be a synopsis of the list, of the correctness of which we cannot be certain, though in general terms assured of it. To show how wide the mediated sweep of the proscription is, we have seen a copy of it; repeating that we cannot vouch for its accuracy, and also, that we shall cheerfully correct any error in the list itself, or any misapprehensions of ours on the subject of it.

#### REMOVALS TO BE MADE.

Department of State.—The Chief Clerk and seven other Clerks.

Treasury.—The Chief Clerk, and seven other Clerks.

First Comptroller's Office.—The Comptroller himself, his chief Clerk, and six other clerks.

Second Comptroller's Office.—The chief Clerk, and three other Clerks.

First Auditor's Office.—The Auditor himself, his chief Clerk, and seven other clerks.

Second Auditor's Office.—The Chief Clerk, and two other Clerks.

Third Auditor's Office.—The Auditor himself, his Chief Clerk, and six other Clerks.

Fourth Auditor's Office.—The chief Clerk, and six other Clerks.

Fifth Auditor's Office.—The Auditor himself, and his chief Clerk.

Solicitor of the Treasury.—The Solicitor himself, and one Clerk.

Treasurer's Office.—The Chief Clerk, and three other Clerks.

Register's Office.—The Register himself, his Chief Clerk and seventeen other Clerks.

Land Office.—The chief Clerk, and eleven other Clerks.

War Office.—The Secretary of War, his Chief Clerk and eleven other Clerks.

Bounty Lands.—One Clerk.

Indian Office.—Two Clerks.

Quarter Master General's Office.—One Clerk.

Army Paymaster General's Office.—The Paymaster General, his Chief Clerk, and two other Clerks.

Army Subsistence Department.—One Clerk.

New Commissioners.—One of the Commissioners.

General Post Office.—Two of the Heads, the Chief Clerk, and twenty-five other Clerks.

And lastly, the Commissioner of the Public Buildings in Washington.

panied with charges, &c. which I never knew nor ever heard any thing about. I would sooner thrust my hand into a red hot furnace than to let my name have gone forth, to support, charges, for proscription, that I never knew nor ever heard any thing of, and I do most cordially hope that those persons engaged in making the additions, & appending a list of the names of Clerks, with charges, &c. to the paper, after my signature was had, if Clerks, may meet with that rebuke from the President, Heads of Departments & Citizens generally, that such conduct justly merits; and I do disclaim ever having held any conversation, or had any intercourse at any time directly or indirectly with any of the parties concerned, in any way or shape.

May 28, 1833. S. MURRAY.

#### EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, June 1.

#### The Crops and the Weather.—Our farmers

report their Crops as much recovered by the late rains, and prospects are good, but the extraordinary wet weather, if it continues, must be most prejudicial, indeed totally destructive of the wheat Crop. The beautiful prospects of early wheat, which had escaped the fly by its early growth, are like to be blasted by the rains. Already there is much scab, and although the fields begin to assume the harvest hue, we entertain great fears, from the weather, of the success of that particular wheat. So great have been the rains that great anxiety is expressed for the Corn Crop, as it is impossible to work it, notwithstanding the time has arrived to render tillage absolutely necessary.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your ob't servant.

The Grass crops are fine and now need only continued sun-shine to secure them.

#### MISTAKE CORRECTED.—The Frederick

Times, and from that, several other public papers have inserted a notice, regarding the Congressional District law, which it may be best to arrest the erroneous influence of. A Baltimore paper, just received, thus notices it: "A mistake." The Frederick Times starts a question upon the new appointment of the Congressional Districts of this state, by the last legislature, which presents a curious dilemma. It is thereby made doubtful whether the second election district in Frederick county, (including the city of Frederick) is embraced within any congressional district of the State. In the bill as reported originally, this district was attached to the upper district, with Washington and Allegany; but in the amendments, alterations &c. which the bill received in its course through the Legislature, the district was, inadvertently we suppose, dropped out of the bill, and is no where mentioned in the law as engrossed.

The fact in the case is simply this. In the original bill which passed both houses of the legislature, the section in question contains plainly written and unaltered, the words "election district Number two." In the engrossed bill which was officially signed and sealed, the same words were as plainly written in the same place, but the word "two" has been crossed by a pen. On referring to the proceedings, it appears that no motion was made to strike out that word from the bill which passed and no authority whatever appears for erasing it.

MD. REPLY.

We are informed that the Hon. John R. Norton directed by will the emancipation of all his slaves. This seemed to be an object near to his heart, for when he was last leaving him, he sent for an eminent lawyer in Philadelphia and made a testamentary disposition to that effect, stating at the same time, that he had left a will in Virginia containing directions that on his decease all his slaves should be liberated; but apprehensive some necessary formalities might have been neglected, he was desirous of repeating his injunctions to his executors in a manner that could not be mistaken or evaded.—*N. Y. Courier.*

#### If the Delaware, ship of the line, now at

Norfolk; can be prepared for sailing, in time, she will bear Mr. Livingston and his family to France. The Delaware is a magnificent vessel. She will proceed to the Mediterranean station.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The inhabitants of Patroon's Island about a mile below Albany, have been stripped of every thing by the late inundation. "No previous freshet," says the Albany reed-bed which produced such devastation on the island. In some places the entire surface of the soil is washed away to the depth of several feet. Human skeletons, buried after the Indian manner, in a sitting posture, have been exposed, which must have been entombed nearly a century ago. The island, containing 160 acres of rich soil, occupied by ten or twelve families, and highly cultivated supplies the city of Albany with vegetables for the summer, and in great measure for the remainder of the year. The floods have destroyed a promising crop on the island, and swept every vestige of vegetation from its surface.

#### Life Guard for the President.—The Ball

more Republican of yesterday (24th.) says—(Hitherto the respect which has been felt for the office of the Chief Magistrate has been a more complete shield against any attack upon his person than swords or bayonets could ever afford, & it has been our pride & boast that such was the fact; but if such an outrage as that which has been committed by Randolph be permitted to pass with impunity, much less to be spoken of in the manner of the article in the Whig to which we objected, we have no reason to expect that similar outrages will not in future be committed, and, in order to protect the person of the President, he will, in all probability, at some future day, be surrounded, as the Chief Magistrates of other countries have been, by an armed body guard. To this complexion we foresee it would lead at last. The Republican cautiously broaches the proposition for a life guard, and defends it, indirectly and indirectly, by the practice of other countries.—*Richmond Whig.*

Mr. Editor.—  
ALEXANDER C. and  
Administrative  
engaging Congress  
of Caroline, Tal  
Oceff, and you m  
will be supported.

Easton, May

The President  
contains the full  
of the United S  
mittee which inv  
W.

Genlemen,—  
11th of March la  
citizens of Boston  
was received in a  
its acknowledgme  
certainty whete  
summer, to real  
cherished of vis  
the United State

Finding that I  
mont early in Ju  
eight weeks, w  
the public intere  
form you that I  
objects of this tou  
which will be an  
tionary scenes w  
a distinction in c  
It will be with  
embrace an oppo  
selves and those  
as well as to my  
personal respect  
to my feelings to  
proaching anniv  
pendance under  
the time allotted  
permit the deter  
the state of my  
objects of the tou  
decline a partici  
I have the hon  
your ob't servan

The National  
agraph, pays a  
compliment to  
assume the Chie  
pities, &c. in  
Baltimore has  
in Dr. Robley L  
chair in the m  
of Maryland.  
of the principa  
of the Univers  
lishment; his  
wide celebrity  
one who has th  
acquainted with  
most emphatic  
engaging chara  
Dr. Douglass,  
telligence and  
and an address  
structive and p  
afford him all  
his various stu  
sufficient field  
icine.

The Philad  
that the proper  
hers, is immen  
to a million of  
on the Ramon  
bank stock, &  
sister and two  
Tucker. His  
of the finest in  
It is general  
ions about the  
greatly exagg  
dentials, as he  
banks—all we  
John Rand  
1773—he was  
death, 59 year  
His coffin bor

FLOODS.—  
violent rains.  
Susquehanna  
into torrents  
Run carried o  
a mill dam, a  
road which m  
make it pass  
channel. Th  
considerable.  
came in such  
and velocity,  
nearly carri  
in our neigh  
occasionally b  
Death by  
a very respo  
residing at C  
lighting on p  
person name  
North East,  
The Sus  
order.

The arriv  
week, howe  
count we ha  
summary repo

Washing  
Race over t  
to-day, two  
good time.  
Doctor Duv  
dam  
Mr. Toul  
dam  
Mr. Park  
tion  
Mr. Bad  
saw  
Mr. Tayl  
son  
Mr. Har  
Maj. J. J.  
Sir

Time—  
Am. Is.  
Public  
Florida, w  
heat, whe  
the second  
tilla must  
and but R  
victims to  
Cholera, i  
by too m  
was burio



[COMMUNICATED.]  
Mr. Editor.—You will please announce  
ALEXANDER C. BULLITT, Esq., as the Union  
and Administration Candidate for a seat in the  
ensuing Congress, to represent the counties  
of Caroline, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Kent and  
Oceon; and you may say, in addition, that he  
will be supported by.

OLD CAROLINE.  
Easton, May 28th, 1833.

The President.—The Boston Morning Post  
contains the following reply of the President  
of the United States, to the Republican Com-  
mittee which invited him to visit that city.

Washington, May 21, 1833.  
Gentlemen.—Your communication of the  
11th of March last, in behalf of the Republican  
citizens of Boston, inviting me to visit that city  
was received in due time; but I have deferred  
its acknowledgment until I could decide with  
certainty whether it would be in my power this  
summer, to realize the desire I have so long  
cherished of visiting the northern portion of  
the United States.

Finding that I can leave the seat of Govern-  
ment early in June, and be absent about six or  
eight weeks, with but little inconvenience to  
the public interest, it gives me pleasure to in-  
form you that I shall devote this period to the  
objects of this tour—one of the most pleasing of  
which will be an examination of those revolu-  
tionary scenes which give to Boston so exalted  
a distinction in our national history.

It will be particularly gratifying to me to  
embrace an opportunity of tendering to your-  
selves and those you represent on this occasion,  
as well as to my fellow citizens generally, my  
personal respects. It would also be grateful  
to my feelings to be able to celebrate the ap-  
proaching anniversary of our National Inde-  
pendence under the roof of Faneuil Hall; but  
the time allotted for the proposed tour will not  
permit the detention necessary for this purpose;  
the state of my health also, and the general  
objects of the tour, make it proper that I should  
decline a participation in any public celebra-  
tion.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,  
your obt. servant  
ANDREW JACKSON.

The National Gazette, in the following para-  
graph, pays a handsome and well-merited  
compliment to the gentleman who is about to  
assume the Chair of *Materia Medica*, *Thera-  
peutics*, &c. in the University of Maryland:  
Baltimore has made an important acquisition  
in Dr. Robley Dunglison, who has accepted a  
chair in the medical school of the University  
of Maryland. That gentleman has been one  
of the principal professors and administrators  
of the University of Virginia since its estab-  
lishment; his publications have given him a  
wide celebrity as a savant and a writer. Every  
one who has the advantage of being personally  
acquainted with him, would bear, as we do, the  
most emphatic testimony to his estimable and  
engaging character in private intercourse.  
Dr. Dunglison, possessing so much general in-  
telligence and erudition, so easy an elocution,  
and an address so agreeable, must be a very in-  
structive and popular lecturer. Baltimore will  
afford him all facilities for the prosecution of  
his various studies, and he at the same time  
a sufficient field for him as a practitioner of med-  
icine.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvania states,  
that the property left by Mr. Randolph to his  
heirs, is immense, probably amounting nearly  
to a million of dollars, in tobacco plantations  
on the Roanoke, negroes, race horses, dogs,  
bank stock, &c. &c. It is all left to his half  
sister and two half brothers, whose names are  
Tucker. His plantation on the Roanoke is one  
of the finest in that country.

It is generally believed that his recent op-  
inions about the United States Bank, have been  
grossly exaggerated. He was, in his lucid in-  
tervals, as he ever had been, opposed to all  
banks—all were unconstitutional.

John Randolph was born on the 24 June,  
1773—he was therefore, at the time of his  
death, 59 years 11 months and 21 days old—  
His coffin bore the date of his birth day.

PORT DEPOSIT, May 24.  
FLOODS.—In consequence of repeated and  
violent rains, the streams emptying into the  
Susquehanna near this town, were swollen  
into torrents on Monday afternoon. Rock  
was carried over every thing before it, swept away  
a mill dam, a bridge, and washed a chum in a  
road which required several days work to  
make it passable; the run formed for itself a new  
channel. The damage to fences, &c. was  
considerable. The water, having a great fall,  
came in such quantities and with such force  
and velocity, that several dwelling houses were  
nearly carried away. The loss of property  
in our neighborhood was almost equal to that  
occasioned by the sudden rise of the river.

Death by Lightning.—It is rumored that  
a very respectable inhabitant of this county,  
residing at Carpenter's Point, was killed by  
lightning on Tuesday evening last. Another  
person named Elisha Mahoney was killed, at  
North East, about the same time.

The Susquehanna is in good navigable  
order.  
The arrivals and departures, during the last  
week, have been very numerous. On which ac-  
count we have not been able to give our cus-  
tomary report.—Continued.

Washington Races.—The second day's  
Race over the Washington Course took place  
to-day, two miles heats, in handsome style and  
good time. The following mgs started:—  
Doctor Duval's Filirtilla, by Ratler,  
dam Florizel, 2 1 1  
Mr. Toulson's Florista, by Archy  
dam Archy, 1 2 2  
Mr. Parker's Florida, by Contem-  
poration, 3 3 dis.

Mr. Baden's Lady Jane, by Mery-  
lander, dam Thornton Med-  
ley, 4 dis.  
Mr. Taylor's Multidora, by Ma-  
son's Ratler, 5 4 dr.  
Mr. Hardy's c. colt, by Ratler, dis.  
Maj. J. J. Donelson's b. c. Mils, by  
Sir William, bolted, dis.

Time—1st heat, 4m. 3s.—2d, 3m. 55s.—3d,  
Am. 1s.

Public opinion was never more divided—  
Florida, rather the favorite until after the first  
heat, when Florista was rather favorite; after  
the second heat, it was quite apparent that Flir-  
tilla must win.

The Western Mail has brought the news of the  
death, at St. Louis, of Colonel WILLIAM Mc-  
REE, a distinguished Officer of the late War,  
and but recently Surveyor General of Public  
Lands in Missouri and Illinois. He fell a  
victim to the second recent visitation of the  
Cholera, it was supposed brought upon himself  
by too much use of artificial remedies. He  
was buried with military honors.

The Alexandria Gazette states that Commo-  
dore Chauncey is appointed a Navy Commis-  
sioner, and Commodore Ridgely takes his place  
at the Navy Yard Brooklyn.

For the Eastern Gazette.  
MISCELLANEOUS READING.

The only end of study is the development of  
intellect: to elevate, expand or strengthen the  
mind. We do not learn to follow the opinions  
of others, but to be made capable of judging  
confidently and correctly for ourselves. There  
can be no doubt but that a regular course of  
severe studies is a more wholesome mental dis-  
cipline than a light, confused, miscellaneous  
reading: which is at best but a specious trif-  
ling; neither useful, nor requiring any exer-  
tion.

An undue accumulation of book learning  
must be ill calculated for the formation of men-  
tal or moral character. To effect a proper ad-  
justment and balance of mind, increase in  
knowledge should correspond with the growth  
of the reasoning and observing powers; and  
both should keep pace with the growth of the  
affections. Lead a young mind with learning  
giving no play to its social passions, and it be-  
comes morose, selfish, solitary. It will grow  
up so encumbered, so buried in letters, as to be  
of no use to society or itself. You destroy its  
life and elasticity, make it dependent, and teach  
it to find no pleasure in its own operations.

There is no nobler passion than a love of  
study in a mind educated with proper views  
of its value, and with a taste to appreciate the  
great models of literature. I mean by a love of  
study, a passion arising from the mere wish to  
acquire and comprehend; deluded by no vulgar  
appetite for distinction and applause; but spring-  
ing from a worthy and regular impulse to as-  
similate our natures to higher intelligences, and  
to make our whole life an intellectual being:

"The thirst, the dream, the wild desire  
Delirious, yet divine, to know:  
Around to roam, above to aspire,  
And drink the breath of heaven below."

There is much common place discussion among  
men who talk of genius as an essence  
capable of weight and measurement, as to the  
relative importance of natural capacity and ac-  
quired learning. It seems a trifling question,  
and one of easy solution. Great mental pow-  
er can make itself felt and respected without  
the aid of education; but when united to exten-  
sive acquirements is not only more efficient  
and useful, but more worthy of our admiration.  
It was well observed by a distinguished writer  
that "They do most by books who can do  
much without them." Great learning increas-  
es mental ability, while it adds no strength  
and beauty to generous intellect. To borrow  
an illustration from Sir Joshua Reynolds, it is  
like heavy armour which to the weak is a  
weight and a load, while on the strong it is not  
only a defence, but an ornament.

But the man of genius does not gather all  
his knowledge from books, does not altogether  
study at second hand. He is of a higher na-  
ture, walking among his race with a free step  
and reading with a keen eye their passions  
and affections; satisfying his thirst for the  
beautiful by breathing the glories of the whole  
living world. Nor is all his communication with  
the present and visible. His holiest sym-  
phonies are with the dead. He is not contented  
with the intellectual power he finds about him.

He seeks a worthier companionship among the  
great of past ages, whose names are on the lips  
and in the hearts of all men. He looks to them  
not as masters but brethren: is not led by them,  
but walks with them side by side. It is nei-  
ther by original inspiration nor hurried learn-  
ing that the great men of the world have gain-  
ed their intellectual pre-eminence. It is by  
continued attention to favourite subjects, a per-  
petual study of the art to which they have  
been attached. Painters and Sculptors have  
cherished their favourite dreams, and laboured  
for years to give them a fit representation; and  
the greatest have so elevated their minds by  
communion with shapes their fancy has conjured,  
that they have thrown by the pencil and  
chisel that they might not mar their own beau-  
tiful imaginations. The eloquent orators have  
made their art a perpetual study, and centred  
all their hopes, thoughts and dreams upon the  
one grand object of their lives. The poet makes  
his continual thought of man and nature: the  
changes going on in the beautiful creations  
about him, and the passions of his fellows in  
their many shifting varieties.

The poet, the orator, or the philosopher is  
not always for the library; but sometimes for  
the noise of the great world and often for the  
silence of his own soul. There only is he to  
look for the spell and mystery of power; writ-  
ten in letters of light on the minds to which  
God has given a spirit. Then he may hope to  
rear an enduring monument, and make his  
name a cherished memory among the nations  
born over the roar of the billows from contin-  
ent to continent, and carried down age after  
age, a perpetual and living sound.

"Sir T. Browne.  
We neglected in our last, to announce the  
death of our old and esteemed friend and fol-  
low citizen, the Rev. Lott Warfield, who de-  
parted this life at his residence in this town on  
Saturday the 18th inst.

Mr. Warfield was a highly approved  
and an acceptable Minister of the Metho-  
dist Episcopal Church, and one of our  
oldest and most respectable citizens. On the  
Sunday morning previous, the deceased  
preached in this town, and as he was about to  
close his sermon, received a shock of paral-  
ysis, from which he never recovered, and which  
in a few moments deprived him entirely of the  
use of his limbs, and of his speech.

DIED  
In this county yesterday morning after a  
short illness, Andrew S. Anthony, Esq.

Wheat BALTIMORE, May 31. 1 18  
Corn 63 a 65  
Rye 70  
Oats 40

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
To all persons having claims against Tal-  
bot County, that the Commissioners for Tal-  
bot County, will meet on each TUESDAY in  
the month of June. Those persons having  
claims, will do well to bring them in properly  
authenticated during that month, as the levy  
will certainly be closed on the last Tuesday  
thereof.

Per order  
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.  
of Commissioners for T. C.

June 1. (W)

WATCHES, JEWELRY & FANCY



ARTICLES.  
THE subscriber has just returned from Bal-  
timore, with  
a very general assortment of  
GOODS  
IN HIS LINE, AS

Watches,  
Keys, Chains and Seals,  
Silver Tea Spoons,  
Silver Thimbles,  
Penknives,  
Scissors, and  
RAZORS, warranted of superior quality.  
Hair Combs, a good assortment.  
With other useful and ornamental articles,  
too numerous to write down.

LIKEWISE,  
a first rate supply of  
WATCH & CLOCK MATERIALS,  
which will enable him to do work in the best  
style, and at the shortest notice.

JAMES BENNY.  
Old Silver and Gold taken in payment  
for work or for goods.  
Easton, June 1. Sw

C. HAYDEN,  
(NOW IN CAMBRIDGE.)

Will visit Easton in a few days, and will  
offer his professional services.  
June 1.

JAMES L. SMITH,  
TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends &  
the Public that he still carries on the TAIL-  
ORING BUSINESS, in all its various branches  
at his old stand next door to the Eastern  
Hotel, and opposite the Store of Kennard and  
Loveday, where all orders in his line will be  
thickly received and punctually attended to.  
He regularly receives the latest fashions from  
Philadelphia and Baltimore, and assures those  
who may think proper to patronize him, that  
their work will be executed in as neat and  
fashionable a manner as it can be done in either  
of the above cities.

N. B. J. L. S. Requests those gentlemen,  
whose accounts have been standing upwards  
of six months, to call and settle. If they can-  
not make it convenient to pay all to let him have  
time to enable him to pay his journeyman, as  
journeyman tailors won't work without they  
are paid, should they stop, customers might be  
disappointed.  
June 1 4w (W)

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED  
LOTTERY,

Class, No. 8, to be drawn  
WEDNESDAY, June 5th 1833.

SCHEME.  
1 Prize 25,000 10 prizes 1,000  
1 10,000 12 500  
1 5,000 10 300  
1 2,100 56 150  
Tickets \$5. Halves \$2.50. Quarters \$1.25  
Tickets can be had by the single  
Ticket or package in the above Lotteries, by  
mail. (Postage paid) or otherwise at

P. SACKETT,  
Prize selling Office Easton, Md.  
June 1

MARYLAND  
Caroline county Orphans' Court

May Term, A. D. 1833.  
On application of John Stack Executor  
of Peter Stack late of Caroline county dec'd.

IT IS ORDERED that he give the notice  
required by law for creditors to exhibit their  
claims against the said deceased's estate and  
that the same be published once in each week  
for the space of three successive weeks in  
one of the newspapers printed in Easton  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly con-  
tained from the minutes of proceed-  
ings of the Orphans' Court of the  
County aforesaid, I have here-  
to set my hand and the seal of my  
office affixed this 25th day of May Anno Domini  
eighteen hundred and thirty three.

WM A. FORD, Regr.  
of Wills for Caroline county

In compliance to the above order  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath  
obtained from the Orphans' Court of a Caroline  
county in Maryland letters Testamentary  
on the personal estate of Peter Stack late of  
Caroline county deceased, all persons having  
claims against the said deceased's estate are  
hereby warned to exhibit the same with the  
proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or  
before the eighth day of December next,  
or they may otherwise by law be excluded  
from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 2th day of May  
Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty  
three.

JOHN STACK, Executor  
of Peter Stack, deceased.

June 1

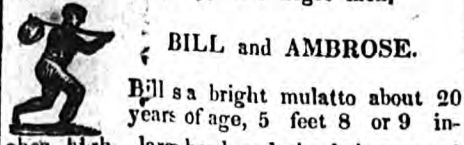
NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Talbot coun-  
ty, as a runaway, on Friday the 24th day of  
May, by Philomen Willms, Esq. one of the  
State of Maryland's Justices of the peace, in  
and for Talbot county, a negro boy  
who calls himself

TOM MILLER,  
5 feet 6 1-2 inches high, very  
black, and says he belongs to Richard Mullin,  
of Prince Georges county. Had on  
when committed blue cloth cap, cotton shirt,  
striped kersey vest, kersey pantaloons, and  
round about, and coarse morocco shoes.

The owner of the above described runaway  
negro, is requested to come forward, prove  
property pay charges, and take him home,  
otherwise he will be discharged according to  
law.  
JOSHUA M. FAULKNER, Shff.  
Easton, June 1. 1833 Sw

\$200 REWARD.  
Ranaway from the subscriber, living in the  
Bayside, Talbot county, Md. on Sunday last  
the 26th ult. (May) two negro men,  
BILL and AMBROSE.



Bill is a bright mulatto about 20  
years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 in-  
ches high, large head, and the hair or wool  
on it, thick and ashy—he has a small mark  
across his left eye-brow—his clothing consisted  
of a wool hat much worn, a tow-linen shirt,  
jacket and trousers of country kersey, dyed  
yellow; about half worn, and coarse shoes; gen-  
erally looks down when spoken to. Ambrose is  
black, about the same age and height of  
Bill, but more slender made—his cloth-  
ing consisted of a water-proof hat, much  
worn, a shirt of Burlaps, quite new;  
jacket and trousers the same as Bill's, a pale  
blue vest and coarse shoes, one of them with a  
patch on the side—Ambrose has short knotty  
hair and has several scars near his ankles; he  
has a pleasant countenance. I will give forty  
dollars reward for the apprehension of the  
above negroes if taken in Talbot county,  
and secured in the Easton Jail—sixty dollars  
if taken out of the county and in the State and  
secured in the Easton Jail, and the above re-  
ward of 200 dollars if taken out of the State  
and secured in the Jail at Easton.

EDWARD P. GOLLORTHUN.  
Bay Side, Talbot Co. Md. June 1 1833.  
The Chronicle Baltimore, and the Delaware  
State Journal, Wilmington will please copy  
the above, and forward their accounts to this  
office for collection.

NEW STORE.

GOLD SMITH AND HAZLE,  
HAVE just opened at the stand formerly  
occupied by Mr. John T. Goldsmith, situate on  
Washington Street, in Easton and next door  
to Mr. John Camper's Store, a general assort-  
ment of

DRY GOODS  
AND GROCERIES,

consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets,  
Merino Cassimeres and Summer Cloths, Silks,  
Bombazines, Gauze and Cape Cloth, Shawls.  
Also a handsome assortment of Cal-  
icoes and Painted Muslins, suited to the season:  
Jackonet, Mull, Swiss and Plain and Figured  
Book Muslins, Corded skirts, Bleached and  
unbleached muslins, &c. &c.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA  
AND QUEENS-WARE.

GROCERIES.

Brown Sugars, Lard, Coffee of the best  
qualities.

TEAS,  
&c. &c.

All of which they have recently purchased  
in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, at  
the lowest market prices, and will sell on ac-  
commodating terms.

N. B. All kinds of country produce will  
be taken in exchange—they invite their friends  
and the public to give them a call.  
May 25

THE STATE OF MARYLAND,  
Caroline County, to wit:

Pursuant to the act of Assembly, entitled,  
An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debt-  
ors, passed at November session eighteen hun-  
dred and five, and the several supplements  
thereof, I do hereby refer the within applica-  
tion of Oliver Gordon, for the benefit of said  
act, and supplement thereto, together with the  
schedule, petition and other papers, to the  
Judges of Caroline County Court, and I do  
hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after  
the second Monday of October next, for the fi-  
nal hearing of said application, of the said Oli-  
ver Gordon, at the Court House in the town of  
Denton, on said day, to answer such allegations  
as may be made against him, and such inter-  
rogations, or any of them, and that he give no-  
tice by causing this order and discharge to be  
published in the Easton Gazette, once a week  
for the space of three successive weeks, three  
months before the first Tuesday after the sec-  
ond Monday of October next.

Given under my hand this 14th day of May,  
Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty-  
three,  
RD. CHAMBERS.

True copy  
Test, J. O. RICHARDSON, Clk.

May 25.

W. HUGHLETT  
WISHES to purchase for his own use,  
several healthy NEGRO BOYS, from  
ten to sixteen years of age. For such, of good  
character, the cash will be paid, at liberal  
prices.  
Galloway, near Easton, May 4 4w

FOR SALE  
THE FARM called "Mudberry Hill," which  
while in the possession of the late Dr. Allen,  
was one of the most pleasant, as well as eleva-  
ted residences in this county, will be offered at  
public sale, in lots of 25 acres, to suit purchas-  
ers, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of June next,  
by

A. C. BULLITT, Agent  
for Elizabeth Harrison.

Who also offers for sale a first rate COA-  
CH, now at Mr. Anderson's shop.  
Easton Park, May 21st

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,  
May 17, 1833.

THE Stockholders of this Institution are  
hereby notified that a general meeting will be  
held at their Banking House, in the City of  
Baltimore on MONDAY the 1st day of July  
next, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock, P. M.  
for the purpose of electing sixteen directors  
for the ensuing year.

By order,  
R. MICKLE, Cash'r.  
By the act of Incorporation, not more than  
eleven of the present board are eligible for the  
ensuing year.  
May 25 6w

NEW GOODS.  
KENNARD & LOVEDAY,  
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and  
Baltimore, and have opened at their store  
house in Easton, a very handsome and  
GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
DRY GOODS,  
in all their varieties.

Also, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA,  
GLASS, QUEENSWARE, STONE  
WARE, EARTHEN-WARE,  
WOOD-WARE &c. &c.

which having been selected with much care  
and attention from the latest arrivals they  
think they can offer at reduced prices, they so-  
licit an early call from their friends, and the  
public generally to judge for themselves.  
Easton, May 11 6w (W)

P. MANSFIELD,  
SURGEON DENTIST,

Tenders his professional services to the La-  
dies and gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity  
or of Talbot County. Having followed this  
business for more than 20 years he feels con-  
fident he will be able to give general satisfaction  
to all those who need his aid in setting in new  
extracting, filling and plugging teeth and  
cleaning the mouth; he has taken a room at  
Mr. Lowe's, but Ladies will be waited on at their  
dwellings if preferred, he will remain in Easton  
for ten or twelve days.

P. M. respectfully refers those who  
may wish to patronize him to Thomas H. Daw-  
son, Wm. H. Groome, John Leeds Kerr and  
Nicholas Goldsborough.  
May 25

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and  
Baltimore a handsome assortment of  
SADDLERY.

Those wishing to purchase, will do well to  
give him an early call.  
Easton, May 15

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale on convenient  
terms, a farm near the Trappe, in Talbot coun-  
ty, (at present occupied by Mr. John Baker,) con-  
sisting of about 100 acres, and is some heavy tim-  
ber land, which if preferred, he will sell sepa-  
rately in lots.

The farm so cultivated portion is small, con-  
sisting about sixty thousand even hills, in each  
of three hills, but is obviously of the highest  
order of lands, and may be conveniently ex-  
tended to a desirable size.

The timber land contains about 2 hundred acres  
of muscadine berry growth (chiefly oak) and  
within but little more than a mile of Island  
Creek.

For terms may be known by application  
to Joseph E. Mose or to the Subscriber in Cam-  
bridge.

JOSEPH E. MOSE, Jr.  
May 18 Sw

WOOL! WOOL!

It is now nearly time to commence sheering  
the Sheep. The subscriber therefore respect-  
fully requests his friends, the farmers of Talbot  
and the adjacent counties, to commence the op-  
eration of sheering and shearing as early as they  
may think proper, and that he be ready with a  
good supply of the rhino, to purchase wool at  
the highest cash prices at his Ware Room  
near the Market corner. He assures the  
public, although a little crippled in some of his  
limbs, his pockets are well stored and are in  
first rate cash plight. All he desires  
is that wool sellers will give him a call,  
or direct a liae to him in Easton and they will  
find that he is prepared and willing to give  
them as high prices as they can get in Balti-  
more or Philadelphia as many of them can  
bear witness to.

BENNETT TOMLINSON.  
may 18 (W)

NOTICE.

The public are most respectfully invited to  
attend the annual Meeting of the Female Sab-  
bath School Society of Easton; on the last Sat-  
urday in this month. Several ministers are  
expected to be present, and an address will be  
delivered by one of them.  
Easton, May 11

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber forwarns all persons indebt-  
ed to the estate of the late Isaac B. Parrott,  
from paying any claims due from said estate  
to Ann Parrott, now Mrs. Ann Dorsey, or her  
agent, or to any other person at present, as  
there is no administration on said estate.

WILLIAM SHEHAN, Guardian  
to William H. Parrott, one of the  
heirs of I. B. Parrott, deceased.  
May 18

TWO FARMS TO LET.

To rent for the year 1834, a farm in Tal-  
bot county, recently occupied by Robert Bartlett  
on Third Haven Creek, between the residence  
of H. Holliday & J. Bartlett, one half said farm  
is enclosed by salt water abounding in oysters,  
fish & all the delicacies adapted to the salt wa-  
ter; the farm is in good order; possession will  
be given the first day of the first month  
1834. Also my farm in the neighbour-  
hood of King's Creek near the Choptank river  
formerly occupied by myself, adjoining the farm  
of G. Dudley, the said farm is in good order,  
possession given first 1st month 1834. All  
persons wishing to rent either of the above  
farms will leave their names with Alexander  
Graham, at Easton, they will be attended to.  
SUSANNA NEEDLES.  
Baltimore, 5th mo. 16th 1833.

NEW SPRING GOODS.  
W. H. & P. GROOME

HAVE returned from Philadelphia and  
Baltimore, and are now opening, their  
Spring supply of GOODS, comprising a large  
and very general assortment of  
English, French, India and Domestic

DRY GOODS  
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, GRO-  
CERIES, LIQUORS, CHINA, GLASS,  
QUEENSWARE, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered at a small ad-  
vance for Cash.  
Constantly on hand a supply of FAMILY  
FLOUR of the best brands.  
Easton, April 27 6t

SPRING FASHIONS.  
Millinery and Mantua Making.

Mrs. Ridgeway,  
RETURNS her grateful acknowledgments,  
to the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties,  
but more particularly to those of Easton, for  
the very liberal encouragement she has receiv-  
ed from them since she commenced the above  
business in Easton, and takes pleasure in an-  
nouncing to them her return from Baltimore in  
the latest Steam Boat, with a general assortment  
of Millinery and fancy articles, which she is  
disposed to sell on the most accommodating  
terms for cash.

She would also state, that having received  
a polite invitation from Mrs. Fenby (one of the  
most fashionable Milliners in Baltimore) im-  
mediately on her return from Philadelphia, to  
view her assortment of spring fashions; that  
she availed herself thereof, and obtained all her  
most fashionable patterns. She also visited  
Mrs. Broadbent at her elegant fashionable store  
and viewed her new patterns, and will receive  
by next packet a pattern bonnet of the latest  
fashion. She therefore respectfully invites her  
customers, and the ladies generally to call and  
view them, at her new stand on Washington  
Street, a few doors below Dover.  
April 20 Sw

AMERICAN  
NANKEEN.

WARRANTED NOT TO FADE.  
Manufactured in Patterson, New Jersey, from  
Nauken-colored Cotton, the growth of Geor-  
gia. This new, handsome and purely A-  
merican article, can be had by the single piece  
or larger quantity, by applying to  
NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS,  
Baltimore, May 4, Bowly's Wharf.

A sample of the above article can be  
seen at this office.

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, on very ac-  
commodating terms, that small and convenient  
brick dwelling, situate on Harrison street, in  
Easton, at present occupied by Mrs. Mary E.  
C. Nicholson.—For terms apply to  
A. GRAHAM.

FOR SALE.

A negro man for the term of three years—  
he has been brought up to the Farming busi-  
ness and is a first rate hand—for terms apply



## SAMUEL MACKAY

Has the pleasure of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and is now opening at his store, opposite the Court House.

A handsome assortment of SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.

China, Glass and Queensware.

Also, a general assortment of GROCERIES;

Consisting in part as follows:

Hyson and Imperial TEAS.

Java and Green COFFEE.

Prime and Common SUGAR.

Madira, Lisbon, Sherry, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES.

Cognac BRANDY All proof.

Janet and Antigua SPIRITS.

Holland and Country GIN.

Prime and Common WHISKY.

N. E. RUM and MOLASSES.

Mould and Dye CLOTHES, &c. &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash, or in exchange for Tow or Tear Linen, Wool, Feathers, Quills, &c. &c.

He invites his friends and customers to call and view his assortment, learn prices, and judge for themselves.

Easton, May 4.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR

Most respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that they have just returned from Philadelphia & Baltimore and are now opening at the store house lately occupied by William Clark, dec'd and immediately opposite the Court House.

A splendid assortment of DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS & QUEENWARE.

All selected with great care from the latest importations; their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call.

Easton, April 27.

W. & T. H. JENKINS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have received

an additional supply of

NEW GOODS

to their former stock. This addition, it is hoped will complete their spring assortment, and meet the approbation of purchasers.

They can exhibit a beautiful lot of grape Gauze and Herane Shawls of all colors.

Black Gros de Swiss and green Gro de Nap.

Black Martine Lastering—double and single green Flannel—Grecian quilting, &c.

Rich figured Black Veils;

ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF

PARASOLS,

PLAIN, FIGURED & STRIP-FRIMED

WALDEN'S GRAIN AND GRASS

SCYTHES.

WINES.

W. & T. H. J. take this opportunity to say that they will receive in a very short time, some superior Champagne and Claret Wines, which they will warrant to be of the finest qualities. They indulge the hope that the price of the claret wine, will be such as to warrant its general use in families, being a wine perfectly innocent and very healthy in the warm seasons.

Old London particular Madeira; Sherry and Lisbon Wines; Old London Dock Oporto wine warranted pure and of the first quality. They again invite the attention of the public.

Easton, May 18. (W)

INTALBOT COUNTY COURT,

Sitting as a Court of Chancery.

May Term 1833.

ORDERED, That the sales of the Lands made to Alexander Dodd and Edward B. Gibbs, and to John Goldsborough and to Samuel Mackay, by John Stevens Trustee for the sale of the Lands and real estate of Wm. Barton, deceased, in the case of John Stevens administrator of Thomas Perrin Smith, deceased, against Benjamin Kemp and Elizabeth his wife, William Edmondson and Mary B. Edmondson his wife and others, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday in November next; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the first day of July next. The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$1029 55.

P. B. HOPPER.

True Copy

Test J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

May 25

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June next, all the personal estate of Clement and Sarah Vickers late of Talbot county, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture, the crop of Wheat now growing on the ground, CATTLE, HORSES, Corn, Corn blades and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with good & approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.—on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock.

A. M. and attendance given by

BENNETT TOMLINSON, Adm'r.

D. B. N. of Clement Vickers and adm'r. of Sarah Vickers, with the will annexed.

May 25

## SAMUEL OZMON

Cabinet, Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Ninde's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.

All orders for COFFINS, will be thankfully received, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals by Mr. Thomas Oldson or myself, who can at all times be found at the shop.

He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.

Easton, April 6. (W)

JOHN MECONKIN,

CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he has just received his SPRING STOCK of MATERIALS, in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into furniture of all descriptions, which he will warrant will be as good, and will be sold as low, as they can be purchased in Baltimore, or elsewhere. He invites the public to call at his Ware Room, where he has now on hand some MALOAGANY SIDEBOARDS, BUREAUS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, &c. which he will dispose of very low.

He earnestly requests those of his friends whose accounts have been of long standing, to call without delay and settle, as they must know it is impossible for him to carry on his business to advantage, without, at least, a little Cash.

J. M. would also acquaint the Public that he has in his employ a first rate Turner, who will execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Old Chairs repaired at the shortest notice.

March 2

PAPER HANGING.

THE subscriber, from Baltimore, respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties who may wish to have their rooms handsomely papered, that he will continue in Easton for sometime provided he meets with sufficient encouragement. He can give sufficient testimonials of his competency.

JAS. JEFFERYS.

N. B. Orders left at the office of the Easton Gazette or at the dwelling of Mr. Middleton, in Easton, will be immediately attended to.

May 25.

LAMBS WANTED.

THE Subscriber (Butcher of Annapolis) will give for good Lambs the sum of one dollar and sixty cents delivered on board of the Steam Boat Maryland, at either of her landing places, and on the delivery of the Lambs to me at Annapolis the cash will be paid to Captain Taylor.

WM. LEGG.

May 25.

N. B. I will in all cases pay the freight.

W. L.

MARYLAND:

Kent County Orphans' Court,

May 7, 1833.

On application of James B. Ricard, adm'r. of Robert Rigby, late of Kent County deceased, it is

ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Inquirer printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 7th day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty three.

F. WILSON, Register of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance to the above order

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the Subscriber of Kent county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Rigby, late of Kent county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 7th day of November next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 7th day of May, 1833.

JAMES B. RICARD, Adm'r. of Robert Rigby, deceased.

May 11, 1833

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,

Captain TAYLOR,

WILL commence her regular routes on Tuesday next the 9th instant. She will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the Company's Wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (via the Company's Wharf at Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore every Monday morning at half past 6 o'clock, for Centerville (via the Company's Wharf on Corica Creek) and Chestertown, and return to Baltimore the same day. All baggage and Packages at the risk of the owners thereof.

April 6

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still carries on the Baking Business in its various branches at the old stand where he is ready to supply his customers with all the articles in his line on accommodating terms.

He would likewise notify them that he has just returned from Baltimore with a fresh assortment of GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARIES, FRUITS, NUTS, TOYS AND FANCY ARTICLES, which, added to his former stock makes his variety complete; and having selected them with great care and attention, he confidently offers them to his friends, on terms which he hopes will be thought reasonable.

He has also just received and is now opening a beautiful and excellent assortment of BOOKS, religious, entertaining and useful.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Family Bibles, \$Bucks' Theological

Polyglott pocket do. \$Dictionary,

Polyglott Testaments, \$Rollins' Ancient History,

Common Prayer, \$ry,

Methodist Hymns, \$Josephus,

Protestant do. \$Cook's Voyages,

Methodist Protestant do. \$History United States,

do. \$History of England,

Evidences of Christianity, \$Life of Girard,

Watson's Apology, \$Young Man's Own

Watson's Wesley, \$Young Ladies' Own

Methodist Discipline, \$Paradise Lost,

Methodist Protestant do. \$Night Thoughts,

Benson's Fletcher, \$Course of Time,

\$Vicar of Wakefield.

A quantity of School Books and Toy Books.

Also a variety of Blank Books & Stationery.

The Subscriber feels grateful to his friends for the patronage they have afforded him, and while he is anxious to deserve a continuance of their favour.

FREDERICK F. NINDE.

Easton, April 13. (W)

LYMAN REED & CO.,

Commission Wool Warehouse

No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET

BALTIMORE.

N. B. Letters post paid requesting information respecting the state of the Market will receive immediate attention.

March 30.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

ANDREW OEHLER,

TAILOR,

TAKES the liberty of informing the citizens of Easton, that he has commenced business in Washington Street, near the Bank, and is prepared to receive and execute orders of every description, in the most correct and fashionable style; and pledges himself to use his utmost endeavor, by industry, punctuality and the use of his best abilities, to render satisfaction.

PARISIAN SCOURING.

This department of the advertiser's business he can with confidence assert will not be surpassed, if equalled, by any individual in this or any other city; having had the most perfect experience and given invariably, the most ample satisfaction to those having scouring done by him.

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS

of every description, can be cleaned so as to make one half worn appear entirely new, by restoring the colours, extracting grease, and preventing the moth from eating them.

Easton, May 4, 1833.

SYTHE CRADLING.

EDWARD STEWART

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties, that he is now prepared (with a superior stock of timber) to cradle any number of Seythes, provided early application be made.

May 4

FOR SALE

On a credit of six, nine, and twelve months that convenient and comfortable dwelling house on the corner of Dover and West streets, near the Methodist Meeting House, at present occupied by Richard C. Lane. This property has attached to it a good smoke house, stable and carriage house all of which is in excellent repair.

For Terms apply to A. Graham or to the Subscriber.

THOMAS S. COOK.

Easton, May 11 1833

BARK AND LEATHER.

The Subscribers wish to purchase 150 Cords of Tan Bark for which they will pay Cash, or exchange for Leather. They also have on hand & constantly keep a general assortment of Upper and Sole LEATHER, which they will sell on pleasing terms for Cash, Hides, Bark or Sheep Skins.

HENRY E. BATEMAN & CO.

April 13. (W)

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, on very accommodating terms, that small and convenient brick dwelling, situate on Harrison street, in Easton, at present occupied by Mrs. Mary E. C. Nicholson.—For terms apply to

A. GRAHAM.

Easton, Jan. 5 1833

FOR SALE.

A negro man for the term of three years—he has been brought up to the Farming business and is a first rate hand—for terms apply to A. Graham, or

HENRY STAPLEFORD.

May 25

A STRAY.

Can to the Subscribers stable in Easton on Wednesday the 15th inst. a small bay mare, with a fetlock, the owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take her away.

HENRY CLIFT,

Union Tavern, Easton, Md.

may 18

## SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons being in arrears on execution are requested to come forward and make immediate payment of the same, or make satisfactory arrangement with the Plaintiffs on or before the 9th day of April next, otherwise their property will be immediately advertised for sale, without respect to persons. I would also say that those persons indebted for officers fees that the books are now in the hands of the Deputies who are instructed to collect the same according to law. Those persons who are indebted on executions or for officers fees will please call and settle the same with Jos. Graham who is duly authorised by me to receive the same.

The Public's Obedient Servant

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

March 30

The subscriber may be found at the office of Thos. C. Nichols, Esq. at most hours, every business day—where persons interested in the above notice will please call and settle, without delay, as I am compelled to obey the instructions I have received.

JO. GRAHAM, D. Shff.

March 30

Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER EDGAR.

ROBINSON LEONARD, Master.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and customers and the public generally, that the Packet Schooner Edgar, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore on Sunday the 17th instant, leaving Easton Point every Sunday at 9 o'clock, A. M. and returning leave Baltimore on Wednesdays at the above named hour during the season. The Edgar is a new substantial vessel, built of the best materials that our country will afford, copper-fastened and coppered and is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passage.

N. B. All freights intended for the Edgar will be thankfully received at all times at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point and all orders strictly attended to by the

Public's Obedt. Servt.

ROBERT LEONARD.

Feb. 16

COLLECTOR'S SECOND NOTICE.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collection for the year 1832 earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Tax, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The collector is bound to make his payments to those who have claims on the county in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired, and is much pressed for the same, therefore those in arrears must be prepared to settle the amount of their Taxes when called on, or in case of their neglect to do so, the law shall be his guide.

PHILIP MACKAY,

April 13

Collector.

New and Splendid Assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, that he has ever had, and his friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.

PETER TARR.

april 13

150 NEGROES WANTED,

The subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred and fifty servants of all descriptions.—Mechanics of all kinds, from 12 to 25, years of age. He

also wishes to purchase fifty in families.—It is desirable to purchase them in large lots, as they will be settled in Alabama, and will not be separated. Persons having slaves to dispose of, will do well to give him a call as he is permanently settled in this market and is prepared at all times to give the highest cash prices. All communications directed to him in Easton will be promptly attended to. He can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton.

THOS. M. JONES.

may 4

SHANNONDALE.

THE full bred horse Shannondale, a dark sorrel, being in fine condition, will stand in Easton every Tuesday during the season, the remainder of his time at the subscriber's stable on the following terms, viz: Six dollars the spring's chance; 12 dollars to insure a mare with foal, three dollars the single leap and twenty five cents in each case to the Groom.

JAMES BARTLETT.

Talbot co. March 16, 1833.

CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify that Shannondale was got by the Imported horse Eagle and was raised by Thomas T. Lowry, and sold by said Lowry to Mr. Cato Moore of Charlottesville, Virginia, and by C. Moore to Thomas R. Hammond of the same town, and the dam of this horse was got by the imported horse Bedford, and that she was full blooded and raised by S. G. Fauntleroy of King and Queen county, Virginia.—Any further information that may be wanted can be obtained by application to Mr. Lowry or to Thos. R. Hammond.

JOHN M. GAYLE.

We hereby certify that Shannondale is a sure foal getter and has produced as likely colts as any horse that has stood in this county for the last twelve or fifteen years.

John M. Gayle, John T. Cooke, Henry Fleming, William Morgan, Thomas Hill, Jas. H. Jones, Philip Taleaferro, Robert Reese, John M. Anderson, Robertson Bridges, William Chapman.

Gloucester Court House, Va. March 3d 1828.

## TO TAILORS.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the trade, that the ensuing Report of the Spring and

SUMMER FASHIONS, will be ready for delivery between the 10th and 20th of April; it will be got up in a style of superior elegance and beauty; also

A publication on the art of Cutting; containing a full and explicit treatise; and comprising all that has been published on this subject in the United States, since 1827, and which will be an invaluable manual in the hands of the craft. Such of the trade as will forward to me by Mail or otherwise postage paid, \$5 before the 20th instant will have the Report by return of Post.

P. FINEGAN, Tailor.

Agent for James G. Wilson, New York.

Elkton, Md. April 13 1833.

Bel-Air Citizen, Easton Gazette, Kent Inquirer, will copy the above to the amount of one dollar and charge the Central Courant.

The thorough bred young Horse

DEY OF ALGIERS.



# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."  
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XVI.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1833.

NO. 26.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
SATURDAY MORNING  
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS  
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents  
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.  
ADVERTISEMENTS  
Not exceeding a square inserted three times  
for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE  
CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

## HE WITH THE HAIR.

"A fellow by the hand of Nature mark'd."  
KING JOHN.

Whatever the moralists may say, I cannot help coinciding in the belief of those who acknowledge the doctrine of *futility*. There is, I am convinced, a certain portion of the human race who are foredoomed, from their cradles, to undergo misfortune, and none more surely than those on whom some indelible stamp has been affixed by the caprice of nature, before their birth.

That learned and suffering person, Mr. Walter Shandy, when he heard of the unlucky misnomer by which his infant son had been baptized, exclaimed in the bitterness of his heart, "The Thracians wept whenever a child was born!" and conceived that he had great cause for lamentation and sorrow. Perhaps he had; but not in an equal degree with the parents of him who now records his distresses. I know not if their grief was proportionate to the magnitude of the misfortune, or whether they were skillful or sagacious enough to predict what would befall him—compassionate reader judge for yourself. I was born with a red head! the very hour of my birth, like that of "the great magician, damn'd Glendower," was portentous:

"The front of Heaven was full of fiery shapes."

How often, Lycurgus, have I sighed, as I remembered thy salutary edict, which condemned to death every infant whose personal appearance might cast a blemish on the unrivalled sons of Sparta! Would that the British lawgivers had taken thee for their model! But such was the infatuation of my parents, and particularly of my mother, that they seemed even to take a pride in witnessing the maturity of my shame; the consequence was, that I became a curly-headed, curly-pole, admired by every one for the luxuriant fury of my locks, and the vivacity of my disposition, or for being in other words, a little fiery-headed tyrant. As if to keep in perpetual remembrance the natural stigma under which I was destined to labour, I had been christened *ROBUS*; this, with the euphonious surname of *GREEN*, formed a climax in the annals of unfortunate nomenclatures.

By degrees, the amiable qualities of my disposition began to develop themselves, and the consequences of over-indulgence became manifest. For some years I held uncontrolled sway in my father's house, where my will was law; but at length a brother was born, and from that moment, being voted a perfect nuisance, it was formally arranged that I should leave the paternal mansion, and be transferred to the care of the Rev. Mr. Flayskin, at whose academy knowledge was inculcated according to the doctrines of the Monarch of Israel.

At nine years of age, therefore, I made my first appearance at school, where my presence was hailed with a general expression of countenance, which might safely be denominated "one universal grin," as the reverend pedagogue led forward and uncovered the forward boy committed to his charge. He introduced me to my companions, and left me to fate. In a few minutes I was surrounded by a host of idle urchins, all anxious to elicit something from "the new boy." My replies were short and surly, and soon drew on me the attention of him who was considered in the school "the wag" *par excellence*. He was a short, sturdy fellow, with a round, bullet head, a pug nose, and small sparkling grey eyes, which twinkled with wit and impudence. "Oh, ho!" said he, "we've caught a fox, eh? Let's see if he'll show fight when he's hunted. If I don't burn my fingers, I'll have a pull at his brush!" So saying, he caught hold of me by the hair and, giving a violent jerk, pulled me forward into the midst of the ring. I was not, as I have already observed, remarkable for patience; I clenched my fist, and struck him in the face; the blow was returned, and in an instant I found myself involved in a fierce battle, which was, however, speedily ended, by the interference of the usher, but not before I had received convincing proofs that my antagonist was a bruiser as well as a wit.

Independent of the cuffs I received in this conflict, I acquired from that moment the sobriquet of "the fox," by which I was ever afterwards distinguished. For the first month, like the popular Duke of Hereford,

"I could not stir,  
But like a comet I was wonder'd at:  
That boys would tell each other, 'That is he.'  
Others would whisper, 'Where?—Which is the Fox?'"

And when the wonder lessened, it brought nothing that was consolatory, for whenever a theme for merriment was required it was only necessary to mention my red head, and what with the gibes cast upon it, and the little equanimity with which I bore them, there was always fun enough at my expense. My name was made the perpetual subject of ridicule, and furnished forth a thousand good sayings, which were attributed to the wag above mentioned. I was taunted with the appellation of "the thinker," because wherever I went, I was said to "to carry my furnace about with me." When the weather was cold, the boys would assemble round me, and affect to warm their hands at my perpetual fire; and when it was hot, they laid the change of temperature on my head. I was denominated "the male vestal," whose flame was never extinct—the beacon with an ever-burning light; and, when I bathed in company with the other boys, they universally declared that my plunge, like another Phaeton, made the waters fire and smoke! Their modes of annoyance were not confined to mere verbal annotations, but were accompanied by practical effects of illustration. I have been seized upon at night, in the large dormitory, in which we slept, and dragged from my own bed, to act as the general warming-pot of the room, by having my arms and legs confined, and in that state thrust up and down between the sheets, till my skin was almost rubbed off, and all in defiance of my kicks, tears, threats and protestations. At other times, if I attempted to stir from my bed side, where, to avoid this treatment, I often passed half the night in my clothes, till my tormentors were asleep, I was saluted with a volley of shoes, boots, and other missiles, accompanied by loud exclamations of "put out the lights!" "Douse the glim!"

"—a nautical phrase, which had been recently imported by the wags (who came from Portsmouth), and was, therefore, in great vogue—and on more than one occasion, when my adversaries came to close quarters, I was compelled to undergo the mystic ceremony of having my light obscured by "the extinguisher," as a peculiar mode of coronation was facetiously termed. In short, I enjoyed no peace, by night or day; my rest was invaded, the hours allotted to recreation were disturbed, and those of study were made the vehicle of covert, insult, and innuendo. No allusion was suffered to pass unheeded, and no opportunity neglected, of discovering new terms of reproach, as they were gleaned from the pages of our daily reading. The life of a schoolboy is, generally speaking, a life of hardship; at least, if there is any exception, I was not destined to experience it, and, during a probation of four or five years, I underwent all that the malice of my companions could inflict. At length the wheel began to turn, and as I gradually grew in years and strength, found that forbearance was practised towards me; more, however, from fear than affection. It is not to be wondered at, if I in my turn now exercised a species of tyranny, when I had learnt what it was to suffer. The evil traits of my disposition, for such they were, were pleased to term them, became daily more manifest, and when I left school, whence I was expelled for an act of violence towards the master, whose taunts I had long treasured up till a day of vengeance should arrive. I left it with the reputation of being a violent, passionate, and revengeful creature, whom no kindness could reclaim, nor any correction improve.

My parents, who saw me thus returned upon their hands, held a council of war as to my ultimate destination, and considering my appearance and my irascible nature, they directed that none of the grave professions were suitable for me, and that my only chance of success lay in following the career of arms. Accordingly I was sent to the military college at Sandhurst, there to improve those pugnacious propensities already developed in me, and duly qualify myself to "seek the bubble reputation even in the cannon's mouth." It was a miracle that I passed safely through the three years probation allotted me; once I was rusticated, and once nearly expelled for conduct, the origin of which I can trace to that which was "the head & front of my offending." I can compare my sensations to nothing so much as the idea we have of a shell, the fuse of which is burning;—we feel that it must explode, and painfully anticipate the result. Thus I always bore in my recollection the consciousness of the mine which was ever ready to be sprung. However, it was decreed that the camp, the genuine abode of all *Kuzilbashes*, was at length to become mine, and the period of my boyhood past, I gladly assumed the uniform

of the — regiment, to me the real *logos virilis*. I hoped now to escape from the ills which had hitherto beset my path, and relied upon the dignity of my new calling to prevent the possibility of annoyance. My figure was tall and well enough proportioned; with others, height would have been an advantage; with me, it was the reverse, for it suggested the comparison of a light house; my features were marked, and complexion somewhat high, but altogether from my general appearance, I might have been pronounced rather good-looking than otherwise, had not, as a wit observed, the capital of the Corinthian column been formed rather of the *carrot* than the *acanthus*. It was not the "erin fule," described by Ugo Foscolo, or any thing which could admit the shadow of a doubt. It was neat, undisguised and unqualified; that which a herald would term *guiles*; and a painter *flame*; my whiskers, too, were of the same ardent hue, and procured for me the happy sobriquet of *Barbarossa*, reviving the association of an atheistical emperor and bloodthirsty corsair.

"All that disgraced my betters, met in me."

It was said of me, in allusion to my imperial namesake, that were I, like him, to merit the punishment with which the inquisition visit heresy, I might save some trouble and expense, for my *san benito* was already prepared. It was fated, also, that I should be deceived in supposing that, as a military man, I was safe from these petty vexations. The day on which I joined my regiment appeared but the precursor of a new series of mortification; the first attack to which I was exposed proceeded from a centry of the artillery, who was posted on a situation whither my curiosity had attracted me. "You must not pass here, sir," exclaimed the man, with an accent, as I thought on the *promont*. "Why not?" I replied, "I wanted to see this battery." "It isn't a battery, sir, it's a powder magazine!" The fellow grinned as he spoke. I retreated in ire, unwilling to expose my mortification, or give a chance of amusement at my expense so soon. At moss, that evening, I was introduced to the greater part of the officers; and as I was uncovered, my upper works were more conspicuous. They seemed very merry fellows, and each of them had a smile upon his countenance, as he welcomed me to the fraternity. Such a reception was not disagreeable, provided it was sincere. For the first few days this politeness was uniform; but in a short time the formal designation of Mr. — was abandoned, and my companions began to indulge in phrases, wherein some remote cause of mirth, connected with my appearance seemed to predominate. It was said that a new light began to beam upon the regiment, that it was fortunate the quarters were bomb-proof; and many jokes upon *fire locks* were sported. These circumstances, by degrees, excited my irritability; in vain I argued with myself, that if I began my career by quarrelling with my brother officers, it would inevitably be but a brief one; and that by so doing, I should certainly commit myself for life. The reasoning faculty was never very strongly developed on that head which bore more signs of passion and irritability than the science of cranialogy has yet discovered.

One evening, therefore, when we had a large party at the mess, and, contrary to our wont, had indulged too freely in the fatted juice, our spirits were excited and we became argumentative, less patient to bear, and more apt to give offence. In such a mood a jest is of serious consequence, and jests were rife. An allusion was made, certainly intended for me, but not in the sense in which I accepted it. I replied in angry terms, which provoked still more pointed expressions; we forgot the poet's exclamation—  
*Furo et Incens Meus acui aus  
Immane quantum discrepat!*

and granted in our cups. I challenged my quarantined friend; he demanded immediate satisfaction; he sneeringly refused to go out till the morning, alleging that the advantage would be all on his side, "as it was dark." I boiled with rage and quitted the room, drunk with choler as well as wine. In the morning we met and exchanged shots; my ball lodged harmless in a tree; but that of my antagonist was directed with a surer aim; it winged me and I fell. The result of this affair was gratifying to both of us; he left the regiment, and I remained on the sick list for some months, during the pleasantest season of the year, and when I once more appeared in public, I found that I had carried an immunity from further gibes at the expense of good fellowship; nobody laughed or joked with me now; I was considered, like *Fergus Mac Ivor*, "a fiery ettercap, a fractious child." Though this did not improve my temper, I did not at once become a misanthrope, but I was far from forming any friendships. I did worse—I fell in love! and yet how could I avoid it? for

Eliza's beauty was perfect; still might I not have discovered what fate had in store for me? But who is there who pauses to reflect when the passions are exerted? Eliza was a delightful girl—accomplished clever & witty; she laughed with me at many things, but I flattered myself not at me. I thought her perfection; and I imagined, without vanity, that she did not consider my acquirements in a despicable point of view. I imagined that I was beloved, though I had never proposed the momentous question. At last the moment arrived for explanation. Our regiment suddenly received an order to embark for America; I hurried to Eliza, and told her the fatal news; our interview was long and interesting; the moment of departure drew near; Eliza looked as if she were about to abandon herself to despair. At once I spoke openly of my passion—pictured the desolation of my lot, far, far away from her I loved, and begged to exchange tokens, that I might possess something by which I might recall the happiness of the past. "Give me, Eliza," said I, "give me a ringlet of these waving tresses; while life is mine I will preserve it!" Eliza raised her tearful eyes, and gazed wistfully upon me: on a sudden her countenance changed; I apprehended an hysterical affection. She strove to repress it, but in vain; her strength was subdued, and she burst into a peep of laughter, loud and long! I gazed in astonishment; yet her mirth, for mirth indeed it was, and no hysterical passion—was unheeded. "What mean you?" I exclaimed; "is this a moment for merriment?" "Oh, Rufus!" she faintly articulated, while she strove to keep down the convulsion which still influenced her, "Oh, Rufus, only think how ridiculous a lock of your hair would look in a lock!" and again her laughter overpowered; "but take mine," she added. "Never, madam!" I vociferated, turning pale with anger—"Never! she who at such a moment could wound my feelings in the tenderest point is unworthy to be held in my remembrance. Madam, I bid you eternally farewell!" and without pausing to cast another glance at the object of my late attachment, I rushed from the room, and strode homewards.

"There are many fairer than she, and few can be more unfeeling," thought I, as I paced hurriedly along. "When next I bestow my affections, I will do so where every sentiment is reciprocal. I may yet be beloved, though my hair is red!" While these thoughts passed through my mind, I passed by a perfumer's shop, and there in a long plate-lap I saw my inflamed visage reflected. My eye was attracted towards an advertisement emblazoned in gaudy capitals—"Fox's RAY-ENT CREAM, for changing red or grey hair to —" I read no more—

"My hair and antique were both before me." The name of the patentee recalled unpleasant recollections; but I waived my disgust, and rushed into the shop, and expended half a guinea on the mixture which was to renew "old Eson." I had no opportunity to try the effect of my lotion till after our embarkation, and it was not till we were half-seas-over, and free from the influence of sea-sickness, that I mustered resolution to avail myself of my panacea. It was then, as our vessel bounded across the ocean to its western shore, that I mused upon the new mode of life which would be my lot in a far remote region. Divested of the painful distinction which had marked my early career, I should at length enjoy, and probably ornament society; and, as I abandoned myself to the fond anticipations of hope, I revelled in a day-dream of the most delicious nature, and looked forward to the coming morrow with delight. I pictured to myself the surprise of my companions aboard at my transformation, and I rejoiced in the idea of being then more than on a level with themselves. This hope inspired me with cheerfulness, and I spent a happy evening. That night, when the hour of our *coucher* approached, I prepared for the mysterious rite, and with feelings akin to those of Frankenstein when near the completion of his "secret work." I anointed myself, not like the old woman of Berkeley, but with the sacred oil from the Ampulla of Messieurs Fox. Enveloping my head in a thickly quilted nightcap, tightly bound round with a silken kerchief, in order that the charm might be "firm and good," I threw myself on my berth, and resigned my excited mind to the dominion of sleep.

The sun rose brightly above the waves and the fresh breeze of morning breathed lightly through the cabin window, when I awoke. My first impulse was, to feel if the bandage was secure; it was so, and all seemed to promise a happy result to the experiment. In a court of justice, when the sentence of a martial condemnation is passed, the judge arrays himself in a black cap, to pronounce the doom. Here, thought I, we shall reverse the case. I rose, and approached my dressing-case: the lock yielded to my

pressure, and the mirror stood before me. I placed it in a conspicuous light, and with trembling hands I unloosed the mysterious fillet. Pursuant to the *printed instructions*, I instantly plunged my head into a basin of water; and there, like a dripping triton or merman, I confronted the oracle of my destiny. Powers of transformation, what did I behold!—Fiend of darkness, what spell of evil had been at work! I might have been compared to Priam gazing on the messenger of Scotland before the spirit of Banquo, to the afflicted Leporello, on beholding the solemn nod of the commander's statue; to the cat, which regards its prototype in the sublime advertisements of Warren;—in short, there, "mute and motionless" as Zuleikha, I

"Stood like that statue of distress,  
When, her last hope for ever gone,  
The mother harden'd into stone."  
Before me, in the looking-glass, I beheld a gorgon, and I shuddered: for, instead of a luxuriant head of hair, redundant in curl, redolent of perfume, and in hue "a rich chestnut," or "a golden brown,"—such were the words of promise—my locks were stiff and wiry; a vile smell of aquafortis infected the air, and the colour which blasted my sight—no phantasm—no capricious fancy—no distorted vision—was a *vivid green*!!!

"'Twas green, 'twas green, sir, I assure ye!" The glass fell from my hand; it was dashed into a million of shivers:—its fate was unheeded, for I was unconscious of passing events: the shock was too fresh, and I fainted.

For several weeks my existence was a blank; for dim visions alone flit across my recollection: they were the dreams of mania, and must pass unrecorded. When I returned to consciousness, I found myself an invalid in my barrack-room, in the garrison of —, in North America. I there discovered that the surgeon, in mercy, or from necessity, for "they tell me I did wildly rave,"—had caused my locks to be shorn; that, with their growth, I might arise a second Sampson. I did so, but my hair was redder than before.

When I began to write these pages, it was my intention to have recorded all the sufferings I have undergone; but I find the task of such minute detail too painful. What boots it to narrate how I was crossed in all my schemes of interest, of ambition, and of love? how I was thrice rejected for staff situations, to which the letters of my friends in England had recommended me, because the governor's lady objected to a red-headed aide-de-camp; how, consequently, I sought and obtained the command of a remote detachment, and buried myself amid the woods, far up the country; and how a party of freebooting Indians, from the banks of the Passamaquoddy, endeavored to ensnare me, and secure my scalp to decorate the wigwag of their chieftain. These, and a thousand other events, which now pass unrecorded, combined to drive me from the country, and relinquish the profession of arms. I resolved to retire from the army; accordingly, making arrangements for the sale of my commission, I returned to England, debating in my own mind whether I should hide my shame—where, in what desolate place?—under the powdered wig of a barrister, or concealed beneath the turban of a Moslem. The former I considered only a partial remedy; the latter more complete, and quite as respectable; for I hold the doctrines of the Koran to be fully as orthodox as the precepts of Grotius and Puffendorf. Whilst I hesitated as to which of the two I should adopt—whether a few months should see me under the guidance of a Moolah, or a student in chambers—I chanced to take up the work recently written on Spain, by a young American. From this I gathered, that, even for me, there was "balm in Gilead,"—that, abandoned and proscribed, as I had hitherto found myself, there was yet a quarter of the globe where red heads are at a premium; that happiness might yet be mine, in the sunny clime of Iberia. Away, then, with wigs and turbans! To-morrow I start for Paris—a few days will see me at Bayonne—and once across the Spanish frontier, on the plains of Castile, or amid the Sierras of Grenada, I shall find myself at length an emancipated being, and exclaim, with the poet,

"Oh, life!—at last I feel thee!"

THE VIVANDIERES.  
A class of persons attached to the French army deserves especial mention. These were *vivandieres* or licensed sutler-women, of whom a certain number is attached to every regiment, in the proportion of four per battalion. They receive a lodgment in barracks, and rations. They wear for the most, a particular costume, have a *plaque*, or tin on the arm, denoting their number and the

corps to which they belong, and have the exclusive privilege of selling spirits to the troops or battalion to which they are attached. Their dress was generally a glazed hat, a blue petticoat with a tri-colored border, and a red garance military trousers, boots, a short cloak, and a keg slung round the shoulder, with a small basket containing one or two glasses, and a few loaves. Wherever the fire was hottest, there they were to be seen; and it was singular to see that prevailing passion of gain, not only leading these heroines into the most dangerous positions, but to see them utterly forgetful of the shower of grape and projectiles that, to use the expression of one of them, "fell like plums," around, alone intent on receiving their small change, or rattling some debtor who had neglected to pay up his score. Whilst, however, the matter of business was always kept in sight, they were not without frequently exhibiting instances of noble sentiments. Their devotion and attention to the wounded, and the readiness with which they exposed themselves, in the cause of humanity, was as remarkable as praiseworthy. One amongst them was particularly cited. She was a young woman of rather prepossessing appearance, and peculiar for the neatness of her dress. Her courage and disregard of self were so striking, that she was not only cited by the whole army, and the subject of conversation to strangers, but she was thought worthy of being noticed in general orders. She was spoken of by Marshal Gerard, in his order of the day. The concussion of air (from a bomb) was so great that the lights were extinguished, and the gallery being filled with smoke and left in utter darkness, officers and men at the bottom supposed the roof had given way and that they were buried, and as the latter gallery was not yet completely opened, there was no escape on that side. After a few moments anxious suspense, they were reassured by hearing a voice of a *vivandiere*, who, though a second bomb followed close on the heels of the first, killing two and wounding three men, with the utmost coolness walked down, and calling to one of the miners said,—"Here's your drum but you must drink from your hand, for the cursed shell has broken my glasses."—*Siege of Antwerp in 1832.*

PRETTY CONSIDERABLE OF A "BORE."  
A Southerner had a large shaggy dog of what is commonly called the cur species, of whom he gave, in the presence of a number of persons, the following character—

"He's a leetle the keenest critter you ever did see—real wild cat—muscle and grizzled all over—can eat a hedgehog—dodge a thunder clap, and whip any four legged animal that ever walked the earth."

"He must be a scrowger," said a hog-merchant present—"but, I'll bet you a cool ten dollars that I've got an old boar in the field out yonder that he can't make run no day."

"Done!"—exclaimed the southerner—"taking out the money, which was covered by that of the hog-driver. It was a cold winter morning, and the company had to wade through the snow ere they could reach the old boar. When they arrived at the field, the animal was pointed out—he was standing passively in a corner;—and no sooner did the dog perceive his antagonist than he seized him by the throat and they both rolled into the snow together."

"He's a screamer!" shouted the Southerner. "May be so," replied the hog driver, holding out his hand for the stakes—"but he aint going to run—for he was frozen to death last night—& dead boars don't use their legs now a-days." Saturday Visitor.

From the *Lowell Compend*.  
MUTTON MILL.—The Boston Transcript lately published a brief and imperfect account of a mutton mill, which is in successful operation in one of the upper counties in the State of New York. As some of our readers may wish to have a more particular description of this wonderful effort of human genius, we rejoice that circumstances have put it in our power to give an authentic account of the work performed at the said mill, though the mechanical principles "which are involved in its construction, yet remains a secret."

A gentleman travelling in that section of the country overlook a farmer, dragging a lean, wretched looking ram along the road—"Where are you going with that miserable animal," said the traveller.

"I am taking him to the Mutton Mill to have him ground over," said the farmer.

"The Mutton Mill? I never heard of such a thing—I will go with you, and witness the process?" They arrived at the Mill.—The sheep was thrown alive into a hopper, and al-



COURT OF APPEALS.

Monday June 3d.—The Court of Appeals met—present Martin, Stephen, Archer and Dorsey, Judges.

George Vickers, Esq. of Kent county, and Richard C. Holliday and Samuel Hamilton, Jr. Esqs. of Talbot county, were severally admitted as attorneys.

The case of Tilghman and others, vs. Daynard's administratrix was argued by Harrison for the Appellants and Carmichael for the Appellee—judgment affirmed.

The argument in Stewart's Lessee vs. Jones, was commenced by Martin for the Appellant, and Wilson and Handy for Appellee.

Tuesday June 4.—Court met present as yesterday with the addition of Buchanan, chief judge.

Nicholas L. Goldsborough and William T. Goldsborough, Esqs. of Dorchester county, & James B. Ricard Esq. of Kent were admitted as attorneys.

The argument in Stewart's Lessee vs. Jones, was concluded by Bayly for the appellant, not decided.

The case of Hart, Ex'r. of Wingate vs. Bell, adm'r. of Wingate, an appeal from Dorchester county Orphans' Court, was argued by Bayly for appellant not decided.

The case of Gale vs. Landford was argued by Bayly for the appellant and by Wilson & Handy for the appellee.—The Court still open to receive decisions from Western Shore.

The highly respectable and intelligent editor of the New York Gazette, makes the following remarks upon the publication of the details of Avery's trial:

"We hope no man of family will suffer this trial, as reported, to go into his house. The exposure, so demoralizing, is shocking to every pure mind. We read a small part of the evidence, and sickened as we were, threw it aside in disgust."

The President of the United States, Hon. Mr. McLane, Secretary of State, Gov. Cass, Secretary of War and Maj. Donelson private Secretary to the President arrived in Baltimore on Thursday last.—They leave Baltimore to day for Philadelphia.

The National Intelligencer says—"We are glad to hear it reported, in such manner that we believe it, that the President of the United States has literally fulfilled the wish of our editorial friend at Philadelphia, by throwing the Proscription List under the table; that is, he has determined to pay no regard to it. Some would have it, that he has expressed his disapprobation of this new scheme of Reform even more strongly than by a mere negative upon it. These modern Reformers have oversteered the mark."

The Cholera.—From Cincinnati, under date of 27th ult. we have the following account:

The Cholera has appeared suddenly at various points, on the navigable waters of the Mississippi Valley, within the last month, but has disappeared again after the ravages of a few days. Such has been the case at Vicksburg, and at St. Louis. From both these points our latest intelligence is that it had disappeared. We have had some cases in Cincinnati.

Last week there were 12 or 15 deaths from Cholera. Most of them accounted for from the neglect of the party attacked. For the last two days there is no case reported. The public may rest assured that the Gazette will deal faithfully with them in this matter. Whilst it steadily declines to circulate exaggerated rumors the plain and honest truth shall not be suppressed.

From Wheeling we have the following reports.

WHEELING, May 24: The Board of Health inform the citizens that, since Tuesday last, (the 21st inst.) the date of their last communication, there have been 13 cases of the prevailing epidemic reported to them, of which two have died, three are doubtful; seven are convalescent; and one has recovered.

WHEELING, May 28. The Board of Health inform their fellow citizens that since their publication of Friday the 24th, of those then reported sick and of others who have since sickened there have been 10 deaths by Cholera; that there are now 13 cases, of which 6 are reported as doubtful and 7 convalescent. The Board of Health have heard but of 3 or 4 cases which have occurred within the last 24 hours.

From the American Farmer.

THE GREAT GRAPEVINE.—Our friend Willis, of Oxford, Eastern Shore of Maryland, has furnished us with the following certificate of the number of bunches of grapes now on his great grapevine. It will be recollected that we have several times published the number borne by this vine heretofore: in 1831 we believe it was twenty-five thousand bunches, or upwards. The number this year exceeds any thing we ever before heard of, and we doubt whether a parallel can be found for it. Mr. Willis will please give us a history of this vine, with the name of the kind of grape.

Oxford May 6, 1833.

We hereby certify, that we have counted the bunches of grapes, this day, that are on John Willis' grapevine, in his yard, of seven years' growth, as accurately as we could, and have made allowance for good count.—We find on it fifty-four thousand four hundred and ninety young bunches appear to be coming out, and we are fully of opinion we have, by the rule we went by, allowed at least three thousand for good count, that are already in sight. No young growth that had not more than two bunches on it was counted; and we think at least one third or more are double bunches, and are only counted as single.

CHARLES M. BROMWELL.

RICHARD MARKLAND.

fore the tribunal appointed to settle their disputes—would they meet upon terms of equality? It is perfectly apparent that they would not—the one would have 15 advocates, bound as they regarded their own political existence to advocate his or its interests, whilst the other side would have but one! Could this be called justice?—as well might you call that justice before the Club, it was declared by the president, that no censure whatever could attach to the owner, as it was evident the error was unintentional, and occurred in not giving the rider sufficient weight at the start. The occurrence was one of great interest, as in its very nature it presupposed fraud, and we are proud to bear testimony to the promptness and decision with which Mr. John A. King, the presiding judge and president of the Club, proclaimed that *De Witt Clinton*, by the rules of the course, was distanced.—He stated to the spectators and the club afterwards confirmed his decision—that in all Match Races, it was the duty of the owners of horses to attend to weighing the riders and seeing that they started with the prescribed weight; and that the Judges are only responsible for the weight of the rider when he dismounts—that it was not for them to say whether he had started with more or less weight, they could only know that on his dismounting he was short of weight which presupposed fraud, and therefore the horse was distanced. The equity and propriety of the decision was admitted by all parties and readily acquiesced in.—Upon the whole we do not regret the occurrence as it afforded an opportunity for the President & subsequently the Club through him, to show that the slightest appearance of irregularity would be promptly punished with the utmost rigor.

Second day.—For the Sweepstakes, mile heats, \$300 entrance, six horses started. Mr. Charles Green's Black h. Stark out of Lady Light foot by Eclipse, won the first heat in 1 m. 32 sec. The second heat was won by Mr. Wilkes' h. Midus, out of Medea's dam by Eclipse, in 1 m. 50 sec. & the third by Stark in 1 m. 49 sec.

The second race was for the Proprietor's Purse, three mile heats—five horses entered; which was won by our favorite mare Black Maria, who last autumn won the purse on the four mile day, after a severely contested race of twenty miles.

Time of 1st. heat 6. 2. of second 6. 7. of third 5. 48.

Then followed a match race between Capt. Stockton's grey colt Powhatan and Mr. John C. Craig's bay colt Charles Kenble, one mile heats, for \$2,000. It was won with great ease and in gallant style by Charles Kenble. Time of first heat 1 m. 55 sec.

Third day.—Six horses entered for the four mile heats, viz: Uncle Sam, O Kelly, Mary Randolph, Miss Mattie, Tobaccoist and Celeste.—O Kelly won the first heat in 28. The second heat was won by Uncle Sam in 3m. 6 sec., and the third heat by O Kelly in 3m. 8 sec.

FOLIOH DAY.—The sweepstakes, single two miles, three subscribers was won by Mr. Pearsall's Medora, by Ratler, beating Mr. Johnson's Partner's Damsel, by Eclipse, and Mr. Van Mater's Fanny Kenble, by Eagle.

For the proprietor's purse of \$300, two miles heats, seven horses were entered.—J. M. Solden's Duke of Orleans; W. Gibbons's Empress; J. C. Craig's Ripley; J. Van Mater's Empress; Badger's Lady Lancaster; R. Stevens's Masaniello; and J. M. Bolt's Ariadne. The first heat was won by Orleans, and the two last by Ripley.

The match between Mr. Craig's Charles Kenble, and Mr. Ellis's colt, was won by the latter. Time 1. 54.

From the Rockville Journal.

No. 1.

ON THE REFORM PROJECT.

He that is first in his own cause scemeth just.

But his neighbor cometh after and searcheth him.

PROVERBS.

We have of late seen and heard a great deal about the necessity of reform in the Constitution of Maryland, & in the political condition of the people. There has been a constant & systematic fire kept up, upon our present political condition, and upon our excellent Constitution framed at a time when there was no sinister party spirit striving to gain an advantage, and framed so that it must be confessed (however humiliating the confession) by men far superior to any that could now be brought to such a task. The present Constitution which is emphatically a compact amongst the counties, they being represented as such in the Convention which it was framed by, guarded the interests of every part of the state, the small and weak, equally with the rich and powerful. They seem to have been fully impressed with the conviction that the principal object of all law is to protect the weak against the injustice of the strong; this is especially discoverable in the particular reservations and restrictions, in favor of the rights of the Eastern Shore. The very able men who took care of the interests of that section of the State in the Convention were fully aware from their geographical location and their paucity of numbers, as to the rest of the State, that without the most complete and guarded recognition of their rights, in the compact into which they were about to enter, they would be always liable to be oppressed—just so with the counties, they have each their distinct and separate rights and interests, and it was foreseen that the system of representation must be one, by which they should each and all meet upon terms of perfect equality—in no other way can justice ever be expected to be done.—It must be remembered that each county is in many respects a separate political community, and should differences either political or pecuniary arise amongst them, what chance for justice would the small counties or the citizens thereof, have before the Legislature of the State, the great board of Arbitrators before whom all such matters must be brought, should they be involved in a contest with one of the large and populous and wealthy counties, or cities, unless all meet upon an equal footing, unless each have his equal number of arbitrators or delegates—according to the system of representation now contended for by the large cities and counties, the City of Baltimore covering something like 3 miles square, with one member interest, would have not less than 15 members whilst some of the smaller counties would not have more than one—upon what principle could this be justified?—suppose a difference between the city of Baltimore, and one of these counties or between a citizen of the great city and a citizen of the little county, upon what sort of terms would they meet be-

fore the tribunal appointed to settle their disputes?—would they meet upon terms of equality? It is perfectly apparent that they would not—the one would have 15 advocates, bound as they regarded their own political existence to advocate his or its interests, whilst the other side would have but one! Could this be called justice?—as well might you call that justice before the Club, it was declared by the president, that no censure whatever could attach to the owner, as it was evident the error was unintentional, and occurred in not giving the rider sufficient weight at the start. The occurrence was one of great interest, as in its very nature it presupposed fraud, and we are proud to bear testimony to the promptness and decision with which Mr. John A. King, the presiding judge and president of the Club, proclaimed that *De Witt Clinton*, by the rules of the course, was distanced.—He stated to the spectators and the club afterwards confirmed his decision—that in all Match Races, it was the duty of the owners of horses to attend to weighing the riders and seeing that they started with the prescribed weight; and that the Judges are only responsible for the weight of the rider when he dismounts—that it was not for them to say whether he had started with more or less weight, they could only know that on his dismounting he was short of weight which presupposed fraud, and therefore the horse was distanced. The equity and propriety of the decision was admitted by all parties and readily acquiesced in.—Upon the whole we do not regret the occurrence as it afforded an opportunity for the President & subsequently the Club through him, to show that the slightest appearance of irregularity would be promptly punished with the utmost rigor.

Second day.—For the Sweepstakes, mile heats, \$300 entrance, six horses started. Mr. Charles Green's Black h. Stark out of Lady Light foot by Eclipse, won the first heat in 1 m. 32 sec. The second heat was won by Mr. Wilkes' h. Midus, out of Medea's dam by Eclipse, in 1 m. 50 sec. & the third by Stark in 1 m. 49 sec.

The second race was for the Proprietor's Purse, three mile heats—five horses entered; which was won by our favorite mare Black Maria, who last autumn won the purse on the four mile day, after a severely contested race of twenty miles.

Time of 1st. heat 6. 2. of second 6. 7. of third 5. 48.

Then followed a match race between Capt. Stockton's grey colt Powhatan and Mr. John C. Craig's bay colt Charles Kenble, one mile heats, for \$2,000. It was won with great ease and in gallant style by Charles Kenble. Time of first heat 1 m. 55 sec.

Third day.—Six horses entered for the four mile heats, viz: Uncle Sam, O Kelly, Mary Randolph, Miss Mattie, Tobaccoist and Celeste.—O Kelly won the first heat in 28. The second heat was won by Uncle Sam in 3m. 6 sec., and the third heat by O Kelly in 3m. 8 sec.

FOLIOH DAY.—The sweepstakes, single two miles, three subscribers was won by Mr. Pearsall's Medora, by Ratler, beating Mr. Johnson's Partner's Damsel, by Eclipse, and Mr. Van Mater's Fanny Kenble, by Eagle.

For the proprietor's purse of \$300, two miles heats, seven horses were entered.—J. M. Solden's Duke of Orleans; W. Gibbons's Empress; J. C. Craig's Ripley; J. Van Mater's Empress; Badger's Lady Lancaster; R. Stevens's Masaniello; and J. M. Bolt's Ariadne. The first heat was won by Orleans, and the two last by Ripley.

The match between Mr. Craig's Charles Kenble, and Mr. Ellis's colt, was won by the latter. Time 1. 54.

From the Rockville Journal.

No. 1.

ON THE REFORM PROJECT.

He that is first in his own cause scemeth just.

But his neighbor cometh after and searcheth him.

PROVERBS.

We have of late seen and heard a great deal about the necessity of reform in the Constitution of Maryland, & in the political condition of the people. There has been a constant & systematic fire kept up, upon our present political condition, and upon our excellent Constitution framed at a time when there was no sinister party spirit striving to gain an advantage, and framed so that it must be confessed (however humiliating the confession) by men far superior to any that could now be brought to such a task. The present Constitution which is emphatically a compact amongst the counties, they being represented as such in the Convention which it was framed by, guarded the interests of every part of the state, the small and weak, equally with the rich and powerful. They seem to have been fully impressed with the conviction that the principal object of all law is to protect the weak against the injustice of the strong; this is especially discoverable in the particular reservations and restrictions, in favor of the rights of the Eastern Shore. The very able men who took care of the interests of that section of the State in the Convention were fully aware from their geographical location and their paucity of numbers, as to the rest of the State, that without the most complete and guarded recognition of their rights, in the compact into which they were about to enter, they would be always liable to be oppressed—just so with the counties, they have each their distinct and separate rights and interests, and it was foreseen that the system of representation must be one, by which they should each and all meet upon terms of perfect equality—in no other way can justice ever be expected to be done.—It must be remembered that each county is in many respects a separate political community, and should differences either political or pecuniary arise amongst them, what chance for justice would the small counties or the citizens thereof, have before the Legislature of the State, the great board of Arbitrators before whom all such matters must be brought, should they be involved in a contest with one of the large and populous and wealthy counties, or cities, unless all meet upon an equal footing, unless each have his equal number of arbitrators or delegates—according to the system of representation now contended for by the large cities and counties, the City of Baltimore covering something like 3 miles square, with one member interest, would have not less than 15 members whilst some of the smaller counties would not have more than one—upon what principle could this be justified?—suppose a difference between the city of Baltimore, and one of these counties or between a citizen of the great city and a citizen of the little county, upon what sort of terms would they meet be-

fore the tribunal appointed to settle their disputes?—would they meet upon terms of equality? It is perfectly apparent that they would not—the one would have 15 advocates, bound as they regarded their own political existence to advocate his or its interests, whilst the other side would have but one! Could this be called justice?—as well might you call that justice before the Club, it was declared by the president, that no censure whatever could attach to the owner, as it was evident the error was unintentional, and occurred in not giving the rider sufficient weight at the start. The occurrence was one of great interest, as in its very nature it presupposed fraud, and we are proud to bear testimony to the promptness and decision with which Mr. John A. King, the presiding judge and president of the Club, proclaimed that *De Witt Clinton*, by the rules of the course, was distanced.—He stated to the spectators and the club afterwards confirmed his decision—that in all Match Races, it was the duty of the owners of horses to attend to weighing the riders and seeing that they started with the prescribed weight; and that the Judges are only responsible for the weight of the rider when he dismounts—that it was not for them to say whether he had started with more or less weight, they could only know that on his dismounting he was short of weight which presupposed fraud, and therefore the horse was distanced. The equity and propriety of the decision was admitted by all parties and readily acquiesced in.—Upon the whole we do not regret the occurrence as it afforded an opportunity for the President & subsequently the Club through him, to show that the slightest appearance of irregularity would be promptly punished with the utmost rigor.

Second day.—For the Sweepstakes, mile heats, \$300 entrance, six horses started. Mr. Charles Green's Black h. Stark out of Lady Light foot by Eclipse, won the first heat in 1 m. 32 sec. The second heat was won by Mr. Wilkes' h. Midus, out of Medea's dam by Eclipse, in 1 m. 50 sec. & the third by Stark in 1 m. 49 sec.

The second race was for the Proprietor's Purse, three mile heats—five horses entered; which was won by our favorite mare Black Maria, who last autumn won the purse on the four mile day, after a severely contested race of twenty miles.

Time of 1st. heat 6. 2. of second 6. 7. of third 5. 48.

Then followed a match race between Capt. Stockton's grey colt Powhatan and Mr. John C. Craig's bay colt Charles Kenble, one mile heats, for \$2,000. It was won with great ease and in gallant style by Charles Kenble. Time of first heat 1 m. 55 sec.

Third day.—Six horses entered for the four mile heats, viz: Uncle Sam, O Kelly, Mary Randolph, Miss Mattie, Tobaccoist and Celeste.—O Kelly won the first heat in 28. The second heat was won by Uncle Sam in 3m. 6 sec., and the third heat by O Kelly in 3m. 8 sec.

FOLIOH DAY.—The sweepstakes, single two miles, three subscribers was won by Mr. Pearsall's Medora, by Ratler, beating Mr. Johnson's Partner's Damsel, by Eclipse, and Mr. Van Mater's Fanny Kenble, by Eagle.

For the proprietor's purse of \$300, two miles heats, seven horses were entered.—J. M. Solden's Duke of Orleans; W. Gibbons's Empress; J. C. Craig's Ripley; J. Van Mater's Empress; Badger's Lady Lancaster; R. Stevens's Masaniello; and J. M. Bolt's Ariadne. The first heat was won by Orleans, and the two last by Ripley.

The match between Mr. Craig's Charles Kenble, and Mr. Ellis's colt, was won by the latter. Time 1. 54.

From the Rockville Journal.

No. 1.

ON THE REFORM PROJECT.

He that is first in his own cause scemeth just.

But his neighbor cometh after and searcheth him.

PROVERBS.

We have of late seen and heard a great deal about the necessity of reform in the Constitution of Maryland, & in the political condition of the people. There has been a constant & systematic fire kept up, upon our present political condition, and upon our excellent Constitution framed at a time when there was no sinister party spirit striving to gain an advantage, and framed so that it must be confessed (however humiliating the confession) by men far superior to any that could now be brought to such a task. The present Constitution which is emphatically a compact amongst the counties, they being represented as such in the Convention which it was framed by, guarded the interests of every part of the state, the small and weak, equally with the rich and powerful. They seem to have been fully impressed with the conviction that the principal object of all law is to protect the weak against the injustice of the strong; this is especially discoverable in the particular reservations and restrictions, in favor of the rights of the Eastern Shore. The very able men who took care of the interests of that section of the State in the Convention were fully aware from their geographical location and their paucity of numbers, as to the rest of the State, that without the most complete and guarded recognition of their rights, in the compact into which they were about to enter, they would be always liable to be oppressed—just so with the counties, they have each their distinct and separate rights and interests, and it was foreseen that the system of representation must be one, by which they should each and all meet upon terms of perfect equality—in no other way can justice ever be expected to be done.—It must be remembered that each county is in many respects a separate political community, and should differences either political or pecuniary arise amongst them, what chance for justice would the small counties or the citizens thereof, have before the Legislature of the State, the great board of Arbitrators before whom all such matters must be brought, should they be involved in a contest with one of the large and populous and wealthy counties, or cities, unless all meet upon an equal footing, unless each have his equal number of arbitrators or delegates—according to the system of representation now contended for by the large cities and counties, the City of Baltimore covering something like 3 miles square, with one member interest, would have not less than 15 members whilst some of the smaller counties would not have more than one—upon what principle could this be justified?—suppose a difference between the city of Baltimore, and one of these counties or between a citizen of the great city and a citizen of the little county, upon what sort of terms would they meet be-

fore the tribunal appointed to settle their disputes?—would they meet upon terms of equality? It is perfectly apparent that they would not—the one would have 15 advocates, bound as they regarded their own political existence to advocate his or its interests, whilst the other side would have but one! Could this be called justice?—as well might you call that justice before the Club, it was declared by the president, that no censure whatever could attach to the owner, as it was evident the error was unintentional, and occurred in not giving the rider sufficient weight at the start. The occurrence was one of great interest, as in its very nature it presupposed fraud, and we are proud to bear testimony to the promptness and decision with which Mr. John A. King, the presiding judge and president of the Club, proclaimed that *De Witt Clinton*, by the rules of the course, was distanced.—He stated to the spectators and the club afterwards confirmed his decision—that in all Match Races, it was the duty of the owners of horses to attend to weighing the riders and seeing that they started with the prescribed weight; and that the Judges are only responsible for the weight of the rider when he dismounts—that it was not for them to say whether he had started with more or less weight, they could only know that on his dismounting he was short of weight which presupposed fraud, and therefore the horse was distanced. The equity and propriety of the decision was admitted by all parties and readily acquiesced in.—Upon the whole we do not regret the occurrence as it afforded an opportunity for the President & subsequently the Club through him, to show that the slightest appearance of irregularity would be promptly punished with the utmost rigor.

Second day.—For the Sweepstakes, mile heats, \$300 entrance, six horses started. Mr. Charles Green's Black h. Stark out of Lady Light foot by Eclipse, won the first heat in 1 m. 32 sec. The second heat was won by Mr. Wilkes' h. Midus, out of Medea's dam by Eclipse, in 1 m. 50 sec. & the third by Stark in 1 m. 49 sec.

The second race was for the Proprietor's Purse, three mile heats—five horses entered; which was won by our favorite mare Black Maria, who last autumn won the purse on the four mile day, after a severely contested race of twenty miles.

Time of 1st. heat 6. 2. of second 6. 7. of third 5. 48.

Then followed a match race between Capt. Stockton's grey colt Powhatan and Mr. John C. Craig's bay colt Charles Kenble, one mile heats, for \$2,000. It was won with great ease and in gallant style by Charles Kenble. Time of first heat 1 m. 55 sec.

Third day.—Six horses entered for the four mile heats, viz: Uncle Sam, O Kelly, Mary Randolph, Miss Mattie, Tobaccoist and Celeste.—O Kelly won the first heat in 28. The second heat was won by Uncle Sam in 3m. 6 sec., and the third heat by O Kelly in 3m. 8 sec.

FOLIOH DAY.—The sweepstakes, single two miles, three subscribers was won by Mr. Pearsall's Medora, by Ratler, beating Mr. Johnson's Partner's Damsel, by Eclipse, and Mr. Van Mater's Fanny Kenble, by Eagle.

For the proprietor's purse of \$300, two miles heats, seven horses were entered.—J. M. Solden's Duke of Orleans; W. Gibbons's Empress; J. C. Craig's Ripley; J. Van Mater's Empress; Badger's Lady Lancaster; R. Stevens's Masaniello; and J. M. Bolt's Ariadne. The first heat was won by Orleans, and the two last by Ripley.

The match between Mr. Craig's Charles Kenble, and Mr. Ellis's colt, was won by the latter. Time 1. 54.

From the Rockville Journal.

No. 1.

ON THE REFORM PROJECT.

He that is first in his own cause scemeth just.

But his neighbor cometh after and searcheth him.

PROVERBS.

We have of late seen and heard a great deal about the necessity of reform in the Constitution of Maryland, & in the political condition of the people. There has been a constant & systematic fire kept up, upon our present political condition, and upon our excellent Constitution framed at a time when there was no sinister party spirit striving to gain an advantage, and framed so that it must be confessed (however humiliating the confession) by men far superior to any that could now be brought to such a task. The present Constitution which is emphatically a compact amongst the counties, they being represented as such in the Convention which it was framed by, guarded the interests of every part of the state, the small and weak, equally with the rich and powerful. They seem to have been fully impressed with the conviction that the principal object of all law is to protect the weak against the injustice of the strong; this is especially discoverable in the particular reservations and restrictions, in favor of the rights of the Eastern Shore. The very able men who took care of the interests of that section of the State in the Convention were fully aware from their geographical location and their paucity of numbers, as to the rest of the State, that without the most complete and guarded recognition of their rights, in the compact into which they were about to enter, they would be always liable to be oppressed—just so with the counties, they have each their distinct and separate rights and interests, and it was foreseen that the system of representation must be one, by which they should each and all meet upon terms of perfect equality—in no other way can justice ever be expected to be done.—It must be remembered that each county is in many respects a separate political community, and should differences either political or pecuniary arise amongst them, what chance for justice would the small counties or the citizens thereof, have before the Legislature of the State, the great board of Arbitrators before whom all such matters must be brought, should they be involved in a contest with one of the large and populous and wealthy counties, or cities, unless all meet upon an equal footing, unless each have his equal number of arbitrators or delegates—according to the system of representation now contended for by the large cities and counties, the City of Baltimore covering something like 3 miles square, with one member interest, would have not less than 15 members whilst some of the smaller counties would not have more than one—upon what principle could this be justified?—suppose a difference between the city of Baltimore, and one of these counties or between a citizen of the great city and a citizen of the little county, upon what sort of terms would they meet be-

fore the tribunal appointed to settle their disputes?—would they meet upon terms of equality? It is perfectly apparent that they would not—the one would have 15 advocates, bound as they regarded their own political existence to advocate his or its interests, whilst the other side would have but one! Could this be called justice?—as well might you call that justice before the Club, it was declared by the president, that no censure whatever could attach to the owner, as it was evident the error was unintentional, and occurred in not giving the rider sufficient weight at the start. The occurrence was one of great interest, as in its very nature it presupposed fraud, and we are proud to bear testimony to the promptness and decision with which Mr. John A. King, the presiding judge and president of the Club, proclaimed that *De Witt Clinton*, by the rules of the course, was distanced.—He stated to the spectators and the club afterwards confirmed his decision—that in all Match Races, it was the duty of the owners of horses to attend to weighing the riders and seeing that they started with the prescribed weight; and that the Judges are only responsible for the weight of the rider when he dismounts—that it was not for them to say whether he had started with more or less weight, they could only know that on his dismounting he was short of weight which presupposed fraud, and therefore the horse was distanced. The equity and propriety of the decision was admitted by all parties and readily acquiesced in.—Upon the whole we do not regret the occurrence as it afforded an opportunity for the President & subsequently the Club through him, to show that the slightest appearance of irregularity would be promptly punished with the utmost rigor.

Second day.—For the Sweepstakes, mile heats, \$300 entrance, six horses started. Mr. Charles Green's Black h. Stark out of Lady Light foot by Eclipse, won the first heat in 1 m. 32 sec. The second heat was won by Mr. Wilkes' h. Midus, out of Medea's dam by Eclipse, in 1 m. 50 sec. & the third by Stark in 1 m. 49 sec.

The second race was for the Proprietor's Purse, three mile heats—five horses entered; which was won by our favorite mare Black Maria, who last autumn won the purse on the four mile day, after a severely contested race of twenty miles.

Time of 1st. heat 6. 2. of second 6. 7. of third 5. 48.

Then followed a match race between Capt. Stockton's grey colt Powhatan and Mr. John C. Craig's bay colt Charles Kenble, one mile heats, for \$2,000. It was won with great ease and in gallant style by Charles Kenble. Time of first heat 1 m. 55 sec.

Third day.—Six horses entered for the four mile heats, viz: Uncle Sam, O Kelly, Mary Randolph, Miss Mattie, Tobaccoist and Celeste.—O Kelly won the first heat in 28. The second heat was won by Uncle Sam in 3m. 6 sec., and the third heat by O Kelly in 3m. 8 sec.

FOLIOH DAY.—The sweepstakes, single two miles, three subscribers was won by Mr. Pearsall's Medora, by Ratler, beating Mr. Johnson's Partner's Damsel, by Eclipse, and Mr. Van Mater's Fanny Kenble, by Eagle.

For the proprietor's purse of \$300, two miles heats, seven horses were entered.—J. M. Solden's Duke of Orleans; W. Gibbons's Empress; J. C. Craig's Ripley; J. Van Mater's Empress; Badger's Lady Lancaster; R. Stevens's Masaniello; and J. M. Bolt's Ariadne. The first heat was won by Orleans, and the two last by Ripley.

The match between Mr. Craig's Charles Kenble, and Mr. Ellis's colt, was won by the latter. Time 1. 54.

From the Rockville Journal.

No. 1.

ON THE REFORM PROJECT.

He that is first in his own cause scemeth just.

But his neighbor cometh after and searcheth him.

PROVERBS.

We have of late seen and heard a great deal about the necessity of reform in the Constitution of Maryland, & in the political condition of the people. There has been a constant & systematic fire kept up, upon our present political condition, and upon our excellent Constitution framed at a time when there was no sinister party spirit striving to gain an advantage, and framed so that it must be confessed (however humiliating the confession) by men far superior to any that could now be brought to such a task. The present Constitution which is emphatically a compact amongst the counties, they being represented as such in the Convention which it was framed by, guarded the interests of every part of the state, the small and weak, equally with the rich and powerful. They seem to have been fully impressed with the conviction that the principal object of all law is to protect the weak against the injustice of the strong; this is especially discoverable in the particular reservations and restrictions, in favor of the rights of the Eastern Shore. The very able men who took care of the interests of that section of the State in the Convention were fully aware from their geographical location and their paucity of numbers, as to the rest of the State, that without the most complete and guarded recognition of their rights, in the compact into which they were about to enter, they would be always liable to be oppressed—just so with the counties, they have each their distinct and separate rights and interests, and it was foreseen that the system of representation must be one, by which they should each and all meet upon terms of perfect equality—in no other way can justice ever be expected to be done.—It must be remembered that each county is in many respects a separate political community, and should differences either political or pecuniary arise amongst them, what chance for justice would the small counties or the citizens thereof, have before the Legislature of the State, the great board of Arbitrators before whom all such matters must be brought, should they be involved in a contest with one of the large and populous and wealthy counties, or cities, unless all meet upon an equal footing, unless each have his equal number of arbitrators or delegates—according to the system of representation now contended for by the large cities and counties, the City of Baltimore covering something like 3 miles square



To the Editor of the Eastern Gazette.

Mr. Editor.—Our attention will be called in a few days to the proceedings of a Revolutionary Convention that is about to hold its session in Annapolis—this Convention, or Jacobin club, or whatever else you may please to call it, of radical anarchism we hear is to be composed of delegates from the city and county of Baltimore and from three or four other large counties, who represent that portion of the people of these Counties which is supposed to be in favour of overturning the present Constitution of Maryland, and setting up another that is to change the Legislative Representation of the counties of the State, so as to throw the whole power and control into the hands of a few large counties and the city, and to make the many smaller counties subject to their will and pleasure.

The giving to Baltimore city a larger legislative representation in consequence of her growing population, has been long agitated—and this project, like all the projects of ambitious power, has created more projects to enlarge the representation of the more populous counties. These schemes have been talked of and in some degree attempted, but the majority in the General Assembly have always resisted them, and the great body of the people in the numerous small counties have regarded the project as unattainable because inexpedient and wrong.

Such would have probably continued to have been the result, but for the plan of uniting other schemes with this, and assuming for the whole the specious name of Reform.—Men may pretend to say what they please, but it is now well known to, and clearly seen by every intelligent and investigating man in the State, that this old talked of project of increasing representation according to the growth of population, has been recently, and now is seized on by the desperate and reckless leaders of the Jackson party in Maryland, to revolutionize the State in every respect—to throw the offices and power of the State into their hands, that they may wield it for their own emolument, and for the purpose of giving the vote of the State to Mr. Van Buren at the next Presidential election.

Jackman men may deny this as they please—they may talk of Reform, as General Jackson talked of Reform; when he turned out fifteen hundred or two thousand good and efficient officers under the United States to put in his partisans and political creatures to reward them for services to him, but we warn the people against being imposed on by any such false pretence. We tell you again and tell you truly and finally, that this whole scheme of Reform, as it is called, to change the Legislative Representation according to population, and thereby to place twelve or thirteen smaller counties under the absolute control of some five or six large counties and the City of Baltimore, is not a plan of true Reform as honestly understood, but it is a scheme of the Jackson party, in the state to usurp power and dominion to serve their individual interests as to the offices, and to subvert their political views in elevating Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency, after General Jackson shall die or retire.

But the Jackson men all exclaim, how can that be when in Baltimore, in Frederick, and elsewhere, Anti-Jackson men are united with Jackson men to work out this reform?—If this is so, it is not the first time that men have been carried headlong with the political mania around them even to their own destruction.—But if there are any Anti-Jackson men in these counties united in the project, it is more than probable that they have been allured somewhat by the speciousness of things—that they may consider it the road to popularity in those Counties—that a deficiency of nerve may prevent resistance to a bold conspiracy,—or that relying upon the open avowals of some of the Jackson leaders, they may have been entrapped into the course that leads to their own and their States destruction—there is no accurate mode of accounting for men being carried away by political schemes and acclamations, willy nilty, even against their better judgment and a want of full confidence.—There is an excitement, a panic attendant on these things that defies all reason and hushes all suspicion, and men are led victims to the slaughter house by artifice after having successfully resisted power. We call upon Anti-Jackson men, if any such there are, who are united in this scheme, to pause—to disengage themselves from the embraces of deception, and to resist the artifices of designing men—can Anti-Jackson men doubt as to the real object of these designs, when they see the Jackson press avowing that this whole scheme of Reform is, and must be, a Jackson party measure—that they neither need nor wish the aid of Anti-Jackson men? Can honest Anti-Jackson men submit either to be duped by political knavery, or dragged into subject submission by reckless desperation that pants for power and disregards the means by which it is to be attained? Can honest and intelligent Anti-Jackson men doubt as to the real object of these designs, when they know that leading Jackson party men out of the State are advocating this scheme of revolutionary Reform, set on foot by their associates in Maryland, and recommending the dissolution of the chartered Constitutional bonds of the State for the purpose of returning to first elements, that they may start anew in the pursuit of a system that is to give all offices to Jackson men; to make the many small counties subservient to the will of the few larger ones, and to pave the way for Mr. Van Buren to walk dry shod into the Presidential chair? We appeal to our political associates throughout the State; we appeal to every man who has the love of liberty, of property of security at heart, to pause and ponder on these things, and to be ready to resist, at the first moment of need, every revolutionary project, every anarchical undertaking.

THE CRADLING.

Rev. Mr. Avery.—The closing scene of this remarkable trial is said by those who witnessed it to possess surpassing interest. After the Court had reasssembled to receive the verdict an interval occurred of ten or fifteen minutes, on account of the absence of the prisoner's counsel; and although the Court House was crowded to its utmost capacity, the audience preserved a profound silence, and all were fixed in a gaze of eager and intense curiosity. Mr. Avery himself, says the Editor of the Boston Advocate, during this trying moment of suspense and uncertainty, when his life or death hung on the breath of the jury, maintained the same steadiness of nerve, and immobility of countenance, which have so remarkably distinguished him throughout the trial. The wonder is, that innocent or guilty, he has been able to sustain this awful pressure with such fortitude and equanimity. At one period when the Attorney General was minutely describing in thrilling language, the probable

mode in which the fatal deed was done, the prisoner fixed his large eyes upon him, and scarcely moved them, till the fearful picture was finished.

After the verdict was recorded and the Attorney General observed as a matter of course the defendant was now entirely discharged, he became suddenly but slightly affected, and a tear started to his eye. He passed his right hand deliberately under his glasses and held it over his eyes for a moment, and in the next with great composure received the congratulations of his friends who were present.

It is stated in the Boston Atlas on the authority of one of the Jury, that ten out of twelve found no difficulty in coming to a verdict of not guilty; the other two were opposed to it for some time. All the Jury, except these two, were citizens of Newport. On the question of suicide, it is understood the Jury were divided equally in their opinions; but on the general question of his guilt, they stood as above related.—N. Y. Com. Ad.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship New York, Capt. Hoxie, arrived at New York, on Sunday from Liverpool, our correspondent of the Courier and Inquirer has received London papers to the 30th April and Liverpool to the 1st May, inclusive. From proof slips forwarded us, we extract the following:—

The prospects of the Belgian Government do not appear to have at all improved, whilst the warlike preparations of the Dutch become more serious and menacing every day. Russia is said to have at last openly interfered in this unfortunate quarrel—a circumstance which is not likely to lead to a more speedy or satisfactory accommodation.

The King of the French prorogued the Chamber of Deputies on the 25th April.—His speech on this occasion contains nothing remarkable. On the following day the royal ordinance opening the Sessions of 1833, was read in both Chambers, and the president and officers of the former Chamber reappointed.

In the House of Commons a resolution "that the duty on malt be reduced from 20s. 8d. to 10s. the quarter," was carried against the ministers by a majority of ten, in a house consisting of 314 members—the numbers being 162 to 152.

Extract of a letter from Paris April 26:—"There was some talk the other day of M. de Talleyrand's return to Paris, but the embarrassing state of the Turkish question, it is supposed, renders his presence in London necessary. The Duke of Orleans will start for England on the 15th of May, and will pass some weeks in London. The Duke de Valençay, son of the Duchess de Duno, will accompany his Royal Highness."

A letter from Genoa, of the 19th April says:—"Some misunderstanding has arisen between the Regency of Tunis and this Government, which have fitted out four double banked frigates, which have sailed. Another double banked frigate and several gun boats, are preparing, said to be destined for Tunis. A report has reached this from Tunis, of the 9th inst, that great preparations for war were making there, and that the Goletta was being put in the best state of defence.—About 10,000 men were engaged."

MARRIED. On Thursday evening 23d of May, by the Rev. R. W. Goldsborough, William A. Spencer, attorney at law, to Miss Catherine Murray, eldest daughter of William Carmichael, Esq. all of Queen Anne's county.

PRICES CURRENT. BALTIMORE, June 6.

Wheat	1 18
Corn	65 a 65
Rye	70
Oats	40

FOR SALE. An excellent light BAROUCHE with double Harness, calculated for one or two Horses, all in good order—for terms apply to WM. H. GROOME. Easton, June 8th cowd

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY.

Extra Class, No. 16, to be drawn WEDNESDAY, June 12th 1833.

SCHEME.

1 Prize	20,000	10 prizes	300
1	10,000	30	200
1	5,000	46	100
1	3,150	56	50
10	1,000	50	40
10	500	112	30
10	400	112	25

Tickets \$5. Halves \$2.50. Quarters \$1.25. Tickets can be had by the single Ticket or package in the above Lottery, by mail. (Postage paid) or otherwise at P. SACKETT'S, Prize selling Office Easton, Md. June 1

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot county court the undersigned commissioners will proceed to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY the 10th day of July next, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, the lands &c. of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. late of Talbot county, dec'd, on a credit of 12 months from the day of sale. The purchaser or purchasers to pay interest from the day of sale, on the purchase money, and to give bond or bonds to secure principal and interest, with approved security, to the persons entitled, bearing interest from the day of sale. The property referred to, consists of a large and valuable Brick Building and two small frame houses, and lots on Washington street, Easton; also, a lot of ground about one mile therefrom, on the road leading to Centerville containing six acres and an undivided share in a small lot adjoining the town of Easton.

JAS. PARROTT, WM. H. GROOME, SAML. T. KENNARD, SAML. ROBERTS. June 8. 4w (W)

SYTHE CRADLING.

EDWARD STEWART. BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties, that he is now prepared with a superior stock of timber to cradle any number of Seythes, provided early application be made. May 4

TRUSTEES SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable Judges of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at public auction, on SATURDAY 6th day of July next at the door of the Court house in the town of Easton, Talbot county, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all the Farm, Plantation and Lands situated, lying and being in the county aforesaid, near the "Grapple and the Hole-in-the-Wall, of which Richard Sherwood, late of Talbot county deceased, died seized & possessed; consisting of part of a tract of land called "Abington," also part of a tract of land called "Walnut Garden," containing the quantity of

163 Acres of Land,

more or less, and which will be sold subject to the widow's dower, for the payment of his debts—an accurate plot of the same will be prepared and exhibited on the day of sale. The IMPROVEMENTS are a framed Dwelling house, Kitchen and Meat house. Terms of sale are as follows, a credit of twelve months will be given on the purchase money, except the sum of one hundred dollars current money, part thereof which shall be paid down on the day of sale, the purchase money with interest thereon from the day of sale to be secured by bond to the trustee, with good security, to be approved by him. Upon the ratification of the said sale, and on payment of the whole purchase money and interest, and not before, the trustee shall, by a good deed, to be executed and acknowledged according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers and his, her or their heirs, the property to him, her or them, sold, free clear, and discharged from all claim of the complainants or of the defendants & those claiming by, from or under them, or either of them, except the widows dower as aforesaid. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to visit the premises.

The creditors of the late Richard Sherwood are hereby notified to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated, to the clerk of Talbot county Court, within six months from the day of sale, or they may be excluded from all benefit of the money or monies arising from the sale of the said real estate. JOHN M. G. EMORY, Trustee. Easton, June 8th 1833. 1s (W)

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF MARYLAND.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Company, that an instalment of \$10, on each share of the Stock of this company is required to be paid at the Bank of Maryland, on or before the 10th inst.

By order of the Board, REVERDY JOHNSON, President. June 8.

In Talbot County Court, SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY.

MAY TERM, 1833.

ORDERED by the Court, that the sale of the lands, mentioned in the within and foregoing report, made by Philip P. Thomas, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Scott, deceased, in the case of Mahalon Phillips, Executor of Samuel Sinclair, deceased against Elizabeth Scott, the widow and administratrix of William Scott, deceased, and Ellen Maria Scott and Matilda Martin Scott, the daughters and heirs at law of Wm. Scott, deceased, reported by the Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the eighteenth day of November next; Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the first day of October, in the present year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, (1833.)

The report of the Trustee states the amount of the sale to be four hundred & twenty seven dollars and fifty cents. \$427 50. JOHN B. ECCLESTON. True copy. Test—J. Lockerman, Clerk. June 8 3w

LOOK HERE.

HAVING been appointed by the Commissioners of the town of Easton, Collector of the taxes for 1833, and having bonded for the performance thereof, I take this method to inform the citizens that I am now ready to receive their amounts; I shall generally be at the office of Thomas C. Nichols, Esq. with the Levy List, prepared to receive payments from such as will call to pay. The condition of my bond is, that I shall deliver within ten days after receiving the Levy List, to every person aforesaid, a ticket of the amount of his or her assessment, or leave such ticket at the place of residence, or to his or her tenant, this having been done, all those who refuse or neglect to come forward and pay their assessments I must forthwith proceed to collect by levying execution on the property of such delinquent, and if I do not close the whole Levy List within three months my bond is liable to be put in suit. The small pittance allowed me for collecting, will not justify my having much trouble or waiting long; for levying execution and selling property I am allowed \$1 00 out—this I hope I shall in no instance have to demand, but I wish to be distinctly understood that if their accounts are not settled by the 20th of July next, I shall proceed to levy and demand my cost. Take care do not let the time slip.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY. June 8.

N. B. The sickly season is approaching—the alarm has already been given—Let the citizens look well to their back yards—lime and clean them well—many of our citizens owe their present existence to the united exertions in cleaning their back houses and yards so promptly last summer. Don't let them neglect it now.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber living in Talbot county, State of Maryland on or about the 5th day of May, 1833, an apprentice boy by the name of

JAMES MILLIS,

about twenty years of age, he is near five feet high, of a red complexion. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and deliver him to me but I will pay no other charges.

WM. SHEHAN. Talbot co. June 8.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & FANCY



ARTICLES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, with a very general assortment of GOODS IN HIS LINE, AS

Watches, Keys, Chains and Seals, Silver Tea Spoons, Silver Trimbles, Penknives, Scissors, and RAZORS, warranted of superior quality. Hair Combs, a good assortment. With other useful and ornamental articles, too numerous to write down.

LIKEWISE,

a first rate supply of WATCH & CLOCK MATERIALS,

which will enable him to do work in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

Old Silver and Gold taken in payment for work or for goods. Easton, June 1. 3w

C. HAYDEN,

(NOW IN CAMBRIDGE.) Will visit Easton in a few days, and will offer his professional services. June 1.

JAMES L. SMITH, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends & the Public that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its various branches at his old stand next door to the Easton Hotel, and opposite the Store of Kennard and Loveday, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. He regularly receives the latest fashions from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and assures those who may think proper to patronize him, that their work will be executed in a neat and fashionable manner as it can be done in either of the above cities.

N. B. J. L. S. Requests those gentlemen, whose accounts have been standing upwards of six months, to call and settle. If they can't make it convenient to pay all to let him have a part to enable him to pay his journeyman, as journeyman tailors won't work without they are paid, should they stop, customers might be disappointed. June 1 4w (W)

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

May 17, 1833. THE Stockholders of this Institution are hereby notified that a general meeting will be held at their Banking House, in the City of Baltimore on MONDAY the 1st day of July next, from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing sixteen directors for the ensuing year.

By order, R. MICKLE, Cash'r. By the act of Incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year. May 25 6w

MARYLAND

Caroline county Orphans' Court, May Term, A. D. 1833.

On application of John Stack, Executor of Peter Stack late of Caroline county dec'd, IT IS ORDERED that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton. In Testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 25th day of May Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three. WM. A. FORD, Reg'r. (of Wills for Caroline county)

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Peter Stack, late a Caroline county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the eighth day of December next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 25th day of May Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three. JOHN STACK Executor of Peter Stack, deceased. June 1.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Talbot county, as a runaway, on Friday the 24th day of May, by Philemon Willis, Esq. one of the State of Maryland's Justices of the peace, in and for Talbot county, a negro boy who calls himself

TOM MILLER,

5 feet 6 1-2 inches high, very black, and says he belongs to Richard Mullikin, of Prince Georges county. Had on when committed blue cloth cap, cotton shirt, striped kersey vest, kersey pantaloons and round about, and coarse morocco shoes. The owner of the above described runaway negro, is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law. JOSHUA M. FAULKNER, Shff. Easton, June 1. 1833 8w

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

KENNARD & LOVEDAY, HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have opened at their store house in Easton, a very handsome and GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

in all their varieties. Also, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, STONE WARE, EARTHENWARE, WOODWARE &c. &c.

which having been selected with much care and attention from the latest arrivals they think they can offer at reduced prices, they solicit an early call from their friends, and the public generally to judge for themselves. Easton, May 11 6w (W)

NEW STORE.

GOLDSMITH AND HAZLE, HAVE just opened at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. John T. Goldsmith, situated on Washington Street, in Easton and next door to Mr. John Camper's Store, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS

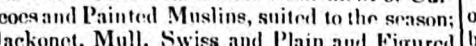
AND GROCERIES, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Merino Cassimeres and Summer Cloths, Silks, and Bombazines, Gauze and Craple Dechine Shawls. Also a handsome assortment of Calicoes and Painted Muslins, suited to the season; Jacksonet, Mull, Swiss and Plain and Figured Book Muslins, Corded skirts, Bleached and unbleached muslins, &c. &c.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA

AND QUEENSWARE.

GROCERIES.

Brown Sugars, Leaf do, Coffee of the best qualities, &c. &c.



TEAS,

&c. &c.

All of which they have recently purchased in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the lowest market prices, and will sell on accommodating terms.

N. B. All kinds of country produce will be taken in exchange—they invite their friends and the public to give them a call. May 25

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, on very accommodating terms, that small and convenient brick dwelling, situated on Harrison street, in Easton, at present occupied by Mrs. Mary E. C. Nicholson.—For terms apply to A. GRAHAM. Easton, Jan. 5 1833

THE STATE OF MARYLAND,

Caroline County, to wit:

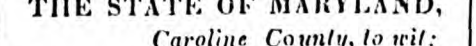
Pursuant to the act of Assembly, entitled An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, I do hereby refer the within application of Oliver Gordon, for the benefit of said act, and supplement thereto, together with the schedule, petition and other papers, to the Judges of Caroline County Court, and I do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, for the final hearing of said application, of the said Oliver Gordon, at the Court House in the town of Denton, on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him, and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors, or any of them, and that he give notice by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Easton Gazette, once a week for the space of three successive weeks, three months before the first Tuesday after the second Monday of October next.

Given under my hand this 14th day of May. Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty-three, RD. CHAMBERS.

True copy Test, Jo. RICHARDSON, Clk. May 25.

REWARD.

Runaway, from the subscriber, living in the Bay-side, Talbot county, Md. on Sunday last the 26th ult. (May) two negro men,



BILL and AMBROSE.

Bill is a bright mulatto about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, large head, and the hair or wool on it, thick and bushy—he has a small mark across his left eye-brow—his clothing consisted of a wool hat much worn, a tow-linen shirt, jacket and trousers of country kersey, dyed yellow; about half worn, and coarse shoes; generally looks down when spoken to. Ambrose is black, about the same age and height of Bill, but more slender made—his clothing consisted of a water-proof hat, much worn, a shirt of Burlaps, quite new jacket and trousers the same as Bill's, a pale blue vest and coarse shoes, one of them with a patch on the side—Ambrose has short knotty hair and has several scars near his ankles; he has a pleasant countenance. I will give forty dollars reward for the apprehension of the above negroes, if taken in Talbot county, and secured in the Easton Jail—sixty dollars if taken out of the county and in the State and secured in the Easton Jail, and the above reward of 200 dollars if taken out of the State and secured in the Jail at Easton.

EDWARD P. GOLLOTHURN. Bay Side, Talbot Co. Md. June 1 1833.

The Chronicle Baltimore, and the Delaware State Journal, Wilmington will please copy the above, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

W. H. & P. GROOME

HAVE returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening, their Spring supply of GOODS, comprising a large and very general assortment of

English, French, India and Domestic

DRY GOODS

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered at a small advance for Cash. Constantly on hand a supply of FAMILY FLOUR of the best brands. Easton, April 27 6t

AMERICAN

NANKEEN.

WARRANTED NOT TO FADE.

Manufactured in Patterson, New Jersey, from Nankeen-coloured Cotton, the growth of Georgia. This new; handsome and purely American article, can be had by the single piece or larger quantity, by applying to

NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS, No. 14, Bowly's Wharf. Baltimore, May 4

Sample of the above article can be seen at this office.

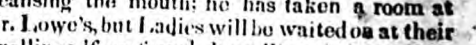
P. MANSFIELD,

SURGEON DENTIST.

Tenders his professional services to the Ladies and gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity or of Talbot County. Having followed this business for more than 20 years he feels confident he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who need his aid in setting in new extracting, filling and plugging teeth and cleansing the mouth; he has taken a room at Mr. Lowe's, but Ladies will be waited on at their dwellings if preferred, he will remain in Easton for ten or twelve days.

P. M. respectfully refers those who may wish to patronize him to Thomas H. Dawson, Wm. H. Groome, John Leeds Korr and Nicholas Goldsborough. May 25.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS



HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY.

Those wishing to purchase, will do well to give him an early call. Easton, May 18

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To all persons having claims against Talbot County, that the Commissioners for Talbot County, will meet on each TUESDAY in the month of June. Those persons having claims, will do well to bring them in properly authenticated during that month, as the levy will certainly be closed on the last Tuesday thereof.

Per order THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk. of Commissioners for T. O. (W) June 1.

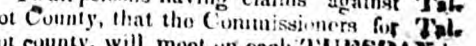
LOOK HERE.

ONE or two good Cabinet Makers, (single men) who are fonder of work than the subscriber, may obtain work by calling at the Cabinet Shop of

JOHN MECONEKIN.

N. B. They may have their pay too. Two apprentices of good moral habits from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken to learn the shoe business.

MORE BOOTS AND SHOES.



The subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening a splendid supply of the above articles, which, having been selected by himself, he is warranted in saying is equal, if not superior, to any heretofore offered, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment extensive and complete. Comprising gentlemen's boots and shoes of all descriptions, Ladies' Lasting, French Morocco, Seal Skin and Calf Skin Slippers and stropped Shoes, servants coarse and fine shoes, and a variety of children's morocco and leather boots; also a beautiful assortment of hair and red morocco trunks, Palm Leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. He invites the public to call and view his supplies, fix their prices, decide for themselves and he thinks if economy is at all consulted, he will receive as he has endeavored to merit a continuance of public patronage.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't. JOHN WRIGHT. April 27

TWO FARMS TO RENT.

To rent for the year 1834, my farm in Talbot county, recently occupied by Robert Bartlett on Third Haven Creek, between the residence of H. Holleyday & J. Bartlett, one half said farm is enclosed by salt water abounding in oysters, fish shell the delicacies adapted to the salt water; the farm is in good order; possession will be given the first day of March 1834. Also my farm in the neighbourhood of King's Creek near the Choptank River formerly occupied by myself, adjoining the farm of G. Dudley, the said farm is in good order, possession given first 1st month 1834. All persons wishing to rent either of the above Farms will leave their names with Alexander Graham, at Easton, they will be attended to.—SUSANNA NEEDLES. Baltimore, 5th mo. 16th 1833.



# POETRY.

From the United States Gazette.

SONG.

FAREWELL TO MY HOME.

Air, Sweet home.

Inscribed to Mrs. S. Chapman.

Sweet home of my childhood, farewell to thy walls.

Farewell to thy shelter; farewell to thy halls.

But ah! can I meet wherever I roam,

A welcome like that which awaits me at home.

Home, home, sweet sweet home,

There's no place like home.

And tho' in a land of the stranger carress'd,

My home, my sweet home, is first in my breast,

Oh! how blissful to feel that wherever I roam,

The friends of my childhood will welcome me home.

Home, home, sweet sweet home,

There's no place like home.

Farewell then, farewell to thee, spot of my birth,

Farewell to the nearest, and dearest on earth,

And if from thy walls to a Palace I'd roam

I can never forget thee, my early loved home.

Home, home, sweet sweet home,

There's no place like home.

# SAMUEL MACKEY

AS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and is now opening at his store, opposite the Court House,

A large assortment of

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.

TOGETHER WITH

China, Glass and Queensware.

Also a general assortment of

GROCERIES;

dealing in part as follows:

Hyson and Imperial

TEAS.

Java and Green COFFEES.

Prime and Common SUGAR.

Malacca, Lard, Sherry, Tarragon and

Mango WINES.

Cognac BRANDY 4th proof.

Jamaica and Antigua SPIRITS,

Holland and Country GIN.

Prime and Common WHISKEY,

N. E. RUM and MOLASSES,

Mould and Dye CLOTHES, &c. &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash, or

exchange for Tow or Tear Linen, Wool,

Feathers, Quills, &c. &c.

He invites his friends and customers to call

and view his assortment, learn prices, and

judge for themselves.

Easton, May 4.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR

Most respectfully informs their friends and

the public generally that they have just returned

from Philadelphia & Baltimore and are now

opening at the store house lately occupied by

William Clark, dead and immediately

opposite the Court House

a splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, HAND-WARE, CHINA,

GLASS & QUEENSWARE,

all selected with great care from the latest

importations; their friends and the public

generally are invited to give them an early

call.

Easton, April 27.

W. & T. H. JENKINS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends

and the public, that they have received

an additional supply of

NEW GOODS

to their former stock. This addition, it is

hoped will complete their spring assortment, and

meet the approbation of purchasers.

They can exhibit a beautiful lot of crape Gauze

and Homage Shawls of all colors;

Black Gros de Swiss and green Gro de Nap;

Black Mattoni Lingerie—double and single

green Florence—Green quilling, &c.

Rich figured Blond Veils;

Also a GREAT VARIETY OF

PARASOLS,

PLAIN, FIGURED & STAR-FRINGED

WALDEN'S GRAIN AND GRASS.

SCYTHES.

WINNERS

W. & T. H. J. take this opportunity to say

that they will receive in a very short time,

some superior Champagne and Claret Wines,

which they will warrant to be of the finest

qualities. They indulge the hope that the

price of the claret wine, will be such as to

warrant its general use in families, being a

wine perfectly innocent and very healthy in

the warm seasons.

Old London particular Madeira; Sherry and

Libbon Wines: Old London Dock Oporto

wine warranted pure and of the first quality.

They again invite the attention of the public.

Easton, May 18. (W)

# SAMUEL OZMON

Cabinet Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends

and the public generally, that he has

commenced the above business in the house

formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin,

as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F.

Ninley's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a

first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED

MATERIALS in his line, which he is pre-

pared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into

FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

and on the most reasonable terms.

All orders for COFFINS, will be thankfully

received, and the strictest attention will be

paid to funerals by Mr. Thomas Oldson or my-

self, who can at all times be found at the shop.

He has also a first rate TURNER in his

employ, who will execute all orders in his line

with neatness and dispatch.

Easton, April 6. (F)

JOHN MECONKIN,

CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers

and the public, that he has just received

his SPRING STOCK of MATERIALS,

in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture

at the shortest notice, into furniture of all de-

scriptions, which he will warrant will be as

good, and will be sold as low, as they can be

procured in Baltimore, or elsewhere. He in-

duces the public to call at his Ware Room,

where he carries now on hand some MAHOOGANY

SIDEBOARDS, BUREAUS, TA-

BLERS, BEDSTEADS, &c. which he will

dispose of very low.

He earnestly requests those of his friends

whose accounts have been of long standing, to

call without delay and settle, as they must

know it is impossible for him to carry on his

business to advantage, without at least, a little

Cash.

J. M. would also acquaint the Public that he

has in his employ a first rate Turner, who will

execute any business in his line with neatness

and dispatch. Old Chairs repaired at the

shortest notice.

March 2

PAPER HANGING.

THE subscriber, from Baltimore, respectfully

informs the citizens of Talbot and the adja-

cent counties who may wish to have their rooms

handsomely papered, that he will continue in

Easton for sometime provided he meets with

sufficient encouragement. He can give suffi-

cient testimonials of his competency.

JAS. JEFFERYS.

N. B. Orders left at the office of the Easton

Gazette or at the dwelling of Mr. Middle-

ton, in Easton, will be immediately attended

to.

May 25.

LAMBS WANTED.

THE Subscriber (Butcher of Annapolis)

will give for good Lambs the sum of one dollar

and sixty cents delivered on board of the Steam

Boat Maryland, at either of her landing places,

and on the delivery of the Lambs to me at An-

napolis the cash will be paid to Captain Tay-

lor.

WM. LEGG.

May 25.

N. B. I will in all cases pay the freight.

W. L.

MARYLAND:

Kent County Orphans' Court,

May 7, 1833.

On application of James B. Ricard, ad'm'r

of Robert Rigby, late of Kent County deceased,

it is

ORDERED, That he give the notice

required by law for creditors to exhibit

their claims against the said deceased's

estate and that the same be published once

each week for the space of three successive

weeks in the Inquirer printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly

copied from the minutes of pro-

ceedings of the Orphans' court

of the county aforesaid, I have

hereby set my hand and the

seal of my office affixed this

7th day of May, eighteen hun-

dred and thirty three.

Test,

F. WILSON, Register

of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance to the above order

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the Subscriber of Kent county

hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Kent

county in Maryland letters of administration

on the personal estate of Robert Rigby, late of

Kent county deceased, all persons having

claims against the said deceased's estate

are hereby warned to exhibit the same

with the proper vouchers thereof to the sub-

scriber on or before the 7th day of No-

vember next they may otherwise be law

fully excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 7th day of

May, 1833.

JAMES B. RICAUD, Adm'r

of Robert Rigby, deceased.

May 11, 1833

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,

Captain TAYLOR,

WILL commence her regular routes on

Tuesday next the 9th instant. She will leave

Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning

at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the

Company's Wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton

leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday

morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (via the

Company's Wharf at Castlehaven) Annapolis

and Baltimore; leave Baltimore every Monday

morning at half past 6 o'clock, for Centreville

(via the Company's Wharf on Corsica Creek)

and Chestertown, and return to Baltimore the

same day. All baggage and Packages at the

risk of the owners thereof.

April 4

# NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his

friends and the public generally, that he

still carries on the Baking Business in its vari-

ous branches at the old stand where he is ready

to supply his customers with all the articles in

his line on accommodating terms.

He would likewise notify them that he has

just returned from Baltimore with a fresh

assortment of GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARIES,

FRUITS, NUTS, TOYS

AND FANCY ARTICLES, which, added

to his former stock makes his variety com-

plete; and having selected them with great

care and attention, he confidently offers them

to his friends, on terms which he hopes will be

thought reasonable.

He has also just received and is now open-

ing a beautiful and excellent assortment of

BOOKS, religious, entertaining and useful,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Family Bibles, \$Bucks' Theological

Polyglott pocket do. \$ Dictionary

Polyglott Testaments, \$Rollins' Ancient Histo-

Common Prayer, \$ ry,

Methodist Hymns, \$Josephus,

Protestant do. \$Cook's Voyages,

Methodist Protestant \$History United States,

do. \$History of England,

Evidences of Christi- \$Life of Girard,

anity, \$Young Man's Own

Watson's Apology, \$ Book,

Watson's Wesley, \$Young Ladies' Own

Methodist Discipline, \$ Book,

Methodist Protestant \$Paradise Lost,

do. \$Night Thoughts,

Benson's Fletcher, \$Course of Time,

\$Vicar of Wakefield.

A quantity of School Books and Toy Books.



# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."  
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XVI.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1833.

NO. 24

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
SATURDAY MORNING  
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

## TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS

Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times  
for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE  
CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

From the North American Magazine for  
May.

## THE SUICIDE.

A short time before my admission to  
practice, but long before that practice  
commenced, when I had much more lea-  
sure of every kind than business of any  
kind, I concluded to spend a few days with  
my relatives at Mansfield, in New Jersey.  
I accordingly set off upon my journey, and  
had proceeded a few miles below  
Camden, absorbed in my own medita-  
tions, with nothing to attract or inter-  
est me, when suddenly the shady, solitary  
and apparently deserted scenes through  
which I was passing, opened upon a large  
field, where I saw assembled from five  
hundred to a thousand people, who broke  
in upon the stillness of the rural scene,  
by occasional fits of loud laughter, & other  
boisterous demonstrations of mirth and  
amusement. It mattered but little to  
me, so that I arrived before nightfall at  
the place of my destination, how the in-  
termediate time should be occupied, and,  
influenced by youthful curiosity, and the  
novelty of this circumstance, I proceeded  
at once towards what appeared to be the  
main point of attraction, where I beheld  
all the athletes of the country, for miles  
around, engaged in their various sports.  
It seemed that there had been a horse  
race in the neighborhood, which had  
terminated, as usual, by elating most of  
the winners, and depressing the losers,  
and by which the spoils of the former  
might be enhanced, or the mortifica-  
tion of the latter repaired.

Some were wrestling—others running, and others  
pitching quoits. But the greater portion  
of the crowd were surrounding, in the  
most intense anxiety, about a dozen men  
of the largest and most muscular frame  
apparently Jerseymen, all of whom  
seemed to be engaged in what is called  
throwing the bar, an athletic sport too  
well known to require any explanation.  
This, upon drawing near, I perceived to  
be no children's play—the bar, I should  
suppose, weighed from twenty to thirty  
pounds, at least; scarcely a competitor  
among them was less than six feet high  
and most of them strongly knit, and fitted  
at all points for their Herculean task.  
There was one among them, however,  
"in form and bearing proudly eminent,"  
the decided favorite of the ring, who,  
with but little apparent exertion, though  
with vast skill, easily bore off the prize,  
and was proclaimed victor by loud and  
repeated acclamations. It was readily  
perceived that the conqueror was a  
Jerseyman, from the unreserved delight  
expressed by all around him, and from  
the general huzzas for New Jersey, that  
made the welkin ring. I confess I have  
always belonged to the weakest party,  
and though half a Jerseyman myself, I  
felt mortified that the victors should glo-  
rify so immediately in their suc-  
cess. The favorite and successful com-  
petitor was hoisted upon their shoulders,  
and paraded through the field, and  
wagers to any amount within the limited  
means of the bettors, were offered upon  
him, against any one that could be pro-  
duced; but so decided had been his supe-  
riority, that no one could be, for some  
time, found willing or hardy enough to  
incur the disgrace of what was considered  
an assured defeat. At length, a rough  
greasy-looking individual, apparently a  
butcher, made his way in among them,  
actuated, probably, more by mortification  
than desire to gain, and inquired whether  
they would bet against any man on the  
ground? "Yes! yes!" was the unani-  
mous answer, and every man's hand  
sympathetically and eagerly drew from  
his pocket the voucher for his sincerity.  
The butcher, and some few of his friends,  
obviously from the sister state of Penn-  
sylvania, covered the bets, and nothing  
remained but to produce their champion.  
This was soon done, as he had no doubt  
been previously selected. Rising to the  
skirts of the crowd, while all eyes  
anxiously pursued them, they brought  
forward a young man, who appeared to  
have been an unconcerned spectator of  
the struggle, but who, nevertheless, in-  
stantly acquiesced in the proposition  
made to him. From his looks, he might  
have been about twenty years of age, tall,  
and magnificently proportioned, & with  
short, thick, black, curly hair, and fea-  
tures altogether Roman. He advanced  
with a step neither "rash nor diffident,"

and took his stand beside his powerful  
antagonist. It was so arranged that they  
were alternately to throw the bar thrice,  
and it fell to the lot of the stranger to  
commence. As I have already said, or  
intimated, the general outline of his fig-  
ure indicated great strength, and the fine  
proportions of his limbs were perceptible  
to the slightest glance, notwithstanding  
he was indifferently, if not coarsely  
clad. Upon rolling up his sleeve, prepa-  
ratory to his effort, he displayed an arm  
which struck all present with mute as-  
tonishment. It was a perfect model of  
strength and symmetry. No artist in  
his warmest fancy, ever chiselled or  
delineated such an arm as that. He  
seized the immense bar, and compara-  
tively without effort, whirled it a single  
time around his head, and threw it fur-  
ther than most men could carry it, but  
still not beyond the mark which gave vic-  
tory to his competitor in the previous  
struggle. It now became the turn of the  
Jerseyman to throw. He threw and  
far excelled himself. The air was rent  
with the applause of his friends. Bets  
were doubled and redoubled upon him,  
yet still the stranger smiled as though ut-  
terly indifferent to the result. Even his ad-  
herents, as though they knew their man  
although evidently anxious, betrayed no  
symptoms of dismay. They threw again  
and again the Jerseyman was successful.  
The last and decisive trial of strength and  
skill now arrived. The smile of the  
stranger gave place to an expression of  
the most determined resolution; the reck-  
lessness of his air was gone, and "every  
petty artery in his body, swelled with a  
giant's strength." He grasped the bar  
as if all past were sport, and passing it  
with the quickness of lightning, around  
his head, hurled it many, many feet  
beyond the furthest mark. His antagonist  
stood appalled; in a moment the whole  
aspect of things was altered. Mirth  
and grief changed sides. The Jer-  
seyman, however, accustomed to triumph  
still made his last effort, and a prodigious  
effort it was; but the charm was destroyed  
for he was of that number with whom ef-  
fort depends as much upon success, as  
success depends upon effort; he threw—

Gratified, I scarcely know why, by  
the result, I resumed my journey, musing  
upon the past events, and comparing  
these village heroes, in their limited  
sphere of action, with those thunderbolts  
of war, who, not more influenced by am-  
bition, though acting upon a wider field,  
wield the power of mightiest monarchies  
and subjugate the world.

Ten years rolled on—with what var-  
ious incidents and changes, it is partly  
the design of these hasty pages to show  
when, one morning in the latter part  
of the autumn of 1822, after I had become  
sufficiently known to induce some persons,  
at least, to suppose my professional ser-  
vices might be desirable—when, I say,  
two persons were ushered into my study  
and in the person of one of them I almost  
immediately recognised, though I had  
never seen him since, the victor of the  
bar. He was not materially altered, ex-  
cept that his person was somewhat fuller  
and broader; he had the same air of com-  
posure, and the same pleasant smile that  
he was wont to have; and yet the busi-  
ness upon which he came was dark and  
terrible. He revealed it all—but in a  
manner, as he had not the least concern  
in it, and without alleging his innocence,  
still with all the dauntlessness of virtue.  
He had been charged, together with  
the individual who accompanied him,  
with passing counterfeit notes of the  
bank of the United States, and bail of  
five thousand dollars had been exacted  
and given for his standing his trial at the  
approaching term of the Circuit Court,  
for his heinous and hazardous offence.

The day of trial came. He was ar-  
raigned, and as he uttered the words  
not guilty, my eye fell upon him for a  
moment, and I observed the same fixed,  
firm, and resolved expression of counte-  
nance, that years before he had displayed  
when summoning, as it were, his whole  
body and soul for the last physical effort  
which I have already described. The  
Jury was empanelled; his trial—and it  
was an awful one—proceeded, and still  
he remained the same. Day after day,  
during which the protracted investigation  
continued, had no effect upon him—  
He told me it is true, he would rather die  
than be sentenced to the gallows, but he  
said this with the same placidity and in  
the same tone and composure that  
would characterize most men in ex-  
pressing their preference of one dish  
to the exclusion of another, at a  
festive or social repast. To say, there-  
fore, that I attached but little importance  
to his declaration, is to say what will  
readily be conceived.

An entire week was occupied by the  
evidence and the discussion of his case,  
during all of which he was the same  
wonderful and unchanged being. It  
avails nothing to say what labour  
and what exertion were bestowed  
on his defence; it is his history,

not mine that I am writing. The  
current of the evidence was unques-  
tionably against him; and even the law, that  
was relied upon mainly in his behalf, was  
considered by the distinguished Judges,  
before whom he was tried, as incap-  
able of affording him any relief—in a  
word he was convicted. Several of  
the Jury, in pronouncing the awful ver-  
dict of guilty, sunk into their seats, over-  
come by their sympathies. They were  
husbands and fathers; and he, as it ap-  
peared, though never breathed by him-  
self, had a wife and five helpless children.  
I ventured to look at him once more, and  
I saw him again as I had last seen him—  
unmoved and immovable—"What a  
piece of work is man!"

The marshal approached to take him  
into custody, and convey him to the pri-  
son; and I then advanced to take my  
leave of him, and to inquire whether there  
was any further service I could render  
him. He said he desired to see his wife.  
It was the first time that tender and en-  
dearing name had escaped his lips! Ap-  
plication was accordingly made to the  
marshal to grant him the indulgence, and  
to accompany him to his dwelling; but  
whether it was from fear of his escape,  
or to avoid the painfulness of the scene  
certain it is, that officer mildly but firmly  
refused. "Never mind," said I to the  
prisoner, who evinced a momentary air  
of peevishness upon the refusal, "never  
mind, it would be but a sad parting, and  
can answer no possible purpose, but to  
sharpen your mutual afflictions. We  
will endeavour to obtain a new trial and  
you can then, it is hoped, meet in more  
favorable circumstances." "But," says  
he, "if I don't see her, it will kill her."  
And his voice seemed a little broken as  
he spoke; yet his face was calm, and  
gave not the slightest denotement of the  
horrible tempest that must have been ra-  
ging in his tortured and heaving breast.  
"Well," said he, "very well—I have no  
more to say—but I would rather they  
would put a bullet through me;" and a-  
gain his sinews swelled, but the same de-  
termined smile rested upon his brow, like  
a sunbeam gliding a terrific and ap-  
proaching storm. I left him—having  
grief and calamity—I left him still the  
same.

On the ensuing morning—for there is  
something attractive in this firmness of  
soul—I visited him at his prison. He  
received me with his accustomed man-  
ner without any complaint—any murmuring.  
He took from his pocket some papers,  
upon which he desired me to bring a suit  
and to account to his wife for the pro-  
ceeds. "I hope I shall be able to account  
to you," I replied, actuated by a dispo-  
sition to encourage and sustain him. "Very  
well," said he, "account to me," and  
handed me the documents. I begged him  
to be composed, and I would see him again  
in the course of the morning. "Ah! no  
I composed!" he said smilingly; "do you  
see any want of composure in me?" I  
said nothing, but shook his hand and  
withdrew. In one hour he was a dead  
man!

Upon going into Court, immediately  
after leaving the jail, for the purpose of  
moving for a new trial, I met a friend of  
his, who had faithfully watched the course  
of the trial, and with horror in his face,  
told me that B. had, to use his language,  
ripped himself open with a knife directly  
after I had left him. Supposing that this  
was either an error, or that perhaps B.  
had inflicted some partial injury upon his  
person, under the idea of exciting the  
commiseration of the Court in his be-  
half, I bestowed no great attention upon  
it, until shortly afterwards, I heard it re-  
peated from other quarters, accompanied  
by details, which rendered it a subject of  
much more serious consideration. Ac-  
companied by the gentleman who assist-  
ed me in his defence, I again betook my-  
self to the prison—inquired the fate of  
the prisoner from the keeper—and found  
he was no more!

After I had left him, as has been de-  
scribed, he descended into the yard which  
is attached to the jail, when he borrowed  
what is generally called a clasp-knife,  
from some of the many felons there con-  
fined, and instantly turning around an  
angle of the building to avoid observation,  
he plunged it into his body just below the  
breast bone, cutting himself in the direc-  
tion of two sides of a triangle, and when  
first discovered, he had inserted the knife  
handle and all into the gaping wound,  
exclaiming, at the same time, "I cannot  
reach my heart!" Before the person who  
saw him could give the alarm, he drew  
out his intestines and deliberately cut  
them off, then throwing them in one di-  
rection, and the bloody knife in another  
he walked firmly towards the steps by  
which he fell. He was borne to the ap-  
artment of the doctor; all assistance  
was in vain; he uttered not a groan to  
guess at, but declaring his innocence and  
requesting that his remains might be left  
to the disposition of his friends—expired.

For the last of these details I am, of  
course, indebted to those who were pre-  
sent and witnesses of this mournful scene;  
what is still to be told is related from my  
personal knowledge. Upon expressing  
an inclination to see the body, the keeper  
led the way for me and my companion to  
the chamber of death. Upon entering, a  
truly frightful spectacle was exhibited.  
We passed through a long range of gloo-  
my apartments, lined on each side with  
felons and malefactors of every possible  
description, embodying the idea of hell  
and the fallen angels. All was silent, and  
black and fearful as night—not a sym-  
ble was uttered, not a smile was to be  
seen—every human being seemed awe-  
struck and confounded. Upon entering  
the chamber, as I have said, by the dim  
light which was afforded from the heavily-  
barred and grated windows, I saw the  
body stretched upon a coarse pallet or  
matress in the centre of the room, nearly  
surrounded by a host of criminals, equip-  
ped in their prison garb. They fell back  
to allow us to advance; their eyes were  
all fixed—they stood like so many shock-  
ing statues—not a tear was shed nor  
breath drawn. They looked as if the  
sources of their grief were exhausted with  
those of virtue. Their eyes glared while  
they rested on the remains of the de-  
ceased. One of them then approached the  
covering of the corpse, with a motionless  
and solemn step, withdrew it from the  
body, and we saw, all that remained of  
one of the most powerful and extraordi-  
nary men that lived in the tide of time—  
a man who might have stood by the side  
of Caesar!

I shall never forget the effect of that mo-  
ment; it was a scene that was fitted for  
the pencil of Angelo. The body was en-  
tirely exposed; the arms folded across  
the ample breast; the frame and limbs  
huge, but of the most exact symmetry;  
and the face exhibiting the same fixed  
smile which had been displayed in life &  
which particularly became the marble  
features of death. The partial rays of  
light admitted into the room, centered all  
upon him; and there was so much beauty  
—so much serenity—so great a contrast  
between him and all about him, that in-  
stead of being repulsive, it avenged me  
with admiration. They may have been  
will of their Socrates, and their Cato  
who, in the decline of life, antedated  
their doom, in all human probability  
but a few months—men in whom the vital  
principle was nearly extinct, and whose  
feelings were enfeebled and obtuse.—  
Here was a man with all the vigour and  
energy of youth about him; with no fame,  
no immortality to spur him on—who  
never dreamt of commemoration on the  
historic page—and he knew nothing of  
the precepts of philosophy; and yet who,  
nevertheless, showed that the love of  
glory is not a more powerful incentive  
to human courage, than a sense of fear of  
shame.

Thus ends the cause of poor B—;  
I omitted, however, to mention that the  
crime of passing counterfeit notes, with  
which he was charged, was alleged to  
have been committed at a horse race,  
in Delaware county, and that a portion  
of his defence consisted in his allegation,  
that the money was received by him as  
stakes, and put down without knowledge  
of its spurious character. At a horse  
race! It was there I first beheld this  
unfortunate man. It was there, in all  
human probability, his career of vice  
commenced—and it was there, alas! it  
terminated. Such is the frailty of man-  
kind, that our very accomplishments are  
frequently our lures to destruction.—  
To excel in anything becomes a subject  
of admiration; and intoxicated with ap-  
plause we pass step by step into the flow-  
ery ambush, nor dream of our danger  
until, like the covert serpent, it uncoils  
itself to sting our joys to death. B.

## THE BASHFUL MAN.

For the satisfaction of those persons  
who may not have read the beginning of  
"the bashful man," in our last year's Al-  
manac, and who may happen to lay their  
hands on this, it may not be amiss to ob-  
serve, that the Bashful Man was the son  
of illiterate parents; who determined to  
give him a polite education; and accord-  
ingly sent him to the University—after  
his return from thence he was frequently  
ashamed at the awkwardness of his father.  
However, by the death of an uncle,  
he became suddenly possessed of a very  
large fortune. And now, says he behold  
me at the age of twenty-one, master of  
what might render me fit for any com-  
pany; but for want of an acquaintance with  
the ways of the polite world, I am called  
the wealthy learned clown. I, however,  
accepted of an invitation to dine with a  
neighbor of mine, a rich baronet, who  
has five daughters all grown up. At my  
first interview, (as I luck would have it) in  
making up of the baronet, which occa-  
sioned such feelings in me that cannot  
be felt by any but one in the same situa-  
tion.

The baronet's politeness by degrees  
dissipated my concern, and I was aston-  
ished to see how far good breeding could  
enable him to suppress his feelings, and  
to appear with perfect ease, after so painful  
an accident.

The cheerfulness of her ladyship, and  
the familiar chat of the young ladies,  
insensibly led me to throw off my reserve  
and sheepishness, till at length I ventured  
to join in conversation, and even to start  
fresh subjects. The library being richly  
furnished with books in elegant bind-  
ings I conceived Sir Thomas to be a man  
of literature, and ventured to give my  
opinions concerning the several editions  
of the Greek classics in which the bar-  
onet's opinion exactly coincided with  
my own. To this subject I was led by  
observing an edition of Xenophon in six-  
teen volumes which (as I had never be-  
fore heard of such a thing) greatly ex-  
cited my curiosity, and I rose up to exa-  
mine what it could be. Sir Thomas saw  
what I was at, and (as I supposed) wil-  
ling to save me the trouble, rose to take  
down the books, a board which by  
leather and gilding, had been made to  
look like sixteen volumes, came tumbling  
down, and unluckily pitched upon a  
wedgwood inkstand on the table under  
it. In vain did Sir Thomas assure me  
there was no harm, I saw the ink stream-  
ing from an inlaid table on the turkey  
carpet, and scarce knowing what I did  
attempted to stop its progress with my  
cambric handkerchief. In the height of  
this confusion, we were informed that  
dinner was served up, and I with joy  
perceived that the bell, which at first had  
so alarmed my fears, was only the half  
hour dinner bell.

In walking through the hall, and suite  
of apartments to the dining room, I had  
time to collect my scattered senses, and  
was desired to take my seat betwixt La-  
dy Friendly and her eldest daughter at  
the table. Since the fall of the wooden  
Xenophon, my face had been continual-  
ly burning like a firebrand and I was  
just beginning to recover myself, and to  
feel comfortably cool, when an unlooked  
for accident, rekindled all my heat and  
blushes. Having set my plate of soup  
too near the edge of the table in bowing  
to the pattern of my waistcoat, I tumbled  
the whole scalding contents into my  
lap. In spite of an immediate supply of  
napkins to wipe the surface of my clothes  
my black silk breeches were not enough  
to save me from the painful effects of  
this sudden fomentation, and for some  
minutes my legs and thighs seemed stew-  
ing in a boiling chaldron; but recollect-  
ing how Sir Thomas had disguised his  
torture, when I trod upon his toe, I firmly  
bore my pain in silence, and sat with  
my lower extremities parboiled, amidst the  
stifled giggling of the ladies and the ser-  
vants.

I will not relate the several blunders  
which I made during the first course, or  
the distress occasioned by my being de-  
sired to carve a fowl, or help to various  
dishes that stood near me, spilling a sauce  
boat and knocking down a salt-seller;  
rather let me hasten to the second course,  
"where fresh disasters overwhelmed me  
quite."

I had a piece of rich sweet pudding  
on my fork, when Miss Louisa Friendly  
begged to trouble me for a pigeon that  
stood near me, in my haste, scarce know-  
ing what I did, I whipped the pudding  
into my mouth, hot as burning coal; it  
was impossible to conceal my agony,  
my eyes were starting from their sock-  
ets. At last in spite of shame and resolu-  
tion, I was obliged to drop the cause  
of torment on my plate. Sir Thomas  
and the ladies all compassion my mis-  
fortune, & each advised a different ap-  
plication; one recommended oil, another wa-  
ter, but all agreed that wine was the best for  
drawing out the fire which I snatched up  
with eagerness; but oh! how shall I tell  
the sequel! whether the butler by acci-  
dent mistook, or purposely designed to  
drive me mad, he gave me the strongest  
Brandy, with which I filled my mouth,  
already stayed and blistered; totally un-  
used to every kind of ardent spirits  
with my tongue, throat, and palate, as  
raw as beef, what could I do? I could  
not swallow, and clapping my hands up-  
on my mouth, the cursed liquor squirted  
through my nose and fingers like a foun-  
tain, over all the dishes; and I was crush-  
ed by bursts of laughter from all quarters.  
In vain did Sir Thomas reprimand the  
servants, and Lady Friendly chide her  
daughters, for the measure of my shame  
and their diversion was not yet com-  
plete. To relieve me from the intoler-  
able perspiration, which this accident  
had caused, without considering what I  
did, I wiped my face with the ill fated  
handkerchief, which was still wet  
from the cause of the fall of Xenophon,  
and covered all my features with streaks  
of ink in every direction. The baronet  
himself could not support this shock,  
but joined his lady in general laugh  
while I sprang from the table in despair,

rushed out of the house and ran  
in an agony of confusion and distress,  
which the most poignant sense of shame  
could not have excited.

Thus without having derived from the  
path of moral rectitude, I am suffering  
torments like a goblin damned. The  
lower half of me has been almost boiled,  
my tongue and mouth grinded, and I bear  
the marks of Cain upon my forehead; yet  
these are but trifling considerations, to  
the everlasting shame which I feel, when  
ever this adventure shall be men-  
tioned; perhaps by your assistance, when  
my neighbours know how much I feel on  
the occasion, they will spare a bashful  
man, and (as I am just informed my  
poultrie is ready) I trust you will excuse  
the haste in which I subscribe myself.

Yours &c.  
MONGRELL MORRELL.

On the 9th of April last, in the  
British House of Commons, the following  
Resolution was moved and negatived  
without division.

"That the Church of England, as by  
law established, is not recommended by  
practical utility; that its revenues have  
always been subject to legislative enact-  
ments; and that the greater part, if not  
the whole, of those revenues ought to be  
appropriated to the relief of the nation."

It was seconded by Cobbett, who, on  
the same evening, in a debate respecting  
the Criminal Law, held this language.  
"Every gentleman had his project for  
altering the law—each one had his rem-  
edy for the evil—and he had his. One  
thing, however, greatly excited his dis-  
pleasure; yes, he should almost say,  
his disgust. It was the constant refer-  
ence to France—the constant reference  
to America—the constant reference to  
the opinion of foreign nations [cheers.]  
What to them were the opinion of peo-  
ple abroad? What then was England, was  
this boasted land—this cradle of liberty  
and justice—to be always looking to  
France and to America and he knew not  
what country, for wisdom and for knowl-  
edge [hear, hear?]. For his part, he  
knew nothing of the opinions of France  
on these matters, and he wanted to know  
nothing. The Lord deliver him from  
French Courts of Justice—there's all he  
should say."

It was one of the Articles in the Con-  
stitution of each State, that the laws  
should be the same as in England. And  
yet we must be ever referring to A-  
merica for instruction. We shipped a  
cargo of law from Liverpool to Ameri-  
ca, but we should laugh at it when brought  
back again—aye, and be sure to reject  
it [hear and laughter.] Every change  
which we made in the Common Law of  
England, we somehow or other managed  
to make for the worse."

From the National Gazette.

## ORIGINAL LETTER.

GEORGETOWN, DEC. 2, 1831.

My dear Sir:  
Your letter of the 22d has lain on my  
table several days, during which time I  
actually have not had as much leisure as  
would suffice to thank you for it; for to  
write in the House I now find impossible  
—often catching myself in the act of  
committing to paper the words that are  
floating around me, instead of those  
which should convey my meaning.

I perceive that Dr. Smith's "Essay on  
the variety of Complexion in the Human  
Species" has been treated in the Ameri-  
can Review. I wish the Reviewer could  
have been acquainted with a circum-  
stance which proves how much greater  
was the reverend author's anxiety for  
his Hypothesis (no uncommon case) than  
for his facts. My brother (Theodorick)  
and myself are "the two young gentle-  
men" referred to in page 19 of the "Stric-  
tures on Lord Kaimes" in the first edition;  
Philad. 1787. Dr. S. there states, cor-  
rectly enough, "there is at present in the  
College of New Jersey," &c.; we came  
to Princeton about the last of that year,  
entered college, after some months past  
in the grammar school, and finally left  
it in December of the same year. In the  
late edition (p. 333.) he says "there re-  
sided in the college of New Jersey, in  
the years seventeen hundred and eighty-  
five, six and seven," &c. Why this cor-  
rectly in the complexion of the essay I am at  
a loss to tell. But this is not all. He  
called us into his library and interroga-  
ted us about our Indian descent—he  
knew nothing more than that we derived  
it through our grand mother, whom it  
suited him to make the daughter of Pocca-  
hontas, in order that we might be in de-  
fence of time and fact in the fourth de-  
cent from her. He gave us, about that  
time, a copy of his essay, which now lies  
before me, with my marginal notes. I can-  
not think of Princeton (where my ardor  
for learning was first damped) with any  
sort of patience.

Anno 1613—Pocahontas, alias "Ma-  
toahs, or Matoahs," baptised in the  
Christian faith by the name of "Rebecca,"  
daughter of the mighty Prince Powhatan.



tan, Emperor of Attanoughkamonick, alias Virginia, became the wife of the worshipful Mr. John Rolfe. (Granger's Biog. History of Eng. vol. 26, p. 57.—Smith, Beverley, &c.)

She died at Gravesend, in 1671, leaving an only son Thomas, whose only daughter

Jane married in 1675 Robert Bolling of the family of Bolling of Bolling Hall, near Bradford, in the West Riding of York. (MSS. in my possession; old family record.)—This Robert Bolling emigrated to Virginia in 1660, (married Jane Rolfe as above in 1675.) lived at Kippax in the county of Prince George, and is there interred. He died in 1709, July 17th. By this marriage he had one son John, whose eldest son John, a great Merchant and Indian Trader, settled at Cobb's, in the county of Chesterfield, on the Appomattox. He married Mary, daughter of Richard Kennon Esq. of Conjur's neck, by whom he had John, born Jan. 20, 1700, died at Cobb's, April 20, 1729.

Jane, [my grandmother] born 1703, married to Richard Randolph of Carle, fourth son of William Randolph of Turkey Island [a gentleman of Yorkshire] whose youngest son John, born in 1749, married in 1769 Frances, daughter of Theodorick Bland, of Cawsons [of the family of Bland of Kippax Park, near Ferry bridge in the west riding of York.] John R. died at Matoax in 1775. Theodorick Bland and John Randolph, sons of this marriage, are the "two young gentlemen" referred to in Mr. Smith's Essay.

1. Pocahontas. 2. Thomas Rolfe. 3. Jane Bolling. 4. John Bolling the elder. 5. John Bolling the younger. 6. Jane Randolph. 7. John Randolph of Roanoke the elder. 8. John Randolph of Roanoke the younger: making just seven descendants from Pocahontas, instead of four.

The other children of John Bolling and Mary Kennon, his wife, were

Elizabeth, born 1709, married Dr. Wm. Gay.

Mary, married John Fleming, born in 1711.

Anne, married James Murray, born in 1718.

Burke also falsifies the account of the descendants of Pocahontas. He makes Jane Bolling (my grandmother) marry a Bolling. The mistake was intentional with Burke, for he had the Bolling MSS. before him.

William Randolph of Yorkshire, settled at Turkey Island in Virginia, and married Mary, daughter of Henry and Catharine Isham. Three sons were—1. William of Turkey Island, from whom descended Beverley (died without issue).—Peter of Chatham, father of the late Beverley and of Mrs. Fitzhugh of Chatham, who, thereupon, sold Turkey Island to my uncle Hylard and William of Wilton.—(grandfather of the present Wilton).—Mrs. Chinnell and Mrs. Price.

2. Thomas of Tuckahoe (great-grandfather of Thomas Mann, Mr. Jefferson's son-in-law. 3. Isham of Dunegness, who had William of Bristol.—Thomas of Dunegness.—Jane, married Peter Jefferson and bore him Thomas, the late President &c.—Anne married James Pleasant (father of my colleague).—Sukey, married Carter Harrison of Clifton.

4. Richard of Carle, married Jane Bolling and had Mary (Cary).—Richard, married Anne Meade.—Jane (Walker) Brett.

—Ryland of Turkey Island.—Elizabeth, married Richard Kidder Meade.—John of Roanoke. 5. Sir John, (Knt.) father of Peyton, President of Congress, and of John (Edmund's father). Atty. General of the Colony. 6. Henry. 7. Edward, who married Miss Grover, a Kentish heiress.

Their daughters were—8. Mary, married William Stith, by whom she had President Stith, the Historian, &c. 9. Elizabeth (Bland) my great grandmother, maternally, who bore Richard of Jordan's Point, N. C., in 1775.—Theodorick of Cawsons, who married Frances Bolling, a lineal descendant by a second wife (Jane Stith) of that Robert Bolling, who married Jane Rolfe, in 1675. From this second marriage descend the Bollings of Bolling-Brook (Petersburg) and of Boll Mill.

From Sir John, (Knt.) 5th son of William, descend in the female line, my colleague Hugh Nelson (whose father married a grand-daughter of Sir John, who was also Attorney General and Speaker of the House of Burgesses) and numerous branches of Burwells, Grymes, &c.

You can find the places on the map. Kippax was afterwards called by my maternal uncle Theodorick Bland (a member of the old Congress and of the first House of Representatives of the United States) Farmingdale; it is about three miles from Cawson's.

Adieu. JOHN R. of Roanoke

From the Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald

ON RAISING POTATOES.

In passing through our streets the other day, I could but observe the Irish potatoes, placed at the door of almost every house of business; on asking the price, I was told that one hundred bushels could be had at one shilling per bushel, and in lots of twenty bushels, at two cents per bushel. Now, sir, we look for you to correct whatever goes amiss in domestic as well as political economy, would it not be kindly received by the readers of your paper, especially farmers, to give them a hint at the policy pursued by them in the general neglect of this most valuable root. Its cultivation in the first place, &c. perhaps,

of all others, the least difficult, as well as requiring the least labor—none possessing more nutriment, adapted to the constitution of both man and beast. It has its place upon the President's table as well as the cottager's, and is no less the choice vegetable of the delicate and blooming lady than the rustic ploughman.

The season for planting this invaluable article is near at hand, from the 1st of June to the 15th or 20th July, for fall use, (in the light and quick soils,) the time of laying by the corn is the time to plant them, in the last middle furrow, and the dirt gently thrown back upon them, they need no further cultivation, and have often yielded ten, fifteen and twenty bushels for one of seed. Again, the stubble of wheat is a fine preparation for a slight furrow and the potato placed in, with the September rains, produce an abundant crop, without further cultivation, when the soil is light and active, and is found to be a great improver of the soil, yielding two crops in the season.

Now, the uses of this famous root, beside that for the table, and as a substitute for bread, hogs, sheep, oxen, milch cows are very fond of them, and when boiled with a little salt and bran, nothing is more improving to their health and general good condition. Hogs, especially when in pens, fatten and grow more rapidly than with corn, always less liable to fever and costiveness. Would farmers pay a little attention to this article, they might largely increase the sale of their corn crop, which is often wasted without the improvement of their pork, except to harden the flesh. A simple calculation will easily show how it is that the eastern farmers make their little farms (not in all as large as one of our ordinary size-fields) produce so much. They calculate each acre in corn will produce 50 bushels—the same planted with potatoes, in laying by the corn, will produce from 250 to 350 bushels, according to the season. The first is worth, generally, 60 cents per bushel, is \$30 00

The latter, say 250 bushels, at 25 cents per bushel, though often more, is 62 50

This received from a single acre, \$92 50

In the same proportion, 20 acres will yield the surprising amount, at ordinary prices, of \$1950. The lots in wheat about the same degree. Notwithstanding these almost certain results from such a system, we find our small farmers particularly, with perhaps, a single horse to draw the plough, delve from year to year at corn alone, and often before the 1st

March have to look out to some kind neighbor to loan them a little corn for bread, to get on until fruit season. Not to say any thing about the smoke house, which, except in grass season, never has had introduced into it a single stalk of corn, fat beef, mutton or pig. Why this? Ask the yankee. He will say, because you neglect the simple and easy culture of Irish potatoes.

Suppose, again, you take \$10 and purchase 50 bushels at the market price and plant them on the 1st July, or on the 15th, if you please, either in wheat stubble, or corn ground—in the short period of ninety days you will gather you crop at a moderate calculation you will get ten bushels for one of seed, making 500 bushels—which will sell for seldom less than 30 or 35 cents—take the least price and you have \$150 for the ten advanced for 90 days, and so in proportion, by the few days' labor of your least effective hands.

Who is it that has felt the ravages of the Hessian fly, and with hopes all blasted with regard to meeting promptly and at Christmas bonds for hives, &c. let him be up and doing while the season invites and seed can be had, cultivate potatoes; who the last year had the last existence of his smoke house drawn out with sighs and groans and a useless dairy—let him plant potatoes; who labors to maintain his punctuality and is desirous to behold his helpmate cheerful, and his children happy—let him plant potatoes.

From the Virginia Herald.

A TIMELY HINT.—CULTURE OF POTATOES.—Who that has a field of forty acres in corn or in wheat, with labor in proportion, and feels ambitious to vie with his neighbor who has sixty; let him cultivate potatoes. Then make his calculation by the good old rule of three, viz:

If 1 acre give \$92 what will 20 give? Ans. \$1840.00

If 20 " " 1540 " " 40 " " 3680.00

If 40 " " 3680 " " 60 " " 4906.67

Now, sir, contrast this with the short sighted policy of corn and wheat alone; take the first, as if generally yields most, and apply the same good old rule, viz:

If one acre give 50 bushels at 60 cents what will 20 give? Ans. \$600.00

If 20 acres give \$600, what will 40 give? 1200.00

If 40 acres give \$1200, what will 60 give? 1800.00

Total loss by neglecting to cultivate potatoes, 6926.67

You will observe this calculation is founded upon the largest scale in favor of the corn, as to produce as well as price say 60 cents per bushel, and the smallest against potatoes, yet 200 per cent. is gained by them. I might here give a hint at the present state of the meat market, the scarcity, poor quality and high prices, &c. and adhere to the amount as

usually sent out of the state for pork and potatoes, and show the amount of tribute we pay annually, by neglecting the cultivation of Irish potatoes. Under these fair prospects can it be possible that farmers will hold on upon the old impoverishing policy, and close their eyes and ears against these calculations, till the season glides by, and suffer the fine lots now in market to spoil upon the merchant's hands, and say next fall, the fly, rust, grub worm, &c. &c. ruined their crop, and they can't pay their accounts till next year? No, no—advise them to look to it, and plant potatoes, or they will be left without excuse.

A SUBSCRIBER.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

During the time preparations were making at the Three Tuns Tavern, Pratt street, for the departure of the cars to receive the President, Spear's wharf was a scene of most extraordinary bustle and excitement. The Norfolk Steam-Boat—with Black Hawk, his son, the Prophet, and the attendant Chiefs on board, who have just been so considerably and so magnanimously liberated by our government—was seen in the harbor. Crowds of pedestrians, and carriages innumerable, choked every approach to the usual landing-place, when suddenly the boat changed her course, and appeared as if making for the opposite shore. The crowd followed her movements, and carriages and foot-passengers pushed confusedly for the point to which she seemed destined; but scarcely had the crowd altered its direction, when again the boat altered hers, and those on shore again followed. This vacillation was repeated several times, and the effect of its imitation by the multitude, now every instant growing more and more thick, is indescribable. Ere long the cause was discovered, and this only served to increase both the curiosity of the crowd and its numbers. From some of the passengers we have gathered information of what this cause was, and the following, we believe, will be found a correct account of it.

A well-dressed man, with three exceedingly well-dressed and well-looking ladies, took passage at Norfolk, and the ladies of his party, being early applicants, secured a choice stateroom for themselves. At Richmond two of the ladies left the boat, and the one who remained exercised toward a fellow-passenger, who was unprovided with a berth, attentions so fascinating, that the unprovided lady was most happy to avail herself of the opening left by two of the three mysterious beauties, who had gone from on board at Richmond. The newly acquainted ladies, therefore, were safely chummed together in their fine state-room, where we will leave them and turn our attention to the gentlemen of the three mysterious beauties. He, good soul, was most agreeably occupied at faro, with certain boon companions. He had been attempting to seduce into the game a traveller whom he had heard boasting of a gain of three hundred and sixty dollars, but in vain. A friend of the traveller played, however, and nearly broke the fire-bank, by winning sixty dollars—whereupon the man of the three mysterious beauties shut up his shop and "would play no more," although he "could easily make light of his losses," which he "could easily make light of his losses," and then went on gambling with his own set for some time.

After this, when a steam was raised that the lady-passenger whom the remaining one of the ladies of him of the mysterious three had patronized, was minus a reticle, with a purse in it containing one hundred and ten dollars. She missed it in seeking to pay for something, and was sorely troubled to find herself penniless. The indignation expressed, however, by all who heard of it, seemed to produce a magical effect. First, the reticle was found, but no purse; next, lying close to one of the berths, a bank note for one hundred dollars, but no ten. After this the lady patroness, the last of the three mysterious beauties, no more appeared on deck.

The gentlemen now began to look about them. Presently, the three hundred and sixty dollar speculator discovered that all his money, nearly a dollar's worth a day for one whole year, had vanished. "Some, at the same time, found out that they were four, some three, and some smaller and others larger sums, out of pocket, and a search was called for. The captain himself lost ten dollars, with the wallet containing it, out of the fob of his pantaloons, and even the poor Black Hawk, or the Prophet, or some one of the Royal Party, had been deprived of what was understood to be the entire of His Majesty's treasury, two dollars;—and the Red Chiefs, seconded with much earnestness the general desire for scrutiny. The only opposer was the man of the furo and the beaver. He thought it "insulting, Gentlemen could never submit to such indignities. It was quite disgusting." Nevertheless, a boat was dispatched to the city for officers. Three came on board, and the search began. The boat entered the basin just after eleven—the passengers did not land till near one; so that this examination took upwards of an hour and a half, during which time the boat was beating about in the sight of countless multitudes on the shore, who were watching and following every turn.

After the most anxious investigation, during which some of the passengers were running about with their coat flaps brought over their arms, in front of them for fear of being knowingly invested with the stolen goods, a Benjamin of old, was with Joseph's cup, a discovery was made which appeared for an instant to fasten the crime upon a friendless Hibernian. The luggage of the son of St. Patrick consisted only of one dirty shirt. This he was reluctant to expose, and when almost the whole of the sum, three \$100 notes, and certain smaller ones, were found in the rude envelope poor Paddy was looked upon as equipped to no manner—what cannot an Irishman do in the way of transmigration?—What business had a man with only one dirty shirt, to wear so much money in it unless it was stolen? And might not the notes have been changed in the stealing? Paddy's notes were detained, and the passengers allowed to land.

During all this confusion, when the affair was explained to the Indian Chiefs, they exhibited intense interest in the inquiry and the result. It was proposed that they should land apart from the other passengers, but they declined, until the scrutiny should be completed. They insisted, also, upon being searched, as among the rest, altho' it was desired to spare them the inconvenience. Throughout the passage, indeed, their conduct was exceedingly agreeable. They exhibited signs of intelligent

the scenery, and the civilities of the passengers, and when left by themselves now and then on the deck, got into very animated and apparently gratifying conversation. They shook hands readily with all who approached them, and dignified several of the ladies when presented, with the distinguished compliment of "pretty squaw, pretty squaw."

The son of Black Hawk, a man of very noble presence, seemed to take much pride in a pearl head ornament which had been presented to him by a Virginia belle, whose name he always pronounced when it was alluded to, with a smile of satisfaction.

But it remains for us to relate the conclusion of the adventures of the voyage. The search was continued, notwithstanding the capture of Paddy's shirt and treasure; and in the forward part of the boat, in the box containing the chainable, the whole sum, amounting to three hundred and sixty dollars, with the pocket-book belonging to it, was at length found; having evidently been flung there by design while the search was going on. So Paddy got back, not only his shirt and his notes but his character and lots of pity and of apologies into the bargain.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

A crisis seems to be approaching, which, if we are to judge by the temper and language displayed by some of its advocates, bids fair to uproot that social system of government under which our State has so happily jogged along since the adoption of our Constitution, unless by the timely interposition of the rational and well meaning portion of our citizens, it is arrested.

From the commencement of our national independence down to the period of 1828, our federal system of government has glided smoothly onward, with but few interruptions, and those of short duration. But ever since the apple of discord has been thrown amongst us by General Jackson in his first inaugural message, under the very specious title of "reform," an excitement has been engendered throughout the whole country. The great hickory broom was set in motion, and the work of ejectment from office most lavishly and indiscriminately applied to the corrupt and unworthy incumbents, that is, to all those who opposed his elevation to the presidential chair, until every officer, from a secretary down to a two-penny post office underwent the necessary purgation, in order to make room for his parasites. But to picture the scenes that have ensued, it is not now the intention of the writer. They are too strongly implanted in the breasts of our high minded and patriotic countrymen, to need a recital of them now, and it would only be opening the deep and incurable wounds of some of our hoary-headed veterans of the revolution, whose gallant achievements during that period gained for them, not only a name imperishable, but occupations in public service after the "battle was over," suited to their claims and abilities. It would only revive in their bosoms the melancholy fact, which is now declining with them, that the people of this once happy union, have not only permitted them to be hurled from office which they had quietly held, and honestly filled, to make room for paltry sycophants who had no character to lose, but to be unjustly and ignominiously branded with the epithets of "defrauders," and "embezzlers," through the "instrumentality," and "subalterns," of those very miscreants, who had been the means of supplanting them.

It is not now the intention of a nation's gratitude, in taking from them the benefits of an honored name of a revolutionary sire. No, it is too late now to recount these things; the people have long since been told of them, and warned against the re-election of an usurper; of one whose will was despotic; but they have chosen to pin their faith to the man, Andrew Jackson, and we, as good citizens, must only submit to what is decreed by the sovereign people. All that is left for you now is, to prepare for the approach of this monster "reform" in our own State. It is a twin-sister to that other scourge, the Cholera, and like it, leaves in its train desolation and despair. It behooves you, therefore, to be wide awake, and beware of imposters. Fug that there is a regularly devised plot by certain of the Jackson party to gain over the State to their exclusive use and benefit, under the colour of reform, there can be no doubt. They have told it in language too plain to be misunderstood, and this is to secure them the support of their own party throughout all the counties, &c. the majority is to be made up by winning over to them under the plausible pretext of representation according to population, a sufficient number of liberal men throughout the State, who admit the justice of representation upon this basis.

Now fellow-citizens, here is the trap which is laid for you, and the error into which many of you may be likely to fall, unless you survey the whole ground "before you leap." And it is this which has induced the writer to take up his pen; but which he regrets is not in alder hands to do it that justice which the importance of the subject so loudly calls for. Let us examine then into the nature of their ostensible demand, viz: for the State to be represented in the House of Delegates of the General Assembly, according to population. That representation, according to population, on which its advocates so loudly harp, is a republican doctrine no one will question; and that it wears on its face nothing but equity, will not be disputed. This all sounds very well and looks very fair, and is no doubt consistent and proper in one body politic, where that body has the same ends and the same interests in view. But this is not the case as regards the State of Maryland and never was, at birth. At the time of the framing and the adoption of the Declaration of Rights and the Constitution, the several counties of the state had the same territorial boundaries then which they hold now, with the exception of Washington county, which on account of its extreme length westward and increase of population, has since been allowed to be divided into two counties. When this compact between the counties (no doubt deliberately and carefully weighed), was established, the largest population belonged to the counties bordering on the Bay and Potomac river. The city (then town) of Baltimore, including the western counties, being greatly in the minority yet those counties holding a large majority in population then, did not hesitate to grant to all the counties respectively an equal weight in the popular branch of the Legislature. Why was this claimed and admitted? The reason is very obvious indeed. It was to preserve a just and equal weight in all legislative matters throughout the state generally. If this reason was just and proper then, when the majority of the population lay in an opposite direction to the present, is it not equally proper that it should remain so now, although the tide of population has changed?

But the first general census taken in 1790, the city of

Baltimore and the counties west, including that of Baltimore county, had a population but little exceeding one-third of that of the whole state. By the last census, taken in 1850, that same territory has a majority of the whole state! At the period of adopting our constitution, the population of the city of Baltimore was far below that of the smallest county in the state yet she was allowed the extent of representation that was contemplated for a town or city. Now, having outstripped any one county in population, she is contending for representation according to population! If the principle laid down by the framers of the constitution was right then, when a majority of the counties in the state had a majority of the population, it is certainly not wrong now. It is an old and true saying, that "it is a bad rule that will not work both ways." The bargain was a very fair one, while the complainants were in the minority, and it must continue to be very fair, although they are at present in the majority. The framing of our constitution was placed in able hands; and all those various changes in population anticipated. There existed at the time of its adoption as much diversity with the several counties and cities in regard to population, as there does now; yet that fact did not change the policy of its framers. They were actuated by one principle, viz: to give to each county the same political weight, regardless of her numbers, so as to keep up a just equilibrium throughout the state. This will preserve a wholesome state of things as it has continued to do. But to change it would be to concentrate the whole at one place. The consequences need not here be pointed out to men of ordinary intellect. But let me now, in conclusion, call your attention to that portion of the Reform party, who are not so much influenced by a Reform of the constitution as they are by a political Reform of the state—the real unsophisticated Jackson Reform. You have on all former occasions given, through the ballot-box, a firm and decided expression of your opposition to every thing that savours of tyranny or usurpation, or that is contrary to the spirit of our Republican institutions, and you have seen nothing that has emanated from that idol of their party, which does not go still more fully to establish an arbitrary government: Laws passed by upwards of two-thirds of the people's representatives, sent fresh from their constituents, and by upwards of two thirds of the Senate, have been contemptuously thrown under the table of this dictator, because of its being a popular measure introduced and carried by the popularity and talents of a distinguished and invaluable citizen, but his rival. By this one despotic act, our state has been deprived of an annual income of near NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

It is only necessary for you to continue firm to your political principles, & to the National Republican, the only genuine Republican party, will eventually prove triumphant. In your selection for delegates to the General Assembly, choose discreet and sensible men, but suffer no base coin to be palmed on you as a safe currency; and if there is any necessity for any amendment to the constitution, let it be presented at that bar, the only tribunal constitutionally empowered to effect it and it will be done if a majority there approve it. I am not as a scribbler, in a late paper, insinuated, a "small county man," and if my location and private interest would influence me as it appears to have done, I would, in opposition to the rights and interests of the State at large, neither for nor you would be troubled with the perusal of a line from MARYLAND.

May 27th, 1853.

A melancholy occurrence, involving the destruction of a steam boat by fire, and the loss of a number of valuable lives, is related in the New Orleans Courier of the 25th ult. The destruction of lives was occasioned, it appears by the explosion of a parcel of gunpowder, stored in the hold of the boat.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER LIONESS.

The steamer Lioness, Capt. Cockerille, on her passage from this place to Natchitoches, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 19th inst. Several lives were lost, among whom was the Hon. Josiah S. Johnson, U. S. Senator from this State, Hon. E. D. White, a Representative in Congress was badly wounded. The following is the account of the sad disaster which was furnished to the editor of the Bulletin, by the Clerk, who arrived here this morning in the steamer Huron.

The steamboat Lioness, Wm. L. Cockerille, master on her passage from New Orleans to Natchitoches, took fire when about 40 miles above Alexandria on Red River, and was entirely consumed. The lives of 15 or 16 individuals were lost, and as many others were more or less wounded. It occurred about 5 o'clock on the morning of May 19, when but few had left their berths, which accounts in part for so many deaths.

The names of the unfortunate sufferers are as follows: Louisiana;—Hon. Josiah S. Johnson, of Louisiana; B. Q. Riggs, Esq. of Alexandria; Michael Boyce, Esq. do. Mr. Michael Clifford, New Orleans, Mr. H. Hertz, Texas, Mr. Irwin, a deck passenger, Mr. do.

Creole;—John Coley, [mate]; Louisiana; John Clark, [steward] late from England; Samuel Landis, sailor; Wm. N. S. Cant, do. James Fulsome, do. one sailor, unknown; Mary Anderson, [chambermaid]; Alexander (2nd cook);—a servant unknown, belonging to a passenger.

Wounded.—Hon. Edward D. White, of Louisiana, (badly); Henry Boyce, Esq. of Alexandria; Mr. Dunbar, do. (badly); J. H. Graham, New Orleans; Josiah Johnson, son of the Hon. J. S. Johnson; Michael Colgen, Natchitoches; J. V. Bossier, do. E. Rupeta, do. Creole.—Mr. Isaac Wright, (pilot), alighty; Mr. John Roberts, [engineer]; John Gilmore, sailor; and two other sailors and a fireman, names not known.

All others on board escaped without injury—much of the baggage and some money belonging to passengers were lost.

How the fire originated is not known; it is supposed however to have been communicated either by sparks from the furnace being drawn down the hatch, which was open to get out a lot of way freight, or through the hole for the spark of the candle used by the mate and men in the hold getting up freight which being lodged in a crate of straw, or oil, or other material, kindled so rapidly as to defy their exertions to extinguish it, and in attempting which they lost their lives, not one of them getting out to give the alarm, or afterwards to account for the misfortune.

The boat and cargo went down near the middle of the river, and are entirely lost. Much credit is due to the inhabitants near

the spot, and at Plaquemine for their prompt assistance in saving those who were struggling for life in the current, for their kindness and hospitality to the wounded, and for their liberality and friendship to all the strangers thrown destitute amongst them, and to the crew of the lost boat.

T. W. TWICHELL, Clerk. New Orleans, on board S. B. Hunn, May 24. P. S. The melancholy disaster above occurred from gunpowder, which blew up the boat from the fire in the hold.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, June 15.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICANS of

Talbot county, are requested to meet at the Court House in Easton on TUESDAY the 16th July, in order to appoint six Delegates for this county, who are to meet a like number of Delegates from Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne and Caroline Counties for the purpose of naming a Candidate to represent the Congressional district composed of said Counties in Congress.

It is proposed to hold the Convention in Centerville as the most central place, and on the 29th day of July.

THE CROPS.—A week more, our farmers say, will bring them into the harvest field and all seems to be anxiety for the weather the ensuing week—for they have suffered so much in the last three weeks, nay you may say, nearly four, that uncertainty seems to be alone certain.

We mentioned some time ago that the fears were that the Raro-ripe wheat, being the earliest, would be likely to suffer most from weather. Subsequent and better information rejects this idea—for although the rare-ripe wheat does suffer from the wet, yet the loss is not so great as anticipated, and it has nothing like the scab that is in all the various latter wheats—the early wheat crop is now all cut down we believe—complaints of scab in the other sorts continue, and our oldest men say, that in their recollection nothing half so bad of the kind was ever known. We fear that in many crops there will be a deficiency of one third from Scab—the flattering prospects of April are irrecoverably blasted by the rains of May.

The Petersburg Intelligencer states that the harvest commenced in that vicinity on Monday the 2d inst.

The papers of Virginia say that very great damage has been done to the grain by the late heavy rains and that the estimated loss to farmers would amount nearly to 300,000 the

CONVICTION OF CLOUGH.—We learn that the Jury after an absence of one hour, returned into Court with a verdict of MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

MASSACHUSETTS, ELECTION.—The Hon. Benjamin Gorham has been elected to congress from Boston, by a majority of 251 votes. He received 2304; Lyman, 1320; Walker, 428; scattering, 52.

Eleven towns in Norfolk district show a gain for Gen. Dearborn of 139 votes, as compared with the result of the previous balloting. His election is doubtful.

Osgood is probably elected in Essex North District; twelve towns give him a majority of 370 votes over all other candidates. At the previous balloting, the same towns left him slightly in the minority.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Graham, I have been gratified to find that we have now in our market, an article of summer clothing that has been long wanted, to wit—one which without requiring much washing, is calculated for the warmest as well as coolest days of our summers and autumns. I allude to the American Neckties made from cotton of the same colour, grown on the estate of Mr. Forsyth, Senator of Georgia, &c. to be had at the store-house of the Messrs. Groome in the town of Easton. Its superiority over the Chinese article consists not only in its texture, but the durability of its colour, which never fades, but rather becomes darker by washing.

A SUBSCRIBER. Talbot co June 13.

From the Nat. Intelligencer of the 7th inst. POSTSCRIPT.—An adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company was held yesterday, and continued to a late hour in the day. Every effort to procure a delay of a few days, or until the General Committee should have reported, was voted down by the united vote of the U. States and the Corporation of Washington, Maryland and Georgetown, being divided and Virginia and Alexandria resisting in vain. In the end, the Election of Officers was held, and the following gentlemen were elected, to serve for the ensuing year, viz:

President, JOHN H. EATON, of Tennessee. Directors, Walter Smith, of Georgetown. Phineas Janney, of Alexandria. William Guntion, of Washington. John J. Abert, U. S. Army. William Price, of Maryland. Richard H. Henderson, of Virginia.

From the National Intelligencer, June 10. CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL COMPANY.

At an adjourned General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on Saturday, at which were represented the United States, the State of Maryland, the State of Virginia, the Corporations of Washington Alexandria and Georgetown, and a majority of the individual Stockholders, the following resolution proposed by Mr. McCulloch, on behalf of the State of Maryland, was adopted. Resolved, That the thanks of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Com-

pany are, in the case of Charles F. Smith, and fidelity discharging the duty of the Attorney of the Corporation of the State of Maryland, incurred by him, in this case, and that they are hereby to pay to him the sum of \$1000, to be paid in installments, to wit: \$500 on the 1st of August next, and the balance on the 1st of January next.

This resolution except the Corporation preferred a different course, but concurred in the resolution.

A motion was made, to raise the Company, to three thousand dollars, to be paid in installments, to wit: \$500 on the 1st of August next, and the balance on the 1st of January next.

So far as concerns the motion, the motion was rejected, but the motion was not carried.

It is acknowledged that the motion was not carried, but the motion was not carried.

In addition to the foregoing, the motion was not carried, but the motion was not carried.

The motion was not carried, but the motion was not carried.

The motion was not carried, but the motion was not carried.

The motion was not carried, but the motion was not carried.

The motion was not carried, but the motion was not carried.

The motion was not carried, but the motion was not carried.

The motion was not carried, but the motion was not carried.

The motion was not carried, but the motion was not carried.

The motion was not carried, but the motion was not carried.

The motion was not carried, but the motion was not carried.

The motion was not carried, but the motion was not carried.

The motion was not carried, but the motion was not carried.

The motion was not carried, but the motion was not carried.

The motion was not carried, but the motion was not carried.

The motion was not carried, but the motion was not carried.

The motion was not carried, but the motion was not carried.

The motion was not carried, but the motion was not carried.

The motion was not carried, but the motion was not



pany are, in the opinion of this meeting, due to Charles Fenton Mercer for the seal, ability, care, and fidelity, which he has displayed in discharging the duties of the office of President of this Company; and that in consideration of the attention bestowed and expenses incurred by him, whilst rendering many services to that office, the President and Directors be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to pay to him the sum of Five Thousand Dollars in addition to his pay as President.

This resolution received an unanimous vote except the Corporation of Georgetown, who preferred a different sum for the extra allowance, but concurred in the spirit of the resolution.

A motion was then made from the same quarter, to raise the salary of the President of the Company, to begin at this date from two to three thousand dollars; also to establish the office of Superintendent General, or Engineer in Chief, to the Canal. These propositions were, after considerable debate, postponed to August next, which time the General Meeting was then adjourned.

So far as concerns Gen. Mercer, personally, the proceedings of the Canal Company, on Saturday are highly satisfactory, and cannot but be very gratifying to him and his friends. It is acknowledged unanimously by those who deposed him from office, that their thanks are due to him for the seal, ability, care and fidelity, which he has displayed in discharging the duties of President of the Company. In addition to which, his disinterestedness, in refusing heretofore to receive indemnity for extra expenses, and extra official services, is acknowledged in the handsomest manner. The sum voted to him is, not more than due for those arduous exertions of his which we have all been sensible of, in judicial and financial matters at the bar in the higher Courts of Maryland, and before juries all along the line of the Canal, &c. for which he would never whilst President of the Company, consent to receive a farthing of compensation.

#### COURT OF APPEALS—June Term, 1833.

**Monday, June 10th.**

This being the day fixed by law for the meeting of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore of Maryland, the following Judges attended—

Hon. JOHN BUCHANAN, Chief Judge.  
Hon. William Bond Martin, }  
Hon. John Stephen, } Judges.  
Hon. Thomas B. Dorsey, }  
No. 59. Daniel Chambers, et al. vs. Prudhoe G. Chalmers, et al. In this case a motion was made by Mayer, for the Appellees, for a rehearing, or for a modification of the decree.

No. 67. Skipwith H. Coale and wife vs. Hannah R. Chase, Mayer, for the Appellants moved the Court to modify the decree passed in this case, for the purpose of remanding the record to the Court of Chancery for further proceedings.

In No. 119. Revand Kearny vs. Peter Gough and wife, the motion for a rule on the Appellants, for security for costs was overruled.—Gazette.

**The Indian Prophet's Speech.**—As delivered to the people at Wells' tavern in Philadelphia, June 11, 1833.

GEN. WALKER. I would cheerfully take you all by the hand, but you are too numerous. I feel heartily glad to see you but to take you by hand individually would be a task at this time utterly impossible to accomplish.

We cherish the warmest feelings of gratitude towards you, and the people for their kind attention—as a proof of the sincerity of these remarks, I must refer you to that "great spirit" above, who rules and governs all things.

We pledge ourselves as representatives of our nation, never again to wage war with the white men of America, and do sincerely hope you will keep back the rifle on your part, while on ours, we will bury the tomahawk in the earth.

**MARRIED.**

On Thursday evening the 23d ult. at Port Gibson, Mississippi, by the Rev. Z. Butler, Wm. H. Martin, Esq. formerly of this town, to Miss Mary McCaleb daughter of the late James McCaleb, Esq. deceased.

#### TOWN ORDINANCE.

By the Commissioners, June 10th, 1833.

WHEREAS, a considerable number of Dogs in the Town have been bitten by a dog supposed to have been mad, and considerable alarm exists among the citizens, under the apprehension that dangerous consequences may result, in permitting dogs to go at large in the town until it is ascertained whether they have been bitten or not, it is therefore.

Resolved, That the Bailiff of the Town, immediately call on all persons owning or harboring dogs in Town, to confine the same within three days, and to keep them confined for the space of sixty days, from the date hereof, and, on no pretence whatever, to suffer them to go at large, until the expiration of said sixty days.

Resolved further, The Bailiff be authorized and he is hereby enjoined, to kill, or cause to be killed, all dogs found going at large within the limits of the town, contrary to the above Resolution.

Attest,  
JAMES PARROTT, Clerk to Com'rs.

#### STRAYED.

INTO the possession of the subscriber, in the course of the present week, a valuable article of stock of some neighbor of the following description, viz—It is about 18 inches long and 8 inches broad, it has a large full head and eyes, its head terminating in a fine snout equalling, resembling that of the older and younger George Guelph of blessed memory. The shoulders are broad and deeply tinged with the color of the modern Monrovia, which extends considerably down the back—to simple sides and full rotundity of belly are such of the true Alderman cut, & happy would an Alderman be to get a cut out of them—the whole terminating in a fishes tail, very similar to that of a sheephead.

The rightful owner of the aforesaid property will be pleased to be quick in his demands, prove property, pay charges and take it away—otherwise it will be immolated to satisfy the cravings of sundry hungry gourmands who are hourly feasting their eyes upon it, and whose impatience cannot be much longer restrained.

**THEODORE COOLDRINK,**  
near the Pot and Kettle bailyards Shaws, at Hatchway point within the Bile  
of  
Cape Good Living.

#### AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at Otwell the residence of Col. N. Goldsborough on Thursday the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

By order  
MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.  
June 15

#### DELAWARE & NORTH CAROLINA LOTTERY.

CLASS No. 24, to be drawn  
THURSDAY June 20th 1833.

SCHEME.		
1 Prize	10,000	15 prizes
2	5,000	30
3	1,000	100
4	500	100
5	100	20
Tickets \$2. Halves \$1. Quarters 50.		

#### MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS No. 12, to be drawn  
SATURDAY June 22d 1833.

SCHEME.		
1 prize	\$20,000	1 prize \$1,500
2	5,000	1
3	2,000	5
Lowest Prize \$6.		
Tickets \$5. Halves \$2.50. Quarters \$1.25.		

Tickets can be had by the single Ticket or package in the above Lottery, by mail. (Postage paid) or otherwise at

**P. SACKETS,**  
Prize selling Office Easton, Md.  
June 15

**NOTICE.**

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, on WEDNESDAY the 26th inst. the subscriber will expose to public sale, at the late residence of the Rev. Lott Warfield late of said county, dec'd. all the personal estate of the said Warfield, (negroes excepted) consisting of household and kitchen furniture, a number of Books, of Divinity, &c. &c. Also, a good Gig horse and old Gig. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

**W. H. EMORY, Adm'r**  
of L. Warfield, dec'd.

All persons indebted to the said L. Warfield are hereby requested to make speedy and prompt payment and all persons having claims against the same are also requested to exhibit the same properly authenticated, as the law directs. I shall remain in Easton on Thursday the 27th to attend to any business relating to the said estate.

**W. H. E. adm'r.**  
June 15

#### TALBOT COUNTY, TO WIT.

May Term 1833.

On application to the Judges of Talbot county Court, by petition in writing, of James Barnes, stating that he is in actual confinement and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned,—a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition. And the said James Barnes having satisfied the Judges of the said county court, that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the term of his application, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property.

It is ordered and adjudged that the said James Barnes be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county court, on the first Saturday, after the third Monday in November next, and at such other days and times as the said Judges shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his Creditors by causing a copy of this order, to be inserted in some newspaper in Easton; once a week for four successive weeks, three months before the said Saturday in November next and also by causing a copy of the said order to be set up at the Court House Door, three months before the said Saturday, to appear before the Judges of the said county court, on the said day, to answer cause if any they have, why the said James Barnes should not have the benefit of the said acts and supplements, as prayed.

Test **J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.**  
June 15.

#### MARYLAND:

**Talbot County Orphans' Court,**  
11th day of June A. D. 1833.

On application of Isaac Bowers and Daniel P. Bowers, Executors of John Bowers late of Talbot County, deceased, it is

**ORDERED,** That they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' court I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

Test,  
**JAS. PRICE,** Register of Wills for Talbot county.

#### In compliance to the above order

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,**

That the Subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county in Maryland letters Testamentary on the personal estate of John Bowers late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 17th day of December next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of June, 1833.

**ISAAC BOWERS and DANIEL P. BOWERS,** Executors of John Bowers deceased.

June 15

#### FOR SALE.

An excellent light BAROUCHE, with double Harness, calculated for one or two Horses, all in good order—for terms apply to

**WM. H. GROOME.**  
Easton, June 8th 1833

#### MARYLAND

**Talbot County Orphans' Court,**  
7th day of June, A. D. 1833.

On application of John G. Stevens Executor of Eliza Ann M. Abbott, late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 7th day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

Test  
**JAS. PRICE,** Register of Wills for Talbot county.

#### In compliance to the above order,

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Eliza Ann M. Abbott late of Talbot county dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 20th of January 1834, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 7th day of June A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.

**JOHN G. STEVENS,** Executor of Eliza Ann M. Abbott, dec'd.  
June 15.

#### MARYLAND

**Caroline county Orphans' Court,**  
11th day of June A. D. 1833.

On application of John Harper, administrator with the Will annexed of Alward White late of Caroline county deceased,

IT IS ORDERED that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 11th day of June Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

Test  
**W. A. FORD,** Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

#### In compliance to the above order,

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

That the Subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Caroline county in Maryland letters of administration with the Will annexed on the personal estate of Alward White late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the sixteenth day of January next or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of June A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.

**JOHN HARPER,** adm'r with the Will annexed of Alward White dec'd  
June 15

#### MARYLAND

**Caroline county Orphans' Court,**  
11th day of June, A. D. 1833.

On application of Noah Seward administrator of Bruffitt Vinson late of Caroline county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of the county aforesaid I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 11th day of June Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

Test  
**W. A. FORD,** Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

#### In compliance to the above order,

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Caroline county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Caroline county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the second day of February next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of June Anno Domini eighteen hundred & thirty three.

**NOAH SEWARD,** administrator of Bruffitt Vinson, dec'd.  
June 15

#### PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot county court the undersigned commissioners will proceed to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY the 10th day of July next, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, the lands &c. of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. late of Talbot county, dec'd. on a credit of 12 months from the day of sale. The purchaser or purchasers to pay interest from the day of sale, on the purchase money, and to give bond or bonds to secure principal and interest, with approved security, to the persons entitled, bearing interest from the day of sale. The property referred to, consists of a large and valuable brick Building and two small frame houses, and lots on Washington street, Easton; also, a lot of ground about one mile therefrom, on the road leading to Centerville containing six acres and undivided share in a small lot adjoining the town of Easton.

**JAS. PARROTT,**  
**WM. H. GROOME,**  
**SAM'L T. KENNARD,**  
**SAM'L ROBERTS,**  
June 8. 4w (W)

#### SYTHE CRADLING.

**EDWARD STEWART**

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties, that he is now prepared (with a superior stock of timber) to cradle any number of Scythes, provided early application be made.

May 4

#### TRUSTEES SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable Judges of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber, Trustee, will offer at public auction, on SATURDAY 6th day of July next at the door of the Court house in the town of Easton, Talbot county, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all the Farm, Plantation and Lands, situate, lying and being in the county aforesaid, near the Tappo and the Hole-in-the-Wall, of which Richard Sherwood, late of Talbot county deceased, died seized & possessed; consisting of part of a tract land called "Abington," also part of a tract of land called "Walnut Garden," containing the quantity of

#### 163 Acres of Land,

more or less, and which will be sold subject to the widow's dower, for the payment of his debts—an accurate plot of the same will be prepared and exhibited on the day of sale.

The IMPROVEMENTS are a framed Dwelling house, Kitchen and Meat house. Terms of sale are as follows, a credit of twelve months will be given on the purchase money, except the sum of one hundred dollars current money, part thereof which shall be paid down on the day of sale, the purchase money with interest thereon from the day of sale to be secured by bond to the trustee, with good security, to be approved by him. Upon the ratification of the said sale, and on payment of the whole purchase money and interest, and not before, the trustee shall, by a good deed, to be executed and acknowledged according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her or their heirs, the property, to him, her or them, sold, free clear, and discharged from all claims of the complainants or of the defendants & those claiming by, from or under them, or either of them, except the widows dower as aforesaid. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to visit the premises.

The creditors of the late Richard Sherwood are hereby notified to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated, to the clerk of Talbot county Court, within six months from the day of sale, or they may be excluded from all benefit of the money or monies arising from the sale of the said real estate.

**JOHN M. G. EMORY,** Trustee.  
Easton, June 8th 1833. 1s (W)

#### NOTICE.

**THE GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF MARYLAND.**—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Company, that an instalment of \$40, on each share of the Stock of this company is required to be paid at the Bank of Maryland, on or before the 10th inst.

By order of the Board,  
**REVERDY JOHNSON,** President.  
June 8.

#### In Talbot County Court,

**SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY.**  
MAY TERM, 1833.

**ORDERED** by the Court, that the sale of the lands, mentioned in the within and aforesaid report, made by Philip F. Thomas, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Scott, deceased, in the case of Mahalon Phillips, Executor of Samuel Sinclair, deceased against Elizabeth Scott, the widow and administratrix of William Scott, deceased, and Ellen Maria Scott and Matilda Martin Scott, the daughters and heirs at law of Wm. Scott, deceased, reported by the Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the eighteenth day of November next; Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the first day of October, in the present year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, (1833.)

The report of the Trustee states the amount of the sale to be four hundred & twenty seven dollars and fifty cents. \$427 50.

**JOHN B. ECCLESTON.**

True copy,  
Test—**J. LOCKERMAN,** Clerk.  
June 8 3w

#### LOOK HERE.

HAVING been appointed by the Commissioners of the town of Easton, Collector of the taxes for 1833, and having bonded for the performance thereof, I take this method to inform the citizens that I am now ready to receive their amounts I shall generally be at the office of Thomas C. Nichols, Esq. with the Levy List, prepared to receive payments from such as will call to pay. The condition of my bond is, that I shall deliver within ten days after receiving the Levy List, to every person aforesaid, a ticket of the amount of his or her assessment, or leave such ticket at the place of residence, or to his or her tenant, the having been done, all those who refuse or neglect to come forward and pay their assessments I must forthwith proceed to collect by levying execution on the property of such delinquent, and if I do not close the whole Levy List within three months my Bond is liable to be put in suit. The smallittance allowed me for collecting, will not justify my having much trouble or waiting long; for levying execution and selling property I am allowed \$1 00 cost—this I hope I shall in no instance have to demand, but I wish to be distinctly understood that if their accounts are not settled by the 20th of July next, I shall proceed to levy and demand my cost. Take care do not let the time slip.

**WM. C. RIDGAWAY.**

June 8.  
N. B. The sickly season is approaching—the alarm has already been given—Let the citizens look well to their back yards—lime and clean them well—many of our citizens owe their present existence to the united exertions in cleaning their back houses and yards so promptly last summer. Don't let them neglect it now.

**W. C. R.**

#### SIX CENTS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber living in Talbot county, State of Maryland on or about the 5th day of May, 1833, an apprentice boy by the name of

**JAMES MILLIS,**  
about twenty years of age, he is near five feet high, of a red complexion. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and deliver him to me but I will pay no other charges.

**WM. SHEHAN.**  
Talbot co. June 8.

#### NEW GOODS.

**KENNARD & LOVEDAY,**  
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have opened at their store house in Easton, a very handsome and

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

#### DRY GOODS,

in all their varieties.  
Also, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, STONE WARE, EARTHENWARE, WOODWARE &c. &c.

which having been selected with much care and attention from the latest arrivals they think they can offer at reduced prices, they solicit an early call from their friends, and the public generally to judge for themselves.

Easton, May 11 6w (W)

#### NEW STORE.

**GOLDSMITH AND HAZLE,**

HAVE just opened at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. John T. Goldsmith, situate on Washington Street, in Easton and next door to Mr. John Camper's Store, a general assortment of

#### DRY GOODS

AND GROCERIES,

consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Merino Cassimeres and Summer Cloths, Silks, and Bombazines, Gauze and Cape Dechins Shawls. Also a handsome assortment of Calicoes and Painted Muslins, suited to the season; Jacksonet, Moll, Swiss and Plain and Figured Book Muslins, Corded skirts, Bleached and unbleached muslins, &c. &c.

#### HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA

AND QUEENSWARE.

#### GROCERIES.

Brown Sugars, Loaf do, Coffee of the best qualities,

#### TEAS,

&c. &c.

All of which they have recently purchased in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the lowest market prices, and will sell on accommodating terms.

N. B. All kinds of country produce will be taken in exchange—they invite their friends and the public to give them a call.

May 25

#### WATCHES, JEWELRY & RANCY

**ARTICLES.**

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, with

a very general assortment of

#### GOODS

IN HIS LINE, AS

Watches, Keys, Chains and Seals, Silver Tea Spoons, Silver Thimbles, Penknives, Razors, and Scissors, warranted of superior quality. Hair Combs, a good assortment. With other useful and ornamental articles, so numerous to write down.

#### LIKEWISE,

a first rate supply of

#### WATCH & CLOCK MATERIALS,

which will enable him to do work in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

**JAMES BENNY.**

Old Silver and Gold taken in payment for work or for goods.  
Easton, June 1. 3w

#### C. HAYDEN,

(NOW IN CAMBRIDGE.)

Will visit Easton in a few days, and will offer his professional services.

June 1.

#### JAMES L. SMITH,

#### TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends & the Public that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its various branches at his old stand next door to the Kennard and Loveday, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. He regularly receives the latest fashions from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and assures those who may think proper to patronize him, that their work will be executed in as neat and fashionable a manner as can be done in either of the above cities.

N. B. J. L. S. Requests those gentlemen, whose accounts have been standing upwards of six months, to call and settle. If they cannot make it convenient to pay all to let him have a part to enable him to pay his journeymen, as journeymen tailors want work without they are paid, should they stop, customers might be disappointed.

June 1. 4w (W)

#### FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, on very reasonable terms, that small and convenient brick dwelling, situate on Harrison street, in Easton, at present occupied by Mrs. Mary E. C. Nicholson.—For terms apply to

**A. GRAHAM.**  
Easton, Jan. 5 1833

#### NEW SPRING GOODS.

**W. H. & P. GROOME**

HAVE returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening, their Spring supply of GOODS, comprising a large and very general assortment of

English, French, India and Domestic

#### DRY GOODS

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered at a small advance for Cash.

Constantly on hand a supply of FAMILY FLOUR of the best brands.

Easton, April 27 6t.

#### AMERICAN

#### NANKEN.

**WARRANTED NOT TO FADE.**

Manufactured in Patterson, New Jersey, from Nanken-coloured Cotton, the growth of Georgia. This new, handsome, and purely American article, can be had by the single piece or larger quantity, by applying to

**NATHANIEL P. WILLIAMS,**  
No 14, Bowler's Wharf.

Baltimore, May 4

#### P. MANSFIELD,

#### SURGEON DENTIST.

Tenders his professional services to the Ladies and gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity or of Talbot County. Having followed this business for more than 20 years, he feels confident he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who need his aid in getting in new extracting, filling and plugging teeth and cleansing the mouth; he has taken a room at Mr. Lowe's, but Ladies will be waited on at their dwellings if preferred, he will remain in Easton for ten or twelve days.

P. M. respectfully refers those who may wish to patronize him to Thomas H. Dawson, Wm. H. Groome, John Leeds Kerr and Nicholas Goldsborough.

May 25.

#### WILLIAM W. HIGGINS



HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a handsome assortment of

#### SADDLERY.

Those wishing to purchase, will do well to give him an early call.

Easton, May 16

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To all persons having claims against Talbot County, that the Commissioners for Talbot county, will meet on each TUESDAY in the



## POETRY.

**A BACHELOR'S COMPLAINT.**  
They're sleeping off, the friends I knew,  
They're going one by one;  
They're taking wives to tame their lives,  
Their jolly days are done;  
I can't get one old crony now  
To join me in a spree;  
They're all grown grave domestic men,  
They look askance on me.

I hate to see them sobered down—  
The merry boys and true—  
I hate to hear them speering now  
At pictures fancy drew;  
I care not for their married cheer,  
Their puddings and their soups,  
And middle-aged relations round  
In formidable groups.

And though the wife perchance may have  
A comely sort of face,  
And at the table's upper end,  
Conduct herself with grace—  
I hate the prim reserve that reigns,  
The caution and the state,  
I hate to see my friends grow vain  
Of furniture and plate.

Give me back the days again  
When we have wand'ring free,  
And stole the dew from every flower.  
The fruit from every tree;  
The friends I loved—they will not come—  
They've all deserted me,  
They sit at home and toast their toes,  
Look stupid, and sip tea.

By Jove! they go to bed at ten,  
And rise at half past nine,  
And seldom do they now exceed  
A pint or so of wine;  
They play at whist for sixpences,  
They very rarely dance,  
They never read a word of rhyme,  
Nor open a romance.

They talk—good Lord!—of politics,  
Of taxes and of crops;  
And very quiet, with their wives,  
They go about to shops;  
They get quite skilled in groceries,  
And learn'd in butcher's meat,  
And know exactly what they pay  
For every thing they eat.

Alas! alas! for years gone by,  
And for the friends I've lost  
When no warm feeling of the heart  
Was chill'd by early frost,  
If these be Hymen's wanted joys,  
I'd have him shun my door,  
Unless he'll quench his torch, and live  
Henceforth a bachelor.

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**  
**WILSON & TAYLOR**  
Most respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have just returned from Philadelphia & Baltimore and are now opening at the store house lately occupied by William Clark, do'd and immediately opposite the Court House

**DRY GOODS**  
GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE,  
all selected with great care from the latest importations; their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call.  
Easton, April 27.

**W. & T. H. JENKINS**  
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have received an additional supply of  
**NEW GOODS**  
to their former stock. This addition, it is hoped will complete their spring assortment, and meet the approbation of purchasers.  
They can exhibit a beautiful lot of crape Gauze and Hermine Shawls of all colors;  
Black Gros de Swiss and green Gros de Nap; Black Mattelot Lingerie—double and single green Florence—Grecian quilling, &c.  
Rich figured Black Velvets;  
Also a great variety of  
**PARASOLS,**  
PLAIN, FIGURED & STAR-FRIMED  
WALDEN'S GRAIN AND GRASS  
**SCYTHES,**  
WINNIES  
W. & T. H. J. take this opportunity to say that they will receive in a very short time, some superior Champagne and Claret Wines, which they will warrant to be of the finest quality. They indulge the hope that the price of the claret wine, will be such as to warrant its general use in families, being a wine perfectly innocent and very healthy in the warm seasons.  
Old London particular Madeira; Sherry and Liqueur; Old London Dock Opote wine warranted pure and of the first quality. They again invite the attention of the public.  
Easton, May 18. (W)

**MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

**SAMUEL MACKAY**  
HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and is now opening at his store, opposite the Court-House,  
A handsome assortment of  
**SEASONABLE DRY GOODS:**  
TOGETHER WITH  
China, Glass and Queensware.  
Also, a general assortment of  
**GROCERIES;**  
Consisting in part as follows:

**TEAS.**  
Hyson and Imperial  
Java and Green COFFEE,  
Prime and Common SUGAR,  
Molasses, Lisbon, Sherry, Tenerife and Malaga WINES,  
Cognac BRANDY 4th proof,  
Jamaica and Antigua SPIRITS,  
Holland and Country GIN,  
Prime and Common WHISKEY,  
N. E. RUM and MOLASSES,  
Mould and Dried CANDLES, &c. &c.  
All of which he offers very low for cash, or exchange for Tow or Terry Linen, Wool, Feathers, Quills, &c. &c.  
He invites his friends and customers to call and view his assortment, learn prices, and judge for themselves.  
Easton, May 4.

**SAMUEL OZMON**  
Cabinet Maker,  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Ninde's Bakery.  
He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, not on the most reasonable terms.  
All orders for COFFINS, will be thankfully received, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals by Mr. Thomas Olden or myself, who can at all times be found at the shop.  
He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.  
Easton, April 6. if

**JOHN MECONEKIN,**  
CABINET MAKER,  
RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he has just received his SPRING STOCK OF MATERIALS, in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into furniture of all descriptions, which he will warrant will be as good, and will be sold as low, as they can be purchased in Baltimore, or elsewhere. He invites the public to call at his Ware Room, where he has now on hand some MAHOAGANY SIDEBOARDS, BUREAUS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, &c. which he will dispose of very low.

He earnestly requests those of his friends whose accounts have been of long standing, to call without delay and settle, as they must know it is impossible for him to carry on his business to advantage, without, at least, a little Cash.  
J. M. would also acquaint the Public that he has in his employ a first rate Turner, who will execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Old Chairs repaired at the shortest notice.  
March 2

**THE STATE OF MARYLAND,**  
Caroline County, to wit:  
Pursuant to the act of Assembly, entitled An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, I do hereby refer the within application of Oliver Gordon, for the benefit of said act, and supplement thereto, together with the schedule, petition and other papers, to the Judges of Caroline County Court, and I do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, for the final hearing of said application, of the said Oliver Gordon, at the Court House in the town of Denton, on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him, and such interrogations as may be propounded to him by his creditors, or any of them, and that he give notice by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Easton Gazette, once a week for the space of three successive weeks, three months before the first Tuesday after the second Monday of October next.  
Given under my hand this 14th day of May, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty-three,  
RD. CHAMBERS.  
True copy  
Test, Jo. RICHARDSON, Clk.  
May 25.

**THE STEAM BOAT**  
**MARYLAND,**  
Captain TAYLOR,  
WILL commence her regular route on Tuesday next the 9th instant. She will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the Company's Wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (via the Company's Wharf at Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore leave Baltimore every Monday morning at half past 6 o'clock, for Centerville (via the Company's Wharf on Cornelia Creek) and Chestertown, and return to Baltimore the same day. All baggage and Packages at the risk of the owners thereof.  
April 6

**NEW GOODS.**  
The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still carries on the Baking Business in its various branches at the old stand where he is ready to supply his customers with all the articles in his line on accommodating terms.  
He would likewise notify them that he has just returned from Baltimore with a fresh assortment of GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARIES, FRUITS, NUTS, TOYS AND FANCY ARTICLES, which, added to his former stock makes his variety complete, and having selected them with great care and attention, he confidently offers them to his friends, on terms which he hopes will be thought reasonable.  
He has also just received and is now opening a beautiful and excellent assortment of BOOKS, religious, entertaining and useful, AMONG WHICH ARE:

Family Bibles, \$Backs' Theological Polyglot pocket do. \$Dictionaries, Polyglot Testaments, \$Rollins' Ancient History, Common Prayer, \$Josephus, Protestant Hymns, \$Cook's Voyages, Methodist Hymns, \$History of United States, do. \$History of England, do. \$Life of Girard, Evidence of Christianity, \$Young Man's Own Watson's Apology, \$Book, Watson's Wesley, \$Young Ladies' Own Methodist Discipline, \$Book, do. \$Paradise Lost, do. \$Night Thoughts, Benson's Fletcher, \$Course of Time, \$Vicar of Wakefield.  
A quantity of School Books and Toy Books.  
Also a variety of Blank Books & Stationery.  
The Subscriber feels grateful to his friends for the patronage they have afforded him, and while he is anxious to deserve a continuance of their favour.  
FREDERICK F. NINDE.  
Easton, April 13 cow3t (W)

**LYMAN REED & CO.,**  
Commission Wool Warehouse  
No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET  
BALTIMORE.  
N. B. Letters post paid requesting information respecting the state of the Market will receive immediate attention.  
March 30.

**TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.**  
**ANDREW OEHLER,**  
TAILOR,  
TAKES the liberty of informing the citizens of Easton, that he has commenced business in Washington Street, near the Bank, and is prepared to receive and execute orders of every description, in the most correct and fashionable style; and pledges himself to use his utmost endeavor, by industry, punctuality and the use of his best abilities, to render satisfaction.

**PARISIAN SCOURING.**  
This department of the advertiser's business he can with confidence assert will not be surpassed, if equalled, by any individual in this or any other city; having had the most perfect experience and given invariably, the most ample satisfaction to those having scouring done by him.  
GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS of every description, can be cleaned so as to make one half worn appear entirely new, by restoring the colours, extracting grease, and preventing the moth from eating them.  
Easton, May 4, 1833.

**MORE BOOTS AND SHOES.**  
The subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening a splendid supply of the above articles, which, having been selected by himself, he is warranted in saying is equal, if not superior, to any heretofore offered, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment extensive and complete. Comprising gentlemen's boots and shoes of all descriptions, Ladies Lasting, French Morocco, Seal Skin and Calf Skin Slippers and stropped Shoes; servants coarse and fine shoes, and a variety of children's morocco and leather boots; also a beautiful assortment of hair and red morocco trunks, Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. He invites the public to call and view his supply, hear his prices, decide for themselves and he thinks, William Edmondson all consulted, he will receive as he has endeavored to merit a continuance of public patronage.  
The Public's Ob't. Serv't.  
JOHN WRIGHT.  
april 27

**INTALBOT COUNTY COURT,**  
Sitting as a Court of Chancery.  
May Term 1833.  
ORDERED, That the sales of the Lands made to Alexander Dodd and Edward B. Gibbs, and to John Goldsborough and to Samuel Mackay, by John Stevens Trustee for the sale of the Lands and real estate of Wm. Barton, deceased, in the case of John Stevens administrator of Thomas Ferrin Smith, deceased, against Benjamin Kemp and Elizabeth his wife, William Edmondson and Mary B. Edmondson, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday in November next; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the first day of July next. The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$1209 55.  
P. B. HOPPER.  
True Copy  
Test J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.  
May 25

**SHERIFF'S NOTICE.**  
ALL persons being in arrears on execution are requested to come forward and make immediate payment of the same, or make satisfactory arrangement with the Plaintiff on or before the 9th day of April next, otherwise their property will be immediately advertised for sale, without respect to persons. I would also say to those persons indebted for officers fees that the books are now in the hands of the Deputies who are instructed to collect the same according to law. Those persons who are indebted on executions or for officers fees will please call and settle the same with Jos. Graham who is duly authorized by me to receive the same.  
The Public's Ob'dient Servant  
J. M. FAULKNER, Shfr.  
March 30

The subscriber may be found at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. at most hours, every business day—where persons interested in the above notice will please call and settle, without delay, as I am compelled to obey the instructions I have received.  
JO. GRAHAM, D. Shfr.  
March 30

**Easton and Baltimore Packet**  
**SCHOONER EDGAR.**  
ROBINSON LEONARD, Master.  
THE Subscriber grateful for past favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and customers and the public generally, that the Packet Schooner Edgar, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore on Sunday the 17th instant, leaving Easton Point every Sunday at 9 o'clock, A. M. and returning leave Baltimore on Wednesdays at the above named hour during the season. The Edgar is a new substantial vessel, built of the best materials that our country will afford, copper-fastened and coppered and is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passage.  
N. B. All freights intended for the Edgar will be thankfully received at all times at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point and all orders strictly attended to by the  
Public's Ob't. Serv't.  
ROBERT LEONARD.  
Feb. 16

**COLLECTOR'S SECOND NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber desirous of completing his collection for the year 1832 earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Tax, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The collector is bound to make his payments to those who have claims on the county in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired, and is much pressed for the same, therefore those in arrears must be prepared to settle the amount of their Taxes when called on, or in case of their neglect to do so, the law shall be his guide.  
PHILIP MACKAY, Collector.  
April 13

**Boots and Shoes.**  
THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, that he has ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.  
PETER TARR.  
april 13

**150 NEGROES WANTED,**  
The subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred and fifty servants of all descriptions—Mechanics of all kinds, from 12 to 25 years of age. He also wishes to purchase fifty in families.—It is desirable to purchase them in large lots, as they will be settled in Alabama, and will not be separated. Persons having slaves to dispose of, will do well to give him a call as he is permanently settled in this market and is prepared at all times to give the highest cash prices. All communications directed to him in Easton will be promptly attended to. He can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton.  
THOS. M. JONES.  
may 4

**\$200 REWARD.**  
Ranaway from the subscriber, living in the Bay-side, Talbot county, Md. on Sunday last the 26th ult. (May) two negro men,  
BILL and AMBROSE.  
Bill is a bright mulatto about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, large head, and the hair or wool on it, thick and bushy—he has a small mark across his left eye-brow—his clothing consisted of a wool hat much worn, a tow-linen shirt, jacket and trousers of country kersey, dyed yellow; about half worn, and coarse shoes; generally looks down when spoken to. Ambrose is a man of the same age and height of black, but more slender made—his clothing consisted of a water-proof hat, much worn, a shirt of Burlaps, quite new, jacket and trousers the same as Bill's, a pale blue vest and coarse shoes, one of them with a patch on the side—Ambrose has short knotty hair and has several scars near his ankles; he has a pleasant countenance. I will give forty dollars reward for the apprehension of the above negroes, if taken in Talbot county, and secured in the Easton Jail—sixty dollars if taken out of the county and in the State and secured in the Easton Jail, and the above reward of \$200 dollars if taken out of the State and secured in the Jail at Easton.  
EDWARD P. GOLLORTHUN.  
Bay Side, Talbot Co. Md. June 1 1833.

The Chronicle Baltimore, and the Delaware State Journal, Wilmington will please copy the above, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.  
N. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
M. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
March 23.

**TWO FARMS TO RENT**  
To rent for the year 1834, my farm in Talbot county, recently occupied by Robert Bartlett on Third Haven Creek, between the residence of H. Hollyday & J. Bartlett; one half said farm is enclosed by salt water abounding in oysters, fish & all the delicacies adapted to the salt water; the farm is in good order; possession will be given the first day of the first month 1834. Also my farm in the neighbourhood of King's Creek near the Choptank river formerly occupied by myself, adjoining the farm of G. Dudley, the said farm is in good order. All persons wishing to rent either of the above Farms will leave their names with Alexander Graham, at Easton, they will be attended to.  
SUSANNA NEEDLES.  
Baltimore, 5th mo. 16th 1833.

**THE thorough bred young Horse**  
**DEY OF ALGIERS.**  
The best son of Rinaldo, will stand the ensuing season at the subscribers stable, and will be let to mares at 10 dollars the spring's chance, 15 dollars to ensure a mare in foal, and 50 cents in each case to the groom.  
**THE DEY OF ALGIERS**  
will be 5 years old in May next, is near 15 1-2 hands high, is a dark bay or brown, with a fine silken and glossy coat. In muscular powers, symmetry of form, and lofty carriage, superior to his sire. His dam Crazy Jane by Oscar, grand dam Egline by the Dey of Algiers, great grand dam imported with Dey of Algiers. The two last animals were imported by Col. Swann, and were accompanied by well authenticated certificates, proving them to be full bred Arabians of the best class.  
E. N. HAMBLETON.  
March 16 Sw

**THE CELEBRATED HORSE**  
**RED ROVER.**  
IS now in fine stud condition, and will stand the ensuing spring in Talbot county, Maryland, viz: Easton, St. Michaels, the Tripp and Chapel. The prices on which the services of Red Rover will be rendered are as follows: To wit: Six Dollars the Spring's chance, To elve Dollars to insure a mare in foal, Three Dollars the single leap; with twenty five cents cash to the Groom in each case. The insurance money to be paid by the 25th January, 1834; the money for the season to be paid by the 20th August next; the money for the single leap to be paid at the time of service. Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are in foal, the persons putting will be held accountable for the insurance money.  
RED ROVER, is now nine years old, of the best blood in the country, as by reference to his pedigree published in hand bills will appear. Red Rover is a beautiful sorrel, nearly 16 hands high, with a bold and lofty carriage, great bone and sinew, his general appearance commanding, admired and approved by judges of the Medley blood than any other horse on this shore, or even in this State, as due reference to Turf Register for sire and dam, will appear. Red Rover is now in Easton, and will remain here until the 20th inst. at which time he will commence his season. For stands, time of standing, pedigree, certificates, progeny &c. see hand bills and Turf Register.  
J. M. FAULKNER.  
March 23

**RATCLIFFE.**  
A beautiful bay with black legs, mane and tail, five years old this spring and 16 hands in height, will stand at Easton this season on Tuesday, the residue of the week at the stable of the subscriber. He will be let to mares on the following terms, viz: eight dollars the Spring's chance, 12 to ensure and 4 the single leap, in each case 50 cents to the groom. As to bone, figure and action, it is believed this horse is excelled by none in the county; the public however, will judge for themselves upon these points. Ratcliffe was sired by Mr. Randolph's fine horse Rinaldo, his dam by Wm. R. Stewart's Messenger (who obtained the prize at the Easton Cattle Show), he by the celebrated horse imported Messenger—Ratcliffe's grand dam was a thorough bred mare raised by John Edmondson, Esq. (see certificate below). Thus it appears that he is descended from the finest blood in this country. Sir Archy on the part of his sire, and imported Messenger on the side of his dam.  
HENRY HOLLYDAY.  
Talbot county, April 13th 1833.

**CERTIFICATE.**  
I certify that the bay mare sold by me to Henry Hollyday, Esq. was sired by Cockfighter (raised by Gen. Stewart, of Charles county, and afterwards sold to Col. Edward Lloyd), her dam by Venitian, her grand dam by Figure raised by Benjamin Ogle of the city of Annapolis, from the imported Figure, her great grand dam by Pacolet, imported before the Revolution.  
JOHN EDMONDSON.  
The stock of horses on the dam side from which this mare was descended, was more highly prized and valued by my Father than any other from which he had ever bred, both for their speed and invincible spirit. J. E.

**THE JACK**  
WILL attend his old stands the present season—for terms see handbills.  
N. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
M. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
March 23.

**BASHAW,**  
WILL attend his old stands the present season—for terms see handbills.  
N. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
M. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
March 23.

**A GREAT BARGAIN.**  
I will sell at a very reduced price, and on a long credit, that very valuable tract of land, called Sharps Island, if application be made soon. Persons wishing to make a profitable investment, would do well to embrace this offer.  
THEODORE DENNY, Agent  
Easton, March 16 for Jos. W. Reynolds

**MARYLAND ECLIPSE.**  
THE thorough bred horse Maryland E.clipse, will be let to mares this spring, at the stands of Centerville and Easton, at the sum of twenty dollars the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, twenty five dollars to insure with foal, and fifty cents to the groom. The single leap, payable before the mare goes to the horse, the season at its close, and the insurance as soon as it is ascertained the mare is in foal. If the mare be sold, the person putting her to the horse will be held liable for the amount of insurance. The season will commence on the first day of April next at Centerville, where the horse will remain during that week, and on Monday following at Easton, and remain there also a week, and then alternately at Centerville and Easton, a week at each place during the season, which will close on the first of July.

ECLIPSE is a dark chestnut sorrel, near 16 hands high, nine years old this Spring, and possesses great strength & beauty; his colts are remarkably large and fine, and those upon the turf give evidence of great speed, as yet how ever, few have been trained, the oldest of his colts, being only three years old last season—One of his colts bred by the proprietor and sold to a gentleman in N. York, was trained and tried last season, and proved to be a successful racer, running her mile in one minute and fifty one seconds, both heats, and beating four others, with great ease. Eclipse was trained for the first time, and ran in the Spring of 1830 (being the two preceding years on the stand as a stallion) in the State of New Jersey, a mile and repeat, and won with great ease, beating three other horses; he was afterwards carried to Poughkeepsie, and entered against the celebrated race horse Sir Level, and although beaten, yet it is said, this race was run in as short, if not a shorter time, with the same weight, than was ever run in the United States, the first heat was run in 3 minutes 57 seconds, and the second heat in 3 minutes 46 seconds, two miles and repeat. Sir Level after this race, was taken to New York, and matched against Mr. Johnson's celebrated race mare Arietta, (which had a short time before beaten Ariel two miles, in a match for \$5000) Sir Level distanced Arietta the second heat in 3 minutes 48 seconds, thereby proving that Eclipse was a better racer than Arietta. After the race at Poughkeepsie, Eclipse was turned out and trained in the fall following, and gave greater promise of speed, than on his first trial, but in his exercises received an injury in one of his sinews, and was withdrawn from the turf without further trial. Subjoined is the Certificate of the gentleman who trained him, and voluntarily tendered.  
Colt's Neck, New Jersey, Nov. 30, 1830.  
I certify that for the last thirty years and upwards, I have been in the yearly practice of training race horses, and have had in my possession, some of the reputed best horses in the country; for the last year I have had Maryland Eclipse, with others under training exercise, and give it as my opinion that, for any distance I have tried him, which was never more than two miles, he is the fastest horse I have ever trained.  
(Signed)  
JOSEPH K. VAN MATER.  
The original Certificate of his performance at Poughkeepsie (where he ran), from the Secretary of the Club, and of Mr. Van Mater, are in the possession of the proprietor and can be seen upon application.

**PEDIGREE.**  
MARYLAND ECLIPSE was got by the celebrated race horse "American Eclipse," formerly the property of Mr. Vaintrants of New York; dam of Maryland Eclipse, the "Lady of the Lake," she by Mr. Badger's Hickory out of the "Maid of the Oaks;" Hickory was got by the imported horse "Whip," the dam of Hickory, "Dido" by the imported "Dart Devil," his grand dam by "Wildcat," who was got by the old imported horse "Fearnaught," out of the imported mare "Kitty Fisher," Fearnaught by the Godolphin Arabian, his great grand dam by the imported horse Clockfast, his great great grand dam, was the dam of the celebrated horse Bucephalus and Lady Tassel. Whip was got by Saltram, his dam by Herod, his grand dam by Mitchell, out of Glimcrack's dam, &c. The Maid of the Oaks, was sired by "Spread Eagle," her dam by the old imported horse Shark, her grand dam by Gen. Nelson's Rockingham, her great grand dam by True Whip, her great great grand dam by Col. Bailer's horse Galant, her great great great grand dam by the imported horse Regulus, her great great great great grand dam by the imported horse Diamond. American Eclipse was sired by Duroc, dam, Miller's Damsel, sired by Messenger; Duroc was sired by old Diamond, his dam Amanda, by Grey Dismal, &c. Messenger was got by the English horse Mambrino, &c. The dam of the Miller's Damsel was the English Mare Pot-8-O's sired by Pot-8-O's, and Pot-8-O's by the celebrated horse Eclipse. For further particulars of American Eclipse's Pedigree  
See Turf Register vol. 1 page 269  
For same of Hickory's vol. 2 page 361  
For same of Maid of Oaks vol. 2 page 265  
For same of Messenger vol. 3 page 49  
For same of Duroc vol. 1 page 57  
For same of Spread Eagle vol. 2 page 116  
JAMES SEWALL, Proprietor.  
March 26th, 1833.  
N. B. Those who desire to put mares to this horse, are requested to call upon William K. Lambdin, Esq. at Easton.  
The elegant full bred Horse  
**MOSCOW**  
Will stand the present season at the Trappe on Friday and Saturday, the 5th and 6th of April; at Easton, the Tuesday and Wednesday following, and will attend each of the above stands once in two weeks. Eight dollars the Spring's chance, twelve dollars to ensure a mare with foal, 5 dollars the single leap, and 25 cents in each case to the groom. For particulars see handbills.  
CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH.  
April 6th



# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States most ultimately be supported or overthrown."  
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XVI.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1833.

NO. 20

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
SATURDAY MORNING  
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

## TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS  
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times  
for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE  
CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

[From the New England Magazine.]  
THE DEAD SET.

Wherein I speak of most disastrous chances.

The clock struck two, a welcome sound for it was the dinner hour. Some people dine at five; let them. I am a man of appetite, and am sharp set full three hours sooner. A cool air and a long walk in the afternoon had contributed in fitting me to enjoy the bounties of Providence with particular relish. The table already smoked under a load of savory viands. The flavour that reeked upwards from a dozen dishes would have overpowered in genial fragrance all the incense ever snuffed by a Pagan divinity. Sancho Panza did not smack his lips with a greater gusto among the mountains of meat at Camacho's wedding, than I did on bolting from my arm chair towards the dinner table.

As I moved by the window, my eye was caught by a sign newly erected on the opposite side of the street. "Ready made coffins for sale here!" Confusion! Was ever a sight so mal-apropos. To be caught just at the moment of dinner, with such a damper to the spirits! Was the thing possible? I looked again. It was no illusion. I even fancied I could see the horrid receptacles within the door. A cold shivering came over my frame. I rushed to the table, but could not get the direful image from my mind. I remembered that I had a fit of sickness some fifteen years before; and "what," thought I, "if I should be sick again?" The idea made me a little quailish the first start. I began to eat, but what my appetite had led—I could not tell how.

It was no purpose that dish after dish was set before me; my languid palate refused to be excited by all the condiments of the cooking art; spices were no longer stimulating nor pickles provocative. Can a worse accident happen, the longest day in the year, than to lose one's dinner?—Think of my vexation, then, to be balked of it at the very threshold, and by such a provoking occurrence.

I put up with the disappointment as well as I was able. "To-morrow," said I to myself, "I shall get over it, and make amends for the lost time." Never was fond anticipation more cruelly falsified. The sight of that accursed sign had lost none of its dire potency. I could not eat my dinner! Just so the next day, and the next. It was a perpetual scarecrow to my afflicted appetite. I never could look out of the window without seeing it; in fact it seemed stereotyped on my brain. This could not be endured long. I began to grow thin. Horrid! I was thought of for an alderman not six months before.

So I changed my lodgings; no inconsiderable exertion for "men of mould." I hate to be moving about. "Make them like unto a wheel," I always regarded as the bitterest curse ever uttered. I chose a different part of the city, and took care never to walk through the street I had quitted. In a short time I began to pick up.

I had not quite recovered my pristine rotundity, when I was awakened one morning just at day break. (I never arise before ten) by a violent ringing of the door bell. In less than a minute the house maid burst into the room, with "Sir, Doctor Burdock has come to see you."

"A murrain confound Doctor Burdock," said I, "what is the quack after here?" My reply was unattended to by the maid who instantly popped out and introduced the Doctor, a cadaverous looking catiff, attended by a couple of fellows—youthful beginners, I suppose in the art of killing. "Oh!" exclaimed he, "lucky we found you so quick—called at three houses on this street before we came to the right one—some alteration made in the numbers last week. But I must proceed to work immediately—hope you sent for me the moment you felt the first symptoms." My astonishment at this unexpected intrusion prevented me from uttering a word for a few moments; but at length I asked,

"What is your business here?"  
"My dear sir," he replied, "I cannot stop to describe to you the whole extent of my practice in the city, because you might die in the mean time, you know. How long ago did you swallow the poison?"

"Sir," said I, "you are altogether mistaken; I have swallowed no poison, nor—"

"Nonsense—it is idle to say that salt-petre is no poison; a whole ounce at a time. Terrible burning pain in the stomach, you say. Warm water, girl, immediately."

"I tell you, Doctor, you have called at the wrong—"

"Fiddle stick—no matter whether I call it the wrong name or not; poison is poison call it what you will. I must apply the stomach pump immediately."

"Get out of the house, you blockhead; I'll have none of your infernal machines thrust down my throat. I tell you again I am not—"

"Ah, what an obstinate man!—and just on the brink of the grave, perhaps. Some people will have their way though they die for it. But we cannot wait."

"Go to the—"

"Bless me! he begins to rave! See how his eyes roll. 'Tis the effect of the poison. Quick! Quick! seize him by the arms—hold his mouth open. Poor man! I fear it is all over with him!"

My condition was now desperate. I was already in their clutches; but despair gave me strength. I lent the doctor a punch in the ribs with all the force I could exert, which threw him over backwards, and in falling, luckily for me, he knocked down one of the assistants. Ere they had a moment's time to pick themselves up, I attacked the third, and pitched him out of the room. Then returning to the two fallen heroes, I succeeded in trundling them through the door-way on all fours. I then clapped the door to and locked it in an instant. For a moment I imagined myself in safety, but presently overheard them speak of fetching a crowbar, and bursting open the door "to save the poor creature's life," as they compassionately added. Not an instant was to be lost. I hurried on a few clothes, stripped the bed to make a rope ladder, fastened it to the window, slipped out silently, and glided into the street. I ran through the first narrow lane I came to, without looking behind me, scampered up one alley and down another, and did not think myself out of danger till I was entirely out of breath.

What became of Doctor Burdock, I cannot say, for I felt too great a horror for the danger I had escaped, ever to go near the scene afterward. I took new lodgings and began to recover from the effects of the catastrophe. There is nothing like a sudden fright for taking down a man's flesh. However, for a long time I could not hear the door bell ring of a morning, without being thrown into a cold sweat; and if ever the night mare assailed me, it was sure to come in the shape of a stomach pump, with the nozzle as big as the boiler of a steamboat sticking fast in my windpipe. After a time, I recovered more serenity of mind, and was master of a tolerable appetite. Ah! with what disconsolate regret did I look back upon the golden days of good eating! when the peaceful calm of my mind resembled an unruffled ocean of turtle soup, and each happy year glided round with as noiseless and undisturbed a uniformity as a fat goose revolves on the spit!

One day I was interrupted in the midst of my dinner. I think I had not felt too good an appetite for many a month. I had been but an hour and a half at table and several courses remained to come in. I was told there were persons at the door desiring to speak to me. "Particularly engaged," said I. "But they are come on very urgent business, and must be attended to," said the servant—and I observed a strangely mysterious expression of face with which this was uttered. I hurried to the door hardly knowing why. No man in his senses, surely, ever would have left his dinner for such a thing;—but let that pass. There was a fatality about it. At the door I was met by four men bearing on their shoulders a coffin! It was horrid struck; all the terrific forebodings and frightful images which had haunted my imagination from the beginning, returned with tenfold blackness. My hair stood on end. I stood aghast, rooted to the ground, and had no power to move!

"Are you Mr. Brown?" asked one of the spectres.  
"I am," replied I. (John Brown, good reader is my unfortunate name).  
"Here is the coffin we have made for you. We have worked upon it with all possible despatch, because we knew you would want it immediately."

"But I have no particular desire to be buried," said I, trembling and unable to stand without leaning against the wall.

"That is neither here nor there," they replied. "Our business is to bring it to this place for Mr. Brown, who is to be buried to-day. You are the man."  
"But I am not dead nor likely to die. I have just eaten a hearty dinner—that

is, I have just begun to eat it. You surely won't put me in the—"

"Why not?" returned they, with certain significant winking. "We are accustomed to despatch our business, and ask no questions."

It was plain now that there was a conspiracy to bury me alive. What could be done? If I retreat into the house I could hope for no protection from the inmates who were doubtless in the plot. How otherwise would a coffin have been brought to the door? There was no resource but to cut and run. I pushed through the entry, knocking down two of the conspirators as I sprang out of the door, and took to my heels without a hat. Turning a corner, and losing sight of my pursuers, I came upon a back standing in the street, with the door open. I sprang in without a moment's thought, glad of any means of escape. The hackman, thinking me to be the person he had been waiting for shut the door, mounted the box, and drove on.

The fatigue I had suffered in running, threw me into a slumber. At last I was awakened & told I had reached the place. On alighting I found myself in a yard, from which I was conducted into a spacious building, which I took for a tavern. I imagined myself at some distance from the city, and congratulated myself on my escape from it. Unlucky wretch, I was at that moment in the Massachusetts General Hospital!

In a few minutes I found myself surrounded by numerous members of the faculty.

"This patient," said the principal surgeon, taking my head between his hands is afflicted with a paralysis of the lower jaw—be so good as to open your mouth." I shook my head, struggling to get free, but he held the faster. "We shall now proceed to exhibit some electrical experiments upon him, which I am strongly of opinion will be attended with beneficial results, the worst that can happen is that they may knock out some of his grinders, and loosen most of the front teeth."

These horrible words sounded in my ears like a death knell. I could not speak; for the scientific operator had dislodged my jaws to the utmost stretch with a wooden gag, which I vainly attempted to force out. My hands were secured; and I was held fast in my seat by the doctors, who all crowded round me. "It would be such a beautiful experiment," said they. Was ever any destiny like mine? Driven half to distraction by ready made coffins on one day; attacked by a stomach pump on the other; within a hair's breadth of being buried alive on the next, and now the grinders about to be blown out of my jaws by a broadside from an electrical battery!

"Verily," thought I, "this is destined to be the last day of my life; an army of doctors are upon me, armed with all sorts of blood thirsty weapons. Death or dislocation will most assuredly be my lot." I grew pale as a sheet; the perspiration stood in large drops upon my face. I began to bellow like a bull of Bashan, and struggle and kick with all vengeance. Nothing seemed likely to avail me, and the machine approached that was to disable my powers of mastication forever. When, all at once, the back of the chair gave way, and a dozen of us were sprawling on the floor in an instant. With the quickness of lightning I sprang to the door, cleared every passage to the street, knocking down all that came in my way, and throwing chairs and tables behind me to encumber the passage of my pursuers. On gaining the street, I continued running, determined to escape from the city as quick as possible. I directed my course to West Boston bridge, but just as I set my foot on it the draw was hoisted for the passage of a sloop. I turned about & ran to the Western Avenue. I had proceeded a quarter of a mile upon it, when I was stopped by the sight of a strange looking carriage approaching me. It was a hearse!

"Then came my fit again!" I could no more have endured to encounter it, than I could have faced a hungry tiger. Most assuredly had I approached it, I should have been seized and carried off for so my terrified imagination whispered me. Again I turned and ran back. After passing through the several streets my terror a little subsided; I felt a knowing hunger—think of an unfinished dinner, and the gallopades I had practiced. It was now evening and I entered a tavern. I ordered a supper, and while it was getting ready, attempted to divert my mind from the harrowing thoughts that occupied it, by reading the various bills with which bar-rooms are generally ornamented. But woe! attempt! the first that met my eye was a staring sheet headed with an enormous black coffin, and the title of "An Elegy on the death

of Mr. John Brown who committed suicide under mental derangement occasioned by discharging a gun." In paroxysms of horror and vexation, I tore the sheet to atoms, and rushed into the street. All human things seemed combined to drive me mad. It was raining cats and dogs. "I'll drown myself," said I, "and make an end of it." I cannot say I was quite serious in the resolution, but I ran towards the wharf determined at least to devise some means of escaping from the city by water. But how idle a struggle against the decrees of fate!—Passing through Broad street, I stumbled into a cellar among a troop of drunkards, who were holding a wake over the dead body of one of their countrymen. I lost my senses by the fall; and the Paddy's having settled the matter that I was killed, resolved to bury us both together in order to save time.

I know not how it happened, but when I came to myself, I was scampering at full speed with the whole troop in pursuit, calling out to me to come back, and be buried decently like a gentleman. The upshot of it was I fell into the dock.

The Humane Society must tell the rest. I am still alive, and have not been buried, though I consider it a downright impossibility to avoid the catastrophe much longer. I now feel disposed to take the matter into my own hands, and fairly to tomb myself for some short space of time, hoping this may break the spell. Ready have pity on me. Six months ago I filled a quite spacious easy chair; and now you might truss me in an eel skin. The three perils of man have long been notorious; but there are two others that make five—a Deputy Sheriff, and a Dead Set!

## A QUAIN SERMON.

Mr. Dodd was a minister who lived many years ago a few miles from Cambridge, and having several times been preaching against drunkenness, some of the Cambridge scholars (conscience, which is sharper than ten thousand witnesses being their monitor) were very much offended, and thought he made reflections upon them. Some little time after, Mr. Dodd was walking towards Cambridge, and met some of the gentlemen, who as soon as they saw him at a distance, resolved to make some ridicule of him. As soon as he came up, they accosted him with "Your servant, sir!" He replied, "Your servant, gentlemen." They asked him if he had not been preaching very much against drunkenness of late? He answered in the affirmative. They then told him they had a favor to beg of him, and it was that he would preach a sermon to them there, from a text they should choose. He argued that it was an imposition, for a man ought to have some consideration before preaching. They said they would not put up with a denial, and insisted upon his preaching immediately (in a hollow tree which stood by the road side from the word M.A.L.T. He then began, "Beloved, let me crave your attention, I am a little man—come at a short notice, to preach a short sermon—from a short text—to a thin congregation—in an unworthy pulpit. Beloved, my text is Malt. I cannot divide it into sentences there being none, nor into words, there being but one, I must therefore of necessity, divide it into letters, which I find in my text to be these four—M A L T.

M—is Moral.  
A—is Allegorical.  
L—is Literal.  
T—is Theological.

"The Moral is, to teach you rustic good manners; therefore M—my Masters, A—all of you, L—leave off, T—Tipping.

"The Allegorical is, when one thing is spoken of, and another meant. The thing spoken of is Malt. The thing meant is the spirit of Malt, which you rustics make. M—your Meat, A—your Apparel, L—your Liberty, and T—your Trust.

"The Literal is, according to the letters M—Much, A—Ale, L—Little, T—Trust.

"The Theological is according to the effects it works—in some, M—Murder—in others, A—Adultery—in all, L—Looseness of Life, and in many, T—Treachery.

"I shall conclude the subject, First, by way of Exhortation. M—my Masters, A—all of you, L—Listen. T—To my Text. Second, by way of Caution M—my Masters, A—all of you, L—Look for, T—the Truth. Third, by way of communicating the Truth, which is this;—A Drunkard is the annoyance of modesty; the spoil of civility; the destruction of reason; the robber's agent; the alehouse's benefactor; his wife's sorrow; his children's trouble; his own shame; his neighbor's scoff; a walking swill-bowl; the picture of a beast; the monster of a man!"

## French Mode of Dispersing Hail storms.

The violent hail storms which have recently occurred at the South, remind us of a well authenticated though singular statement made not long since in some of the most respectable English Magazines. They state, that owing to the frequency of falls of hail in the Province of Maconnaise in France, and to the suffering and loss thus occasioned the inhabitants for about half a century have been accustomed to fire mortars from the heights on the approach of storms, for the purpose of averting damage from hail. M. de Chevrier, an old naval officer, was the first who introduced this method on his estate at Vaurenard. Its efficacy having been proved by many years experience, the practice was adopted by the neighboring communes, which have ever since been exempt from the ravages of hail. The size of the mortar, and the number of discharges vary according to circumstances. The commune of Fleury has a mortar which carries a charge of one pound of powder, it is usually fired before the stormy clouds have had time to accumulate, and the firing is kept up till they are wholly dispersed. The annual consumption for this purpose is from 800 to 1,000 lbs of coarse powder. About the time that this method was adopted in the Maconnaise Guenault de Montbeillard the celebrated assistant and friend of Buffon, having observed that the hail is not formed until after violent claps of thunder, proposed to draw off the electric matter, so as to prevent at once and the same time the explosion of the lightning and the formation of the hail.

(From the New York American, of Monday.)

Died in this city, on Saturday evening, 1st June, Oliver Wolcott, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. The name of Oliver Wolcott, signed by the father of him whose death we now commemorate, is associated in our historical annals with noble and illustrious deeds. The signer of the Declaration of Independence, and who was afterwards made a Brigadier General on the field of battle at Saratoga—and subsequently to the peace was long Governor of Connecticut—had in him who has now gone to join the heroic band of the revolution, a worthy son. While yet a boy, he marched as a volunteer in the hastily mustered forces that repelled the British marauders, who, during the revolutionary war, attacked Danbury in Connecticut, and burnt Norwalk. His mother, with Spartan heroism, buckled on his knapsack and placed the musket in his hands. His whole subsequent life proved that the virtues and patriotism of such parents were not degenerate in him. Educated for the bar, he had hardly entered upon his career when the discerning eye of Washington selected him for Comptroller of the Treasury; in which office he remained till Alex. Hamilton retired from the post of Secretary of the Treasury, when the same unerring judgment promoted the Comptroller to the head of the Department and made him Secretary. This office Mr. Wolcott filled with unquestioned ability and integrity during the residue of Gen. Washington's administration, and the whole term of that of John Adams. He was one of the Circuit Judges appointed by Mr. Adams under the Judiciary act passed at the close of his administration, but which, ere it had well gone into effect, was repealed under Mr. Jefferson. Thus thrown out of public life, at the early age of forty, Mr. Wolcott removed to this city in 1800, and commenced business as a merchant. He was soon at the head of a flourishing house in the china trade, & was President of the Merchants' Bank, and subsequently of the Bank of America. On the breaking out of the war with Great Britain in 1812, he closed his mercantile concerns, and under the full conviction that the war was both just and politic, gave the whole support of his name, and means and talents, to the administration—differing therein from the political friends with whom he had always before acted.

After the close of the war Mr. Wolcott returned to his native village of Litchfield in Connecticut occupying himself in the quiet cultivation of a farm, and the society of his books. He was soon called by the voice of his fellow citizens to reside over the State—as his father for many years had done before—and for ten successive elections he was chosen Governor of Connecticut.

At the close of this period he removed to this city, to be in the vicinity of his children, who were settled here; and living in great retirement & privacy, he has here breathed his last.

The character of Mr. Wolcott was strongly marked. Stern, inflexible and devoted, in all that duty, honour and patriotism enjoined, he was in private life of the utmost gentleness, kindness and simplicity.

The body will be removed, via New Haven, to Litchfield, where the funeral obsequies will take place.

## THE FATE OF CLOUGH.

The wretched Clough will be hanged on the twenty-sixth of July ensuing. We annex his sentence as delivered by Judge Hornblower. It is all that it ought to be, and reflects the highest credit upon the Judge. The charge to the jury is a master piece of its kind. We regret we have not room for it in detail. During its delivery, Clough twice interrupted the Judge. He threw off all restraints and hypocrisy—admitted that he murdered Mrs. Hamilton, intended to murder her, but nevertheless lavished bitter imprecations upon the witnesses. He is evidently a hardened wretch, and richly merits the fate that awaits him. We learn that after his recalcitration to prison a jack knife was found concealed in one of his shoes. He no doubt intended to commit suicide. The speeches of Messrs. Hazlehurst and Brown in defence are spoken of by all who heard them in the warmest terms of approbation. The court house was crowded during their delivery, a large portion of the auditory consisting of females.—Sat. Visitor.

## SENTENCE.

Joel Clough—After a full, fair and deliberate trial as I have ever witnessed in the experience of thirty years practice at the bar—you have been convicted of the murder of Mrs. M. Hamilton. In the history of this trial you have had the benefit of able and distinguished counsel, and had you been their brother instead of their client, the tender ties of a connection could not have added to the unflinching zeal, the laborious and honorable efforts, the exertion of professional talents, the thrilling appeal, the subduing eloquence with which you have been defended. The jury were literally of your own selections, you were not captious and troublesome in making that selection, but did it with prudence and discretion; and not a juror was selected but in accordance with your own feelings. The counsel for the State conducted the cause with dignity and mercy,—but with those talents for which they are distinguished, and that firmness for which a man of virtue and of honor they dare not relax. Your trials and jurors, have in the most patient and unobtrusive manner submitted to almost unexampled privations and confinement for the period of nearly eight days, until some or one of them at least sunk under the pressure of his confinement and his feelings, and by their fixed, solemn and patient attention to every word and suggestion must have given you the assurance that they desired not your blood, but most ardently and fervently desired to find you innocent, if that innocence could be found in the negative virtue of a ruined and distracted mind; and as to the Court, it may not become me to speak—but I think in view of that bar, before which you must shortly appear, I can say for my brethren and myself, that we have endeavored so to regulate and control the trial, as to secure to you all the advantages that the fair and impartial administration of justice can extend to the deceased.

The final and fatal result has been recorded, and that record speaks while mind and memory and judicial records last, and will continue to speak you GUILTY, GUILTY, GUILTY—of the murder of Mary W. Hamilton, in manner and form as you stood charged by the Grand Jury of the county.

And who was Mary W. Hamilton? Was she your enemy? Had she done you wrong? Was it her crime that beauty had spread her charms and smiled forth in all her loveliness of virtue, in every feature of her countenance, in the delicacy and elegance of her form, in the chaste and winning manners of her life? And was it because you could not make such a prize your own, that you resolved in the madness of your heart, she should never live to bless another man and make him happy—as she had made the former and lamented husband of her own?—first and earliest love? But I pass the inquiry no further. You say you loved her—and yet mysterious love—you seized the unsuspecting moment of her kind attentions, when sickness followed, or real, we fear the former, drew her at your own request, with kind attentions to your chamber to administer to your comfort you seized the moment to plant the fatal poison in her bosom—perpetrated the horrid deed. She lived to say,—"Oh! mother, mother, I screamed, screamed—you did not come, and Clough has killed me because I would not marry him. I could not mother—I could not you know—I must die, I must die!" But I forbear, I desire not to extract the dagger from her bosom—plant it in your own. I know your blood will not atone for hers. But I have said this much, that you may see and feel







came into this City from Baltimore early on yesterday morning, picked up in the road, and brought back the packages of pamphlets and newspapers, (about half a bushel in quantity,) not discovered the night before.

The letter mail was well secured in the boot under the driver's seat, where it should in every instance be carried. In consequence the villains missed their expected booty.

A reward is offered by the Postmaster of this city for the apprehension of the deprecators.

**FOURTH JULY CELEBRATION**

The propriety and utility of commemorating this day, appears to be in unison with the feelings of every American; there is not one among us, who does not reflect on it with most happy delight. This is the day that Americans asserted their glorious independence—this is the day that patriots shouted for liberty—this is the day on which they put their lives in jeopardy and for whom posterity, whom we are,

Then, rouse you citizens of Talbot, wake from the lethargy you have permitted to come over you for years—it is incumbent on you—it is your duty—may, shall I not say your pleasure? Shall we thus go on from year to year, forgetting this hallowed day? If we forget it, our children must inevitably do the same, and at last it will die in our thoughts only to be remembered, as we trace the pen of the historian; all do not read history! Let such have outward demonstration of its "dear bought pleasures" and join we all in a public dinner.

And may we not expect an oration commemorative from some one whose talents would do justice to such an inspiring theme? There is patriotism enough in the passing wind to inflame an American bosom to this duty, this most pleasing duty!

Therefore let us employ our most worthy fellow citizen, Mr. Lowe, to prepare such a dinner as may deck the occasion.

**PATRICK HENRY.**

N. B. I have been informed that Mr. Lowe expects to have a fresh green turtle, served up on that day.

June 22, 1833.

#### NARROW ESCAPES OF THE PRESIDENT.

Few men have had more narrow escapes of their lives than President Jackson. Even at this late date and in our own city, he has been in great peril. The moment after he set his foot on the Battery bridge, over which he had just passed; had it fallen one minute before it would have precipitated him and his horse into the river; then on passing through the dense population up Broadway a number of horses became frightened by the music, and were very near throwing him from his horse; and on leaving us, while standing on the deck of the steam boat the wad of a field piece struck within an inch or two of his person; so that the President came near losing his life three different times during his stay in this city.—N. Y. Daily Ad.

It seems to be a subject of general regret that two of the Kitchens, Cabinet, instead of the Cabinet proper, were not at the bridge over the Castle Garden at New York, when it gave way. A thorough ducking, or a "bottle-drowning" might, it is thought, have been salutary for Messieurs of the Globe & Co.

Nid. Gaz.

**From the New York Gazette.**

**PRESIDENTIAL FUN.**—On the departure of the President from this city on Saturday his health was struck by a party of gentlemen from the top of Mallett's. He whispered to Jack Downing, on board the boat, that this was the highest compliment he had received. Not so high, said the Major, as I received from Mr. Durant, when he cheered me in the clouds.

Editor Brooks of Portland, passed through this city from his southern tour, a few days ago, and in his last letter pays us the following elegant compliment.

"I rambled around—saw the multitude crowding to see the Balloon group—enjoyed a little of those odors, written and unwritten, that so distinguish New York, the kitchen of American cities, not two per cent. better off than New Orleans, as to filth, &c.—and the Cholera is a blessing if it only wakes up the authorities,"—and then by four o'clock, P. M. the same day, I embarked in the Franklin for Providence.

**The President's Route.**—It is stated in the New York papers that the following arrangements have been decided upon:

Leave New York 15th, Saturday, at 6 A. M. for New Haven, via Bridgeport.

Leave New Haven 17, Monday, at 6, for Hartford direct.

Leave Hartford 18, Tuesday, via Middle-town and Essex, New Britain and New London.

Leave New London 19th, at 6 A. M., for Newport.

Leave Newport 20th, for Providence.

Leave Providence 21st for Boston.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday, in Boston.

Leave Boston on Monday.

#### CHOLERA.

Omo.—A report is in circulation that the Cholera is in Zanesville. It is entirely unfounded. It is in Cadiz, Steubenville, and Mount Pleasant, and Bridgeport, opposite Wheeling. Fourteen cases and eight deaths had occurred in the latter place in two days. There had been 51 deaths in Wheeling from the first of June down to Friday the 7th. On that day the pestilence had almost entirely disappeared from the town, there being then only two cases, on a child (convalescent), and the other an aged female.

Dr. Flanor of Zanesville, fell a victim to the disease, a few days since at Wheeling. The disease has broken out with great malignancy in the village of Bridgeport. The inhabitants had been seized with a sudden panic and fled. There were not enough left to minister to the sick and dying, or to bury the dead. The disease broke out there on Saturday, and on Sunday evening the visitors from Wheeling found fourteen dead, none of which had been buried. Measures were taken at Wheeling to afford all necessary assistance. The deaths up to that period had amounted to 23.

Crops.—A letter from a correspondent in Allegany County, to the Editor, says:—"The prospects now for Wheat, Rye, Corn, &c., are very great—never so good. The crops of Rye are quite so good—this is well enough, as I suppose it will curtail the quantity of whiskey."

A friend from Frederick county represents that prospects in that fertile region to be equally bright.

The crops in our vicinity promised early in the spring a very superior yield. A drought—then a long series of rain—and in places a caterpillar or worm has injured some fields, but, upon the whole there will be an excellent harvest.—Annapolis Republic of Saturday last.

PRICES CURRENT.	
BALTIMORE, June 21.	
Wheat	1 12 a 1 25
Corn	60 a 62
Rye	65 a 67
Oats	36 a 38

**MARRIED**

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Levi Stokes, Mr. John Fountain to Miss Susan Ann Arlingdale, all of this county.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hickey, Mr. William L. Jones to Miss Margaret, daughter of Mr. William Vanderford, all of this town.

**DIED**

In this county on Sunday last after a lingering illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Colston, in the 70th year of her age.

**SAMUEL MACKAY**

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a general supply of

**HARVEST GOODS,**

which he will dispose of very low for cash or to punctual customers—he will take country produce in exchange at the market prices.

He has also received a large supply of LUMBER, consisting of WHITE and YELLOW PINE PLANK of all descriptions, SCANTLING and SHINGLES, WHITE OAK POSTS, &c. &c.

Easton, June 22, 1833.

**NOTICE.**

A generous price will be given for a likely mulatto Girl about 12 or 14 years of age, of good character, who is wanted for a waiting maid for a lady in Baltimore, and will not be sent out of the State of Maryland, &c., &c.

June 22

#### TO BE RENTED, OR FOR SALE.

A FARM, now in the occupancy of Mr. Thomas Bowdell, this farm adjoins Cambridge ferry, in Talbot county, and contains as per my plots and deeds, three hundred sixty-six and a half acres of land, of which one hundred and twenty acres are in timber. The residue arable, and divided into three fields, beautifully situated on the Choptank River and Bolinbrook creek, and is susceptible of great improvements, the buildings are a barn and other out houses; the Dwelling a common one story wooden building with a kitchen, &c.

I will rent upon a long lease to a tenant who will improve the land and take care of the Timber; or I will sell at what I deem a reasonable price, it has the advantage of fish, oysters and wild fowl and a beautiful salt water situation, opposite Cambridge, for terms apply to

W. HUGHLETT.

Galloway, Talbot co. June 22 1833. 3w (W)

#### PROSPECTUS

FOR PUBLISHING A NEW PERIODICAL WORK To be entitled the

**DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY.**

The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the Political Literature of this country must necessarily be circulated through the medium of periodical publications. The cheap rate at which works can be afforded by this means, the expedition with which they may be presented to the public, and the facility of transmitting to subscribers in all parts of the Union cannot fail to lead to this result. That the advantages are not merely speculative the flattering success that has attended "Waldie's Circulating Library," and "Alexander's Novelist's Magazine," has fully established. These popular publications embrace distinct departments of political literature, and it is now contemplated to add a third to the number, upon a similar plan, but which can by no possibility interfere with the course of either.

The Dramatic Literature of Great Britain is rife with the noblest productions of human genius; and yet it is remarkable with what neglect the brightest gems in this department have been treated even by men of taste and letters.

The knowledge of few among us extends beyond the acting Drama, while we may find among those pieces that have long been excluded from the Stage, many of the most finished performances. There is a difficulty even in England in gaining access to many of the older Dramatists, whose works, though pronounced unfit for theatrical exhibition, will richly repay the attention of the scholar, by the glowing pictures they afford of the morals and the manners of the age in which their respective authors wrote. No other department of literature can possibly throw so much light upon this interesting subject, and the Dramatist may be considered, the best auxiliary that the historian can call to his aid to make his obscure pictures start from the canvass in natural and vivid colors.

**THE DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY** is designed to embrace the best productions of the rarest of the old Dramatists, the Standard Dramatic Literature of England, the Acting Dramas of merit, and such other Pieces as may appear during the progress of the work. A brief biographical notice will be given of every author whose productions may appear in the Library.

The services of a gentleman intimately connected with the Dramatic Literature of this country, have been secured to superintend the Editorial department of the work.

#### CONDITIONS.

The Dramatic Circulating Library will be published twice a month, and will be printed on good paper, with small but clear type. Each number will contain sixteen large pages, making annually a volume of four hundred and sixteen pages, equal to more than 1200 of the common size octavo pages. A Title Page and Index will be furnished for each volume.

The price will be Two Dollars per annum, half yearly in advance. Persons procuring Five subscribers, will be entitled to the work gratis.

The first number of the Library will be issued on the first of July. Subscriptions thankfully received by

GARDEN & THOMPSON, Printers, Carter's Alley near Third St. Philad.

June 22

#### OVERSEER WANTED.

The subscriber will give a liberal price for a person to superintend a tolerable large farm and lands. I wish one with a small family—who can come recommended for his honesty, sobriety, industry, and knowledge of farming—no person need apply who have not the above qualifications.

J. LOOCKERMAN.

June 23

#### Valuable Lands for Sale.

WILL be offered for sale at public auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 15th July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Six hundred and twenty-six acres of

#### VALUABLE LAND,

with a plenty of valuable timber, lying and being upon the Long Marsh, in Caroline county, within a few miles of the Beaver Dam & Keen's Cross Roads and nine or ten miles from Greensborough, upon which is settled several farms, the late residence of the Rev. John Clements, dec'd., now in the tenure of Mr. Joel Clements, Jr., and others. These lands will be sold upon one, two and three years credit, from the first day of January next; the present year's rent reserved, but the purchaser will be permitted to seed among the growing corn in due time, and the entire possession on the first day of January next. Bond with approved security, will be required, bearing interest from the first day of January, 1834, payable in three equal annual payments, with interest upon the whole sum unpaid annually, with a privilege to make any payments at an earlier day. Upon the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon, a good and sufficient deed will be executed and delivered to the purchaser (at his expense). The reputation of the lands on the Long Marsh are too well known to need any comment from me. The remote situation of these lands, and my multifarious concerns, induces me to be very desirous to make a sale, at a fair and reasonable price—to persons, desirous of purchasing lands, it is believed, it will give a good opportunity to make a profitable investment.

But if these lands are not sold, they will be offered for rent to a good tenant, or tenants, upon lease for seven years.

Attendance will be given by

WM. HUGHLETT.

Galloway, Talbot co. June 22d, 1833. (W)

#### BALTIMORE

#### SATURDAY VISITER,

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: Containing the FOREIGN & DOMESTIC NEWS of the week—a PRICE CURRENT of the Markets, (carefully corrected)—PRICES of STOCKS—and BANK NOTE LIST—together with a variety of MISCELLANEOUS MATTER—for the instruction and amusement of its readers.

The Publishers, on commencing a new volume, have considerably improved the paper, and made such arrangements as will enable them to obtain Selections from the most popular Periodicals of the day.—They therefore may confidently promise the patrons of the "VISITER," to present them with Reading Matter of the choicest description—and at as early a period as any of their contemporaries. Great care will be observed in the variety served up, to blend the useful with the entertaining.

The Baltimore SATURDAY VISITER, is published weekly, on the largest size sheet, by CLOUD & POWDER, No. 1, S. Gay Street, Baltimore.

The terms are only \$2 per annum, if paid in advance.

Baltimore, June, 1833.

#### MARYLAND:

#### Talbot County Orphans' Court,

11 day of June, A. D. 1833.

On application of Isaac Bowers and Daniel P. Bowers, Executors of John Bowers late of Talbot County, deceased, it is

**ORDERED,** That they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' court I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

#### In compliance to the above order

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,**

That the Subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county in Maryland letters Testamentary on the personal estate of John Bowers late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 17th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of June, 1833.

ISAAC BOWERS and DANIEL P. BOWERS, Executors of John Bowers deceased.

June 15

#### NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, on WEDNESDAY the 26th inst. the subscriber will expose to public sale, at the late residence of the Rev. Loti Warfield late of said county, dec'd., all the personal estate of the said Warfield, (negotiable excepted) consisting of household and kitchen furniture, a number of Books of Divinity, &c. &c. Also, a good Gig horse and old Gig. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. H. EMORY, Adm'r of L. Warfield, dec'd.

All persons indebted to the said L. Warfield are hereby requested to make speedy and prompt payment and all persons having claims against the same are also requested to exhibit the same properly authenticated, as the law directs. I shall remain in Easton on Thursday the 27th to attend to any business relating to the said estate.

W. H. E. Jm'r.

June 15

#### NEW SPRING GOODS.

#### WILSON & TAYLOR

Most respectfully informs their friends and the public generally that they have just returned from Philadelphia & Baltimore and are now opening at the store house lately occupied by William Clark, dec'd. and immediately opposite the Court House.

A splendid assortment of

#### DRY GOODS

#### GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE,

all selected with great care from the latest importations, their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call.

Easton, April 27.

#### MARYLAND

#### Talbot County Orphans' Court,

On application of John G. Stevens, Executor of Eliza Ann M. Abbott, late of Talbot county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, a d that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' court, I have hereunto set my hand & the seal of my office affixed, this 7th day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three

Test

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

#### In compliance to the above order,

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Eliza Ann M. Abbott, late of Talbot county dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 30th of January 1834, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 7th day of June 18 D eighteen hundred and thirty three.

JOHN G. STEVENS, Executor of Eliza Ann M. Abbott, dec'd.

June 15

#### A GREAT BARGAIN.

I will sell at a very reduced price, and on a long credit, that very valuable tract of land, called Shaps Island, if application be made soon. Persons wishing to make a profitable investment, would do well to embrace this offer.

THOMPSON DENNY, Agent

Easton, March 16 for J. S. W. Reynolds

#### TALBOT COUNTY, TO WIT:

On application to the Judges of Talbot County Court, by petition in writing, of James Barnes, stating that he is in actual confinement and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned,—a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition. And the said James Barnes having satisfied the Judges of the said county court, that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the term of his application, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act for relieving up his property.

It is ordered and adjudged that the said James Barnes be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county court, on the first Saturday, after the third Monday in November next, and at such other days and times as the said Judges shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order, to be inserted in four successive weeks, three months before the said Saturday in November next and also by causing a copy of the said order to be set up at the Court House Door, three months before the said Saturday, to appear before the Judges of the said county court, on the said day, to show cause if any they have, why the said James Barnes should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.

Test J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

June 15.

#### MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS No. 12, to be drawn SATURDAY June 22d 1833.

SCHEME.	
1 prize	\$20,000
1 prize	\$1,500
1 prize	\$1,000
1 prize	\$500
1 prize	\$250
1 prize	\$100
1 prize	\$50
1 prize	\$25
1 prize	\$10
1 prize	\$5
1 prize	\$2
1 prize	\$1

Tickets \$5. Lowest \$2.50. Quarters \$1.25

Tickets can be had by the single Ticket or package in the above Lottery, by mail. (Postage paid) or otherwise at

P. SACKETT'S,

Prize selling Office Easton, Md.

June 15

#### TOWN ORDINANCE.

By the Commissioners, June 10th, 1833.

WHEREAS, a considerable number of Dogs in the Town have been bitten by a dog supposed to have been found, and considerable alarm exists among the citizens, under the apprehension that dangerous consequences may result, in permitting dogs to go at large in the town until it is ascertained whether they have been bitten or not, it is therefore

**Resolved,** That the Bailiff of the Town, immediately call on all persons owning or harboring dogs in Town, to confine the same within three days, and to keep them confined for the space of sixty days, from the date hereof, and on no pretence whatever, to suffer them to go at large, until the expiration of said sixty days.

**Resolved further,** That the Bailiff be authorized and he is hereby enjoined, to kill, or cause to be killed, all dogs found going at large, within the limits of the town, contrary to the above Resolution.

Attest

JAMES FARRITT, Clk. to Com'rs.

#### FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, on very accommodating terms, that small and convenient brick dwelling, situate on Harrison street, in Easton, at present occupied by Mrs. Mary E. C. Nicholson.—For terms apply to

A. GRAHAM.

Easton, Jan. 3 1833

#### JAMES L. SMITH,

#### TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends & the Public that he still carries on the "TAILORING BUSINESS," in all its various branches at his old stand next door to the Easton Hotel, and opposite the Store of Kenard and Loveday, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. He regularly receives the latest fashions from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and assures those who may think proper to patronize him, that their work will be executed in as neat and fashionable a manner as it can be done in either of the above cities.

N. B. J. L. S. Requests those gentlemen, whose accounts have been standing upwards of six months, to call and settle. If they cannot make it convenient to pay all to let him have a part to enable him to pay his journeymen, as journeymen tailors want work without they are paid, should they stop, customers might be disappointed.

June 1 4w (W)

#### WATCHES, JEWELRY & FANCY

#### ARTICLES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, with

#### a very general assortment of

#### GOODS

#### IN HIS LINE, AS

Watches, Keys, Chains and Seals, Silver Tea Spoons, Silver Thimbles, Puncitons, Scissors, and RAZORS, warranted of superior quality. Hair Combs, a good assortment. With numerous useful and ornamental articles, too numerous to write down.

— LIKEWISE, —

a first rate supply of

**WATCH & CLOCK MATERIALS,** which will enable him to do work in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

JAMES DENNY.

For Old Silver and Gold taken in payment for work or for goods.

Easton, June 1. 3w

#### C. HAYDEN,

(now in Cambridge)

Will visit Easton in a few days, and will offer his professional services.

June 1.

#### NEW STORE.

#### GOLDSMITH AND HAIR,

HAVE just opened at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. John L. Goldsmith, situate on Washington Street, in Easton, and next door to Mr. John Camper's Store, a general assortment of

#### DRY GOODS

#### AND GROCERIES.

consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Merinos, Cassimeres and Summer Cloths, Silks, and Bombazines, Gauze and Grape Decling Shawls. Also a handsome assortment of Calicoes and Painted Muslins, suited to the season; Jackson, Mull, Swiss and Plain and Figured Book Muslins, Corded skirts, Bleached and unbleached muslins, &c. &c.

#### HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, CHINA

#### AND QUEENSWARE.

#### GROCERIES.

Brown Sugars, Leaf do, Coffee of the best qualities,

#### TEAS,

&c. &c.

All of which they have recently purchased in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the lowest market prices, and will sell on accommodating terms.

N. B. All kinds of country produce will be taken in exchange—they invite their friends and the public to give them a call.

May 25

#### NEW GOODS.

#### KENARD & LOVEDAY,

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have opened at their store house in Easton, a very handsome and

#### GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

#### DRY GOODS,

#### in all their varieties.

Also, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, STONE, WARE, EARTHENWARE, &c. &c.

which having been selected with much care and attention from the latest arrivals they think they can offer at reduced prices, they solicit an early call from their friends, and the public generally to judge for themselves.

Easton, May 11 6w (W)

#### TWO FARMS TO RENT.

To rent for the year 1834, my farm in Talbot county, recently occupied by Robert Bartlett on Third Haven Creek, between the residences of H. Holliday & J. Bartlett, one half mile from Easton, is enclosed by salt water abounding in oysters, fish &c. the delicacies adapted to the salt water, the farm is in good order possession will be given the first day of the first month 1834. Also my farm in the neighborhood of King's Creek near the Choptank river formerly occupied by myself, adjoining the farm of E. Dudley, the said farm is in good order, possession given first 1st month 1834. All persons wishing to rent either of the above Farms will leave their names with Alexander Graham, at Easton, they will be attended to.

SUSANNA NEEDLES

Baltimore, 5th mo. 16th 1833.

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To all persons having claims against Talbot County, that the Commissioners for Talbot county, will meet on each TUESDAY in the month of June. Those persons having claims, will do well to bring them in properly authenticated during that month, as the levy will certainly be closed on the last Tuesday thereof.

Per order

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk. of Commissioners for T. C.

June 1. (W)

#### LOOK HERE.

ONE or two good Cabinet Makers, (single men) who are fond of work than of money, may obtain work by calling at the Cabinet shop of

#### JOHN MECONEKIN.

N. B. They may have their pay too. Two apprentices of good u. r. habits from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken to learn the above business.

#### WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a handsome assortment of

#### SADDLERY.

Those wishing to purchase, will do well to give him an early call.

Easton, May 18

#### AMERICAN

#### NANKKEEN.

#### WARRANTED NOT TO FADE.

Manufactured in Patterson, New Jersey, from Nankkeen-colored Cotton, the growth of Georgia. This new, handsome and pure American article, can be had by the single piece or larger quantity, by applying to

NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS,

No. 14, Bowly's Wharf

Baltimore, May 4

50 A sample of the above article can be seen at this office.

#### NEW SPRING GOODS

#### W. H. & P. GROOM

HAVE returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening, this Spring supply of GOODS, comprising a large and very general assortment of

English, French, India and Domestic

#### DRY GOODS

#### HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered at a small advance for Cash.

Constantly on hand a supply of FAMILY FLOUR of the best brands.

Easton, April 27 6t

#### W. & T. H. JENKINS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have received

an additional supply of

#### NEW GOODS

to their former stock. This addition, it



## POETRY.

From the Baltimore Visitor.  
Messrs. Editors:—I send you a tribute of respect to the memory of the Rev. LOST WARRIOR, lately deceased. While engaged in the discharge of ministerial duty, he received a stroke of the palsy, was carried by his friends from the pulpit to his home, in Easton, Talbot Co. where after lingering in a state of insensibility for five days, he expired.

Far be the flatterer's lying lips from me,  
The virtuous dead deserves the highest praise  
That gratitude can sing. But chiefly thee  
O! Warfield, lately fled with white robed  
spirits  
Before the sapphire throne.

This was a noble soul,  
With Roman virtues crowned, and hadst thou  
lived

In Rome's proud days, her victor hosts,  
Had owned another champion as her guide  
To glorious conquest in the storm of war.  
But Heaven reserved thee for a later age,  
And gave thee birth for deeds of higher fame;  
Deeds chronicled above, which shall survive  
The gilded pageantry of earth's vain sons,  
And shine forever, while the warrior's name,  
And helmet, shield, and sword, together rust.

Thine was a gospel call, and yet,  
Another call to preach that Gospel to a dying  
world.

We saw thy bright example, heard thy voice,  
As o'er our ears it broke in gladdening sounds—  
Heard, and believed, and lived. But ah!  
While yet we listened and our hearts were  
warm,  
That voice grew tremulous, and faltered much,  
And while he sat with God on Nebo's  
height,  
He sunk and died!

Amen! Amen!  
Mount, mount aloft for thou art done with earth,  
The mortal strife is ended and the battle's  
won.  
Go join thy late loved Margaret in the skies,  
Go share the victor's spoils, and realize in  
Heaven

The promise soon on earth by faith's strong  
sight.

Yea, prove forever in the light of God,  
That inspiration spoke as fabled thing  
What time it said, that "he who winneth  
souls  
is wise," and "they who turn the unlovely crew  
From deeds of sin to wisdom's flowery path—  
Shall shine eternal, like you starry dome."

"A younger daughter, and wife of Doct. A.  
M. White, who died but a few weeks before  
her father."  
J. B. H.  
Elkton, Md.

From an English Paper.  
APRIL.

"Thou hast an ad the day Spring to know its  
place.

Capricious month of smiles and tears,  
Thine beauty in thy varied robes;  
Emblem of being's hopes and fears—  
Its hours of joy and days of pain.  
A false, inconsistent scene is thine,  
Changeful with light and shadow deep—  
Of times thy clouds with pure sunshine  
Are painted—then in gloom they sleep.

Yet there is gladness in thy hours,  
Fruitful of a brighter scene—  
Thou fragrant guide to buds and flowers,  
To meadows fresh and pastures green!  
For, as thy days grow few and brief,  
The radiant looks of spring appear,  
With swelling glow and opening leaf,  
To deck the morning of the year.

Yea! though thy light is chequered oft  
With drifting showers of sorrowing rain,  
Yet balmy air and breezes soft  
Are lingering richly in thy train;  
And for thy edifying guests will come  
The lay of the rejoicing bird,  
That tries his new and brightening plume,  
Mid the void sky's recesses heard.

And soon the piny clouds that hang  
Their solemn drapery o'er the sky  
Will pass in shadowy folds away:  
Lo! mark them now—they break—they  
fly.

And over earth in one broad smile  
Looks forth the glorious eye of day;  
While hill and vale, and ocean late  
Are laughing in the breath of May.

Type of Existence may at thou be  
The emblem of the Christian race—  
Through all whose trials we may see  
The sunshine of undying grace;  
The calm and heaven-kindled eye,  
The faith that mounts on ardent wing,  
That looks beyond the ever-arching sky,  
To heaven's undimmed and golden spring.

## UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

May 17, 1833.  
The Stockholders of this Institution are  
hereby notified that a general meeting will be  
held at their Banking House, in the City of  
Baltimore on MONDAY the 1st day of July  
next, from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 2 o'clock, P.  
M. for the purpose of electing sixteen directors  
for the ensuing year.

By order, R. MICKLE, Cashr.  
By the act of Incorporation, not more than  
eleven of the present board are eligible for the  
ensuing year.  
May 25 6w

## SAMUEL MACKAY

AS the pleasure of informing his custom-  
ers and the public in general, that he  
has just returned from Philadelphia and Balti-  
more and is now opening at his store, opposite  
the Court House,

A handsome assortment of  
**SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.**  
TOGETHER WITH  
China, Glass and Queensware.

Also, a general assortment of  
**GROCERIES;**  
Consisting in part as follows:

**TEAS.**  
Java and Green COFFEE.  
Prime and Common SUGAR.  
Molasses, Lisbon, Sherry, Teneriffe and  
Malaga WINES.  
Cognac BRANDY 4th proof,  
Jamaica and Antigua SPIRITS,  
Holland and Country GIN,  
Prime and Common WHISKY,  
N. E. RUM and MOLASSES,  
Mould and Dpt CANDLES, &c. &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash, or  
exchange for Tow or Tear Linen, Wool,  
Feathers, Quills, &c. &c.  
He invites his friends and customers to call  
and view his assortment, learn prices, and  
judge for themselves.  
Easton, May 4.

## SAMUEL OZMON

Cabinet Maker.  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends  
and the public generally, that he has  
commenced the above business in the house  
formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin,  
as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F.  
Ninde's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a  
first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED  
MATERIALS in his line, which he is pre-  
pared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into  
FURNITURE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,  
and on the most reasonable terms.

All orders for COFFINS, will be thankfully  
received, and the strictest attention will be  
paid to funerals by Mr. Thomas Oldson or my-  
self, who can at all times be found at the shop.

He has also a first rate TURNER in his  
employ, who will execute all orders in his line  
with neatness and dispatch.  
Easton, April 6. 4

## JOHN MECONEKIN,

CABINET MAKER.  
RESPECTFULLY informs his customers  
and the public, that he has just received  
his SPRING STOCK OF MATERIALS,  
in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture  
at the shortest notice, into furniture of all de-  
scriptions, which he will warrant will be as  
good, and will be sold as low, as they can be  
purchased in Baltimore, or elsewhere. He in-  
vites the public to call at his Ware Room,  
where he has now on hand some MAHOOGANY  
SIDEBOARDS, BUREAUS, TA-  
BLES, BEDSTEADS, &c. which he will  
dispose of very low.

He earnestly requests those of his friends  
whose accounts have been of long standing, to  
call without delay and settle, as they must  
know it is impossible for him to carry on his  
business to advantage, without, at least, a little  
Cash.

J. M. would also acquaint the Public that he  
has in his employ a first rate Turner, who will  
execute any business in his line with neatness  
and dispatch. Old Chairs repaired at the  
lowest rates.  
March 2

## THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

Caroline County, to wit:  
Pursuant to the act of Assembly, entitled  
An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debt-  
ors, passed at November session eighteen hun-  
dred and five, and the several supplements  
thereto, I do hereby refer the within applica-  
tion of Oliver Gordon, for the benefit of said  
act, and supplement thereto, together with the  
schedule, petition and other papers, to the  
Judges of Caroline County Court, and I do  
hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after  
the second Monday of October next, for the fi-  
nal hearing of said application, of the said Ol-  
iver Gordon, at the Court House in the town of  
Denton, on said day, to answer such allegations  
as may be made against him, and such inter-  
rogations as may be propounded to him by his  
creditors, or any of them, and that he give no-  
tice by causing this order and discharge to be  
published in the Eastern Gazette, once a week  
for the space of three successive weeks, three  
months before the first Tuesday after the se-  
cond Monday of October next.

Given under my hand this 14th day of May,  
Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty-  
three,  
RD. CHAMBERS.

True copy  
Test, Jo. RICHARDSON, Clk

May 25

## THE STEAM BOAT

**MARYLAND.**  
Captain TAYLOR.

WILL commence her regular routes a  
Tuesday next the 9th instant. She will leave  
Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning  
at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the  
Company's Wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton  
leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday  
morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (via the  
Company's Wharf at Castlehaven) and Annapolis  
and Baltimore; leave Baltimore every Monday  
morning at half past 6 o'clock, for Centerville  
(via the Company's Wharf on Corsica Creek)  
and Chestertown, and return to Baltimore the  
same day. All baggage and Packages at the  
risk of the owners thereof.  
April 6

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his  
friends and the public generally, that he  
still carries on the Baking Business in its vari-  
ous branches at the old stand where he is ready  
to supply his customers with all the articles in  
his line on accommodating terms.

He would likewise notify them that he has  
just returned from Baltimore with a fresh as-  
sortment of GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARIES,  
FRUITS, NUTS, TOYS  
AND FANCY ARTICLES, which, added  
to his former stock makes his variety com-  
plete; and having selected them, with great  
care and attention, he confidently offers them  
to his friends, on terms which he hopes will be  
thought reasonable.

He has also just received and is now open-  
ing a beautiful and excellent assortment of  
BOOKS, religious, entertaining and useful,  
AMONG WHICH ARE:

Family Bibles, \$ Bucks' Theological  
Polyglot pocket do. \$ Dictionary,  
Polyglot Testaments, \$ Rollins' Ancient Histo-  
Common Prayer, \$ ry,  
Methodist Hymns, \$ Josephus,  
Protestant do. \$ Cook's Voyages,  
Methodist Protestant \$ History United States,  
do. \$ History of England,  
Evidences of Christi- \$ Life of Girard,  
anity, \$ Young Man's Own  
Watson's Apology, \$ Book,  
Watson's Wesley, \$ Young Ladies' Own  
Methodist Discipline, \$ Book,  
Methodist Protestant \$ Paradise Lost,  
do. \$ Night Thoughts,  
Benson's Fletcher, \$ Course of Time,  
\$ View of Wakefield.

A quantity of School Books and Toy Books.  
Also a variety of Blank Books & Stationery.  
The Subscriber feels grateful to his friends  
for the patronage they have afforded him, and  
while he is anxious to deserve a continu-  
ation of their favor.

FREDERICK F. NINDE.

Easton, April 13 cow3t (W)

## LYMAN REED & CO.,

Commission Wool Warehouse

No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET

BALTIMORE.

N. B. Letters post paid requesting infor-  
mation respecting the state of the Market will  
receive immediate attention.  
March 30

## TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

ANDREW OEHLER,

TAILOR,

TAKES the liberty of informing the citizens  
of Easton, that he has commenced business in  
Washington Street, near the Bank, and is pre-  
pared to receive and execute orders of every de-  
scription, in the most correct and fashionable  
style; and pledges himself to use his utmost en-  
deavor, by industry, punctuality and the use  
of his best abilities, to render satisfaction.

## PARISIAN SCOURING.

This department of the advertiser's business  
he can with confidence assert will not be sur-  
passed, if equalled, by any individual in this or  
any other city; having had the most perfect ex-  
perience and given invariably, the most ample  
satisfaction to those having scouring done by him.

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS  
of every description, can be cleaned so as to  
make one half worn appear entirely new, by  
restoring the colours, extracting grease, and  
preventing the moth from eating them.  
Easton, May 4, 1833.

## MORE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs  
leave to announce to his friends and the public  
generally, that he has just returned from Balti-  
more, and is now opening a splendid supply of  
the above articles, which, having been selected  
by himself, he is warranted in saying, is equal  
if not superior, to any heretofore offered, which  
added to his former stock, renders his assort-  
ment extensive and complete. Comprising  
gentlemen's boots and shoes of all descriptions,  
Ladies' Lasting, French Morocco, Seal Skin  
and Calf Skin Slippers and stropped shoes;  
servants coarse and fine shoes, and a variety of  
children's morocco and leather boots; also a  
beautiful assortment of hair and red morocco  
trunks, Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.  
He invites the public to call and view his supply,  
hear his prices, decide for themselves and he  
thinks if economy is at all consulted, he will  
receive as he has endeavored to merit a con-  
tinuance of public patronage.

The Public's Obedt. Servt.  
JOHN WRIGHT.

april 17

## IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

Sitting as a Court of Chancery.

May Term 1833.

ORDERED, That the sales of the Lands  
made to Alexander Dodd and Edward B.  
Gibbs, and to John Goldsborough and to  
Samuel Mackay, by John Stevens Trustee for  
the sale of the Lands and real estate of Wm.  
Barton, deceased, in the case of John Stevens  
administrator of Thomas Perrin Smith, deceased,  
against Benjamin Kemp and Elizabeth his  
wife, William Edmondson and Mary B. Ed-  
mondson his wife and others, and reported by  
the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, un-  
less cause to the contrary be shown on or before  
the third Monday in November next; pro-  
vided a copy of this order be inserted once in  
each of three successive weeks in one of the  
newspapers published in Easton in Talbot county,  
before the first day of July next. The  
report of the Trustee states the amount of  
sales to be \$1029 55.

True Copy  
Test J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

May 25

P. B. HOPPER.

EDWARD P. GOLLOTHUN.

Bay Side, Talbot Co. Md. June 1 1833.

The Chronicle Baltimore, and the Delaware  
State Journal, Wilmington will please copy  
the above, and forward their accounts to this  
office for collection.

## SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons being in arrears on execution  
are requested to come forward and make im-  
mediate payment of the same, or make satisfac-  
tory arrangement with the Plaintiffs on or before  
the 9th day of April next, otherwise their prop-  
erty will be immediately advertised for sale,  
without respect to persons. I would also say to  
those persons indebted for officers fees that the  
books are now in the hands of the Deputies who  
are instructed to collect the same according to  
law. Those persons who are indebted on exe-  
cutions or for officers fees will please call and  
settle the same with Jos. Graham who is duly  
authorized by me to receive the same.

The Public's Obedient Servant  
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

March 30

The subscriber may be found at the  
office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. at most hours, ev-  
ery business day—where persons interested in  
the above notice will please call and settle,  
without delay, as I am compelled to obey the  
instructions I have received.

JO. GRAHAM, D. Shff.

March 30

## Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER EDGAR.

ROBINSON LEONARD, Master.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favors of a  
generous public, begs leave to inform his friends  
and customers and the public generally, that  
the Packet Schooner Edgar, will commence her  
regular trips between Easton and Baltimore on  
Sunday the 17th instant, leaving Easton Point  
every Sunday at 9 o'clock, A. M. and returning  
leave Baltimore on Wednesday at the above  
named hour during the season. The Edgar is  
a new substantial vessel, built of the best ma-  
terials that our country will afford, copper-fast-  
ened and coppered and is now in complete or-  
der for the reception of freight or passage.

N. B. All freights intended for the Edgar  
will be thankfully received at all times at the  
subscriber's granary at Easton Point and all or-  
ders strictly attended to by the  
Public's Obedt. Servt.  
ROBERT LEONARD.

Feb. 16

## COLLECTOR'S SECOND NOTICE.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his  
collection for the year 1832 earnestly requests  
all those who have not settled their Tax, that  
they will no longer defer the payment thereof.  
The collector is bound to make his payments to  
those who have claims on the county in a cer-  
tain specified time, which has nearly expired,  
and is much pressed for the same, therefore  
those in arrears must be prepared to settle the  
amount of their Taxes when called on, or in  
case of their neglect to do so, the law shall be  
his guide.  
PHILIP MACKAY,  
April 15 Collector.

## New and Splendid Assortment of

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**  
THE subscriber has just returned from Balti-  
more, and is now opening the best assortment  
of BOOTS and SHOES, that he has ever had.  
His friends and the public are requested to call  
and see him. He is determined to sell at the  
most reduced prices for cash. He has also a  
great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c.  
&c.  
PETER TARR  
april 15

## 150 NEGROES WANTED.

The subscriber wishes  
to purchase one hundred  
and fifty servants of all  
descriptions,—Mechan-  
ics of all kinds, from 12  
to 25 years of age. He  
also wishes to purchase fifty in families.—It  
is desirable to purchase them in large lots, as they  
will be settled in Alabama, and will not be  
separated. Persons having slaves to dispose  
of, will do well to give him a call as he is per-  
manently settled in this market and is prepared  
at all times to give the highest cash prices.  
All communications directed to him in Easton  
will be promptly attended to. He can at all  
times be found, at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton.

THOS. M. JONES.

may 4

## \$200 REWARD.

Runaway, from the subscriber, living in the  
Bay-side, Talbot county, Md. on Sunday last  
the 26th ult. (May) two negro men,

BILL and AMBROSE.  
Bill is a bright mulatto about 20  
years of age, 5 feet 9 or 9 in-  
ches high, large head, and the hair or wool on  
it, thick and bushy—he has a small mark  
across his left eye-brow—his clothing consisted  
of a wool hat much worn, a tow-linen shirt,  
jacket and trousers of country kersey, dyed  
yellow; about half worn, and coarse shoes gen-  
erally looks down when spoken to. Ambrose is  
black, about the same age and height of  
Bill, but more slender made—his cloth-  
ing consisted of a water-proof hat, much  
worn, a shirt of Burlaps, quite new  
jacket and trousers the same as Bill's, a pale  
blue vest and coarse shoes, one of them with a  
patch on the side—Ambrose has short knotty  
hair and has several scars near his ankles; he  
has a pleasant countenance. I will give for-  
ty dollars reward for the apprehension of the  
above negroes, if taken in Talbot county,  
and secured in the Easton Jail—sixty dollars  
if taken out of the county and in the State and  
secured in the Easton Jail, and the above re-  
ward of 200 dollars if taken out of the State  
and secured in the Jail at Easton.

EDWARD P. GOLLOTHUN.

Bay Side, Talbot Co. Md. June 1 1833.

The Chronicle Baltimore, and the Delaware

State Journal, Wilmington will please copy

the above, and forward their accounts to this

office for collection.

WM. SHEHAN.

Talbot co. June 8.

## TRUSTEES SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable  
Judges of Talbot county Court, sitting at  
Court of Equity, the subscriber, as Trustee,  
will offer at public auction, on SATURDAY  
6th day of July next at the door of the Court  
house in the town of Easton, Talbot county,  
between the hours of twelve and five o'clock,  
in the afternoon of that day, all the Farm,  
Plantation and Lands situated, lying and being  
in the county aforesaid, near the Trappe and  
the Hole-in-the-Wall, of which Richard Sher-  
wood, late of Talbot county deceased, died  
seized & possessed; consisting of part of a tract  
land called "Abington," also part of a tract  
of land called "Walnut Garden," containing  
the quantity of

163 Acres of Land,

more or less, and which will be sold subject  
to the widow's dower, for the payment of his  
debts—an accurate plot of the same will be  
prepared and exhibited on the day of sale.

THE IMPROVEMENTS are  
a framed Dwelling house, Kitchen  
and Meat house. Terms of  
sale are as follows, a credit of  
twelve months will be given on the  
purchase money, except the sum of one  
hundred dollars current money, part thereof  
which shall be paid down on the day of sale,  
the purchase money with interest thereon from  
the day of sale to be secured by bond to the  
trustee, with good security, to be approved by  
him. Upon the ratification of the said sale,  
and on payment of the whole purchase money  
and interest, and not before, the trustee  
shall, by a good deed, to be executed and ac-  
knowledgeed according to law, convey to the  
purchaser or purchasers, and his, her or their  
heirs, the property, to him, her or them, sold, free  
clear, and discharged from all claim of the com-  
plainants or of the defendants & those claiming  
by, from or under them, or either of them, except  
the widows dower as aforesaid. Persons desirous  
of purchasing are invited to visit the premises.

The creditors of the late Richard Sherwood  
are hereby notified to exhibit their claims and  
vouchers properly authenticated, to the clerk  
of Talbot county Court, within six months  
from the day of sale, or they may be excluded  
from all benefit of the money or monies  
arising from the sale of the said real estate.  
JOHN M. G. EMORY, Trustee.  
Easton, June 8th 1833. (W)

## NOTICE.

THE GENERAL INSURANCE COM-  
PANY OF MARYLAND.—Notice is hereby  
given to the Stockholders in this Company,  
that an instalment of \$40, on each share of  
the Stock of this company is required to be  
paid at the Bank of Maryland, on or before  
the 10th inst.

By order of the Board,  
REVERDY JOHNSON,  
President.

June 8.

## In Talbot County Court,

SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY.

MAY TERM, 1833.

ORDERED by the Court, that the sale of  
the lands, mentioned in the within and afore-  
going report, made by Philip F. Thomas,  
Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Wil-  
liam Scott, deceased, in the case of Mahalon  
Phillips, Executor of Samuel Sinclair, deceased  
and Elizabeth Scott, the widow and adminis-  
tratrix of William Scott, deceased, and Ellen  
Maria Scott and Matilda Martin Scott, the  
daughters and heirs at law of Wm. Scott, de-  
ceased, reported by the Trustee, be ratified and  
confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be  
shown on or before the eighteenth day of  
November next; Provided, a copy of this or-  
der be inserted in each of three successive  
weeks, in two of the newspapers published in  
Easton, in Talbot county, before the first day  
of October, in the present year of our Lord  
eighteen hundred and thirty-three, (1833.)  
The report of the Trustee states the amount  
of the sale to be four hundred & twenty  
seven dollars and fifty cents. \$427 50.  
JOHN B. ECCLESTON.

True copy,

Test—J. Lockerman, Clerk.

June 8 3w

## LOOK HERE.

HAVING been appointed by the Commis-  
sioners of the town of Easton, Collector of the  
taxes for 1833, and having bonded for the per-  
formance thereof, I take this method to inform  
the citizens that I am now ready to receive  
their amounts; I shall generally be at the office  
of Thomas C. Nicols, Esq. with the Levy List,  
prepared to receive payments from such as will  
call to pay. The condition of my bond is, that  
I shall deliver within ten days after receiving  
the Levy List, to every person aforesaid, a  
ticket of the amount of his or her assessment,  
or to his or her tenant, this having been  
done, all those who refuse or neglect to come  
forward and pay their accounts I must forthwith  
proceed to collect by levying execution on the  
property of such delinquent, and if I do not  
close the whole Levy List within three months  
my Bond is liable to be put in suit. The small  
pittance allowed me for collecting, will not jus-  
tify my having much trouble or waiting long;  
for levying execution and selling property I am  
allowed \$1 00 cost—this I hope I shall in no  
instance have to demand, but I wish to be dis-  
tinctly understood that if their accounts are not  
settled by the 20th of July next, I shall pro-  
ceed to levy and demand my cost. Take care  
do not let the time slip.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY.

N. B. The sickly season is approaching—  
the alarm has already been given—Let the  
citizens look well to their back yards—line  
and clean them well—many of our citizens owe  
their present existence to the united exertions  
in cleaning their back houses and yards so  
promptly last summer. Don't let them neglect  
it now.

## SIX CENTS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber living in Tal-  
bot county, State of Maryland on or about the  
6th day of May, 1833, an apprentice boy by  
the name of

JAMES MILLIS,

about twenty years of age, he is near five feet

high, of a red complexion. I will give the above  
reward to any person who will apprehend and  
deliver him to me but I will pay no other  
charges.

WM. SHEHAN.

Talbot co. June 8.

## MARYLAND

Caroline county Orphans' Court,

11th day of June A. D. 1833.  
On application of John Harper, administra-  
tor with the Will annexed of Alward White  
late of Caroline county deceased,  
IT IS ORDERED that he give the notice  
required by law for creditors to exhibit their  
claims against the said deceased's estate, and  
that the same be











**MARRIED**  
On the 27th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hazle, Mr. James M. Whitby of Caroline county, to Miss Ann Byrn, of Easton.

**DIED**  
In this county at the residence of his father, on Thursday 17th inst. Mr. Caleb Esgate, after a lingering illness.

At St. Michaels on Tuesday last after a lingering illness Mr. John Matthews, in the 47th year of his age.  
The deceased was a man who sustained a most correct and upright life, his morals were pure, his character unblemished, his piety constant, deep and experimental. His complaint, which was the pulmonary consumption, has for some time been gradually drawing his existence to a close, and though for the last several months of his life, he was confined to his bed, yet his trust was stayed in Christ his path like that of the just one brighter & brighter still. He expressed no desire to live, but to depart and be with Christ which is far better. After suffering the will of God, he quietly fell asleep in the arms of Jesus without a struggle or a groan and now he lives to die no more forever. He has left a wife, with several small children, to lament their irreparable loss, but they sorrow not as those without hope, having the consolation to believe that he has gone to rest from all his afflictions and care. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth," saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

Died in this county on the 25th inst. after a short but painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. Rebecca, consort of Mr. William Peterson, in the fifty third year of her age.

In the character of this woman, were blended many good and amiable virtues which owing to the contracted sphere of her social acquaintance, were never permitted to shine forth in their proper lustre; but yet so far as extended, these virtues were displayed in unimpaired colours. As a wife, she was united and affectionate; as a mother, kind and sympathetic; as a mistress, indulgent & unassuming; as a neighbor, beloved and respected by all; as a Christian, she stood fast and unshaken, equally beloved by the brethren and sisters of the church of which she has been a faithful and adherent member, for the space of nearly forty years. In short, she was a pattern of piety and godliness, in the discharge of the several functions belonging to her sex, thereby showing the reality of divine grace; wrought in her heart by the operation of the spirit of God. Doubtless, therefore, she has exchanged time, for a happy eternity, and has left the church militant on earth, to join, in choral symphonies, with the happy millions of disembodied saints, in the church triumphant above.

Happy soul, thy days are ended,  
All thy mourning days below;  
Go, by angel-guards attended,  
To the sight of Jesus go.  
Waiting to receive thy spirit,  
Let the Saviour stand above;  
Shows the purchase of his merit,  
Reaches out the crown of love.

Struggle through thy latest passion,  
To thy great Redeemer's breast;  
To thy utmost salvation,  
To his everlasting rest.  
For the joy he sets thee free,  
Hearts a momentary pain;  
Die to live a life of glory;  
Suffer with thy Lord to reign.

**PRICES CURRENT.**  
BALTIMORE, June 26.  
Wheat 1 16 a 1 17  
Corn 60 a 61  
Rye 65

**NOTICE.**  
Preaching may be expected in the Methodist Protestant Church to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M.

**SHERIFFALTY.**  
We are authorized to say, that WM. BEN. J. ESQ. will serve the Fellow Citizens of Talbot county, the next Sheriffalty, if elected by the VOX POPULI.  
June 29.

**Farmers' Bank of Maryland.**  
BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.  
26th June 1833.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to the Stockholders in this institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

By order  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.  
June 29 (W)

**MARYLAND**  
Caroline county Orphans' Court,  
June Term, A. D. 1833.

On application of Anne Kelly, adm'r. of the Pritchett late of Caroline county dec'd. IT IS ORDERED, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week in the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 22d day of June, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.  
WM. A. FORD, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Caroline county

In compliance to the above order,  
**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland letters of administration in the personal estate of John Pritchett late of said county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 17th day of December next they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 22d day of June, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

THOMAS KELLY, Adm'r.  
of John Pritchett dec'd.

## C. H. HAYDEN,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, - he is at the Easton Hotel.  
June 29th

**THE 1st Anniversary Meeting of the Male Sunday School Society, of this Town,** will be held on the 4th of July, Thursday next in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at half past 7 o'clock, P. M. several addresses will be delivered on the occasion, & a collection taken up for the benefit of the School. The Ministers and Sunday Schools of the different denominations (for whom seats will be reserved) are respectfully invited to attend.  
June 29 (W)

**NOTICE.**  
The Breeders to "Maryland Eclipse," are informed, that he will return to his old stand, in Easton, where he will remain during the ensuing week.

**IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,**  
May Term 1833.

Whereas, heretofore, to wit, on the eleventh day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty three, application was made by John Camper of said County, by petition writing to Lambert W. Spencer, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of said County, praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Sundry Insolvent Debtors, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, and the said John Camper having complied with the several requisites of the said acts of Assembly, the said Lambert W. Spencer, did order and adjudge that the said John Camper be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of the present Term, and on such other days, as the said Court should direct; and the said John Camper having appeared agreeably to the above order, but not having advertised the notice of his aforesaid application, for three months previous to the aforesaid first Saturday of the present Term of Talbot County Court as required by law. It is therefore ordered and adjudged by this court that the said John Camper be and appear before this Court on the first Saturday of next November Term and at such other days and times as this Court may direct; the said time is appointed for the Creditors of the said John Camper to attend and shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Camper should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. And it is further ordered and adjudged by this Court that the foregoing order be published in one of the Newspapers printed and published in the town of Easton, once a week in three successive weeks for three months before the aforesaid first Saturday of November Term.

True copy  
Test  
June 29 J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

**PROSPECTUS**  
OF  
A Novel and interesting weekly Publication,  
To be commenced on Saturday, the 6th of July ensuing, to be entitled

**THE SPY**  
IN PHILADELPHIA

And Spirit of the Age,

It is very philosophically observed by Addison, that our greatest pride arises from doing good to each other, or in other words, from being individually serviceable to society. This can be best effected by a proper application of our intelligences, meeting them out according to the necessities of the community, and less lamenting the decline of public virtue than checking the progress of public vice for vice retarded is virtue advanced. As the direction and discussion of measures of national and state policy are the business of the daily press, the full application of Addison's remark is necessarily neglected, and the consequence is, that vice, shielded by wealth and worldly influences, are abroad among the people, not only unsuspected but courted and required; and that a publication is necessary which will not only detect, but exhibit these vices in sheep's clothing to public scorn - a mark by which others will be warned from their intent and a service be rendered to society. In effecting this object we shall pursue a yet untrodden path; one where the necessary thorn shall be mingled (not concealed) with contrasting flowers. The manner of the "Spy in Philadelphia" shall be perfectly delicate, and uncontaminated by cant or vulgarity; its censure shall be judicious, its satire chaste. Literature, and the arts shall find in it untired and zealous friends: Dramatic and Literary criticisms shall meet with most attentive and impartial study, and sketches of the Bar and Pulpit of Philadelphia shall occasionally appear from the pen of competent judges, unbiassed by personal acquaintance or professional attachment. To these recommendations, our Poetical column will add another, which, coming from an already popular source, will be equal to that of more pretending publications. It is unnecessary to be more explicit, as we presume the want of the proposed journal is not only admitted, but generally felt. We therefore place ourselves before the PEOPLE, and relying upon their love of justice and of public virtue, await their decision respectfully but confidently.

**CONDITIONS.**  
The first number of "THE SPY IN PHILADELPHIA" will be issued on the first Saturday in July. It will be printed on fine white paper, in eight large quarto pages and with good type. As it is intended to render the contents worthy of preservation, for amusing or instructive reference, the advantage of the proposed and more portable size will be evident. The terms are \$2 per annum, payable in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid before the expiration of six months. Agents will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. on all subscribers they shall obtain, on remitting one year's payment in advance, or become responsible for the same and a gratuitous copy of the paper.

"THE SPY IN PHILADELPHIA" will contain humorous engravings after the manner of the celebrated Cruikshank. They will be executed by skilful artists and be accompanied with comic illustrations in prose or verse from the pens of original and competent writers. All orders must be addressed, post paid, to  
WILLIAM HILL & CO.  
No. 1 Athenian Buildings, Philadelphia.  
Care will be taken to have the work carefully packed when sent out of the city.  
Philadelphia, June 29 1833.

## GRAND SCHEME.

**NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY;** Extra Class No. 18,  
To be drawn on Wednesday July 3d 1833.

**SCHEME.**  
1 prize \$30,000 5 prizes \$1,000  
1 7,500 5 400  
1 4,000 20 150  
1 2,284 86 100

Tickets \$4. Halves \$2. Quarters \$1.  
Tickets can be had by the single Ticket or package in the above Lottery, by mail, (Postage paid) or otherwise at

**P. SACKETT,**  
Price selling Office Easton, Md.  
June 29

## THE STATE OF MARYLAND,

Caroline County, to wit:  
Pursuant to the act of Assembly, entitled An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the supplements thereto, I do hereby refer the within application of Warner Garner for the benefit of said act, and supplements thereto, together with the schedule, petition and other papers, to the Judges of Caroline County Court, and I do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, for the final hearing of said application, of the said Warner Garner, at the Court House in the town of Denton, on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him, and such interrogations as may be propounded to him by his creditors, or any of them, and that he give notice by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Easton Gazette, once a week for the space of three successive weeks, three months before the first Tuesday after the second Monday of October next.

Given under my hand this 27th day of June, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three,

**RD. CHAMBERS.**  
June 29th Sw

## MARYLAND

Caroline county Orphans' Court,  
22d day of June A. D. 1833.

On application of Thomas Kelly, late of Caroline county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week in the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 22d day of June Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

W. A. FORD, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Caroline county

In compliance to the above order,  
**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans court of said county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary Ann Pritchett late of Caroline county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 16th day of January next or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 22d day of June, Anno Domini eighteen hundred & thirty three.

THOMAS KELLY, Adm'r.  
of Mary Ann Pritchett, deceased.

**TO BE RENTED, - OR FOR SALE.**

A FARM, now in the occupancy of Mr. Thomas Bowdell, this farm adjoins Cambridge ferry, in Talbot county, and contains six or seven acres of land, of which one hundred and twenty one acres are in timber. The residue arable, and divided into three fields, beautifully situated on the Choptank River and Bolingbrook creek, and is susceptible of great improvements, the buildings are a barn and other out houses, the Dwelling a common one story wooden building with a kitchen, &c.

I will rent upon a long lease to a tenant who will improve the land and take care of the timber; or I will sell at what I deem a reasonable price, it has the advantage of fish, oysters and wild fowl and a beautiful salt water situation, opposite Cambridge, for terms apply to

**W. HUGHLETT.**  
Galloway, Talbot co. June 22 1833. 3w (W)

## MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,  
11 day of June A. D. 1833.

On application of Isaac Bowers and Daniel P. Bowers, Executors of John Bowers late of Talbot County, deceased, it is

**ORDERED,** That they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' court I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

**JAS. PRICE,** Register  
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order,  
**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,**

That the Subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county in Maryland letters Testimony on the personal estate of John Bowers late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 17th day of December next they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of June, 1833.

**ISAAC BOWERS and DANIEL P. BOWERS,** Executors  
of John Bowers deceased.

June 15

## OVERSEER WANTED.

The subscriber will give a liberal price for a person to superintend a tolerable large farm and handle. I wish one with a small family - who can be recommended for his honesty, sobriety, industry, and knowledge of farming - no person need apply who have not the above qualifications.

**J. LOOCKERMAN.**  
June 22

**Valuable Lands for Sale.**  
Will be offered for sale at public auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 1st day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Six hundred and twenty six acres of

## VALUABLE LAND,

with a plenty of valuable timber, lying and being upon the Long Marsh, in Caroline county, within a few miles of the Beaver Dams & Keen's Cross Roads and nine or ten miles from Greensborough, upon which is settled several farms, the late residence of the Rev. John Clements, dec'd., now in the tenure of Mr. Joel Clements, Jr., and others. These lands will be sold upon one, two and three years credit, from the first day of January next; the present year's rent reserved, but the purchaser will be permitted to seed among the growing corn in due time, and the entire possession on the first day of January next. Bond with approved security, will be required, bearing interest from the first day of January, 1834, payable in three equal annual payments, with interest upon the whole sum unpaid annually, with a privilege to make any payments at an earlier day. Upon the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon, a good and sufficient deed will be executed and delivered to the purchaser (at his expense). The reputation of the lands on the Long Marsh are too well known to need any comment from me. The remote situation of these lands, and my multifarious concerns, induces me to be very desirous to make a sale, at a fair and reasonable price - to persons, desirous of purchasing lands, it is believed, it will give a good opportunity to make a profitable investment.

But if these lands are not sold, they will be offered for rent to a good tenant, or tenants, upon lease for seven years.

Attendance will be given by  
**WM. HUGHLETT.**  
Galloway, Talbot co. June 22d, 1833. (W)

## SAMUEL MACKAY

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a general supply of

## HARVEST GOODS,

which he will dispose of very low for cash or to punctual customers - he will take country produce in exchange at the market prices. He has also received a large supply of LUMBER, consisting of WHITE and YELLOW PINE PLANK of all descriptions, SCANTLING and SHINGLES, WHITE OAK POSTS, &c. &c.  
Easton, June 22, 1833.

## PROSPECTUS

FOR PUBLISHING A NEW PERIODICAL WORK  
to be entitled the  
**DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY.**

The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the Poetic Literature of this country must necessarily be circulated through the medium of periodical publications. The cheap rate at which works can be afforded by this means, the expedition with which they may be presented to the public, and the facility of transmitting to subscribers in all parts of the Union, cannot fail to lead to this result. That the advantages are not merely speculative the flattering success that has attended "Walden's Circulating Library," and "Alexander's Novelist's Magazine," has fully established. These popular publications embrace distinct departments of poetic literature, and it is now contemplated to add a third to the number, upon a similar plan, but which can by no possibility interfere with the course of either.

The Dramatic Literature of Great Britain is rich with the noblest productions of human genius; and yet it is remarkable with what neglect the brightest gems in the department have been treated even by men of taste and letters.

The knowledge of few among us extends beyond the acting Drama, while we may find among those pieces that have long been excluded from the stage, many of the most finished performances. There is a difficulty even in England in gaining access to many of the older Dramatists, whose works, though pronounced unfit for theatrical exhibition, will richly repay the attention of the scholar, by the glowing pictures they afford of the morals and the manners of the age in which their respective authors wrote. No other department of literature can possibly throw so much light upon this interesting subject, and the Dramatist may be considered the best auxiliary that the historian can call to his aid to make his obscure pictures start from the canvass in natural and vivid colors.

THE **DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY** is designed to embrace the best portions of the rarest of the old Dramatists, the Standard Dramatic Literature of England, the Acting Dramas of merit, and such other pieces as may appear during the progress of the work. A brief biographical notice will be given of every author whose productions may appear in the Library.

The services of a gentleman intimately connected with the Dramatic Literature of this country, have been secured to superintend the Editorial department of the work.

## CONDITIONS.

The Dramatic Circulating Library will be published twice a month, and will be printed on good paper, with small but clear type. Each number will contain sixteen large pages, - making annually a volume of four hundred and sixteen pages equal to more than 1200 of the common size octavo pages. A Title Page and Index will be furnished for each volume.

The price will be Two Dollars per annum, half yearly in advance. Persons procuring five subscribers, will be entitled to the work gratis.

The first number of the Library will be issued on the first of July. Subscriptions thankfully received by  
**GARDEN & THOMPSON, Printers,**  
Carter's Alley near Third St. Philadelphia.  
June 22

## MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

**WILSON & TAYLOR**  
Most respectfully informs their friends and the public generally that they have just returned from Philadelphia & Baltimore and are now opening at the store house lately occupied by William Clark, dec'd and immediately opposite the Court House

a splendid assortment of  
**DRY GOODS**

**GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE,**

all selected with great care from the latest importations; their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call.  
Easton, April 27.

## MARYLAND

Talbot County Orphans' Court,  
7th day of June, A. D. 1833.

On application of John G. Stevens Executor of Eliza Ann M. Abbott, late of Talbot county, deceased - It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said Talbot county Orphans' court, I have hereunto set my hand & the seal of my office, this 7th day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three

**JAS. PRICE,** Reg'r.  
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order,  
**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters Testimony on the personal estate of Eliza Ann M. Abbott, late of Talbot county dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 20th of January 1834, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 7th day of June A. D. 1833, and thirty three.

**JOHN G. STEVENS,** Executor  
of Eliza Ann M. Abbott, dec'd.

June 15.

## A GREAT BARGAIN.

I will sell at a very reduced price, and on a long credit, that very valuable tract of land, called Ship's Island, if application be made soon. Persons wishing to make a profitable investment, would do well to embrace this offer.

**THEODORE DENNY,** Agent  
Easton, March 16 for J. W. Reynolds

**TALBOT COUNTY, TO WIT:**  
May Term 1833.

On application to the Judges of Talbot county Court, by petition in writing, of James Barnes, stating that he is in actual confinement and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, - a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition. And the said James Barnes having satisfied the Judges of the said county court, that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the term of his application, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property.

It is ordered and adjudged that the said James Barnes be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county court, on the first Saturday, after the third Monday in November next, and at such other days and times as the said Judges shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his Creditors by causing a copy of this order, to be inserted in some newspaper in Easton; once a week for four successive weeks, three months before the said Saturday in November next and also by causing a copy of the said order to be set up at the Court House Door, three months before the said Saturday, to appear before the Judges of the said county court, on the said day, to shew cause if any they have, why the said James Barnes should not have the benefit of the said act, and its supplements, as prayed.

Test  
**J. LOOCKERMAN,** Clk.

## TOWN ORDINANCE.

By the Commissioners, June 10th, 1833. WHEREAS, a considerable number of Dogs in the Town have been bitten by a dog supposed to have been mad, and considerable alarm exists among the citizens, under the apprehension that dangerous consequences may result, in permitting dogs to go at large in the town until it is ascertained whether they have been bitten or not, it is therefore

Resolved, That the Bailiff of the Town, immediately call on all persons owning or harboring dogs in Town, to confine the same within three days, and to keep them confined for the space of sixty days, from the date hereof, and, on no pretence whatever, to suffer them to go at large, until the expiration of said sixty days.

Resolved further, the Bailiff be authorized and he is hereby enjoined, to kill, or cause to be killed, all dogs found going at large, within the limits of the Town, contrary to the above Resolution.

Attest,  
**JAMES PARRY,** Clk. to Court.

## NOTICE.

A generous price will be given for a likely mulatto Girl about 12 or 14 years of age, of good character, she is wanted for a waiting maid for a lady in Baltimore; and will not be sent out of the State of Maryland, on fire of the

**PRINTER.**  
June 22

## FOR SALE.

An excellent light BAROUCHE with double Harness, calculated for one or two Riders, all in good order. - For terms apply to  
**WM. H. GROOME.**  
Easton, June 8th

## WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

AS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a handsome assortment of  
**SADDLERY.**

Those wishing to purchase, will do well to give him an early call.  
Easton, May 19

## AMERICAN

**NANKEEN.**

**WARRANTED NOT TO FADE.**

Manufactured in Paterson, New Jersey, from Nankens-coloured Cotton, the growth of Georgia. This new handsome and purely American article, can be had by the single piece or larger quantity, by applying to  
**NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS,**  
No. 14, Bowly's Wharf  
Baltimore, May 4

A sample of the above article can be seen at this office.

## NEW SPRING GOODS

**W. H. & P. GROOME**

HAVE returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening, their Spring supply of GOODS, comprising a large and very general assortment of  
English, French, India and Domestic

## DRY GOOD

**HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, &c. &c.**

All of which will be offered at a small advance for Cash.

Constantly on hand a supply of FAMILY FLOUR of the best brands.  
Easton, April 27 6c.

## NEW STORE.

**H AND HAZLE,**

HAVE just opened at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. John T. Goldsmith, situate on Washington Street, in Easton and next door to Mr. John Camper's Store, a general assortment of

## DRY GOODS

**AND GROCERIES,**

consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Merino Cassimeres and Summer Cloths, Silks, and Bombazines, Gause and Crapo Deeline Shawls. - Also a handsome assortment of Calicoes and Painted Muslins, suited to the season. Jackets, fruit, Swiss and Plain and Figure Book Muslins, Corded skirts, Bleached and unbleached muslins, &c. &c.

## HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, CHINA

**AND QUEENSWARE.**

**GROCERIES.**

Brown Sugars, Loaf do, Coffee of the best qualities.

## TEAS,

All of which they have recently purchased in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the lowest market prices, and will sell on accommodating terms.

N. B. All kinds of country produce will be taken in exchange - they invite their friends and the public to give them a call.  
May 25

## NEW GOODS.

**KENNARD & LOVEDAY,**

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have opened at their store house in Easton, a very handsome and

**GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF**

</



# POETRY.

## STANZAS.

From the *New York Whig*.

"The past looks on me from my mournful eye,  
"Turn thou away from earth,  
"There's rest for thee in Heaven."

Dream not upon the shadowy past—  
Its glory hath departed;  
Its changeless spell is on thee cast,  
And thou art broken hearted;  
Thy cheek is sunken, and the light  
Of thy dark eye is faded;  
Thy lofty brow in youth so bright,  
With sorrow's wreath is shaded.

Dream not on days forever gone—  
For thou canst not awaken  
The harp of youth whose joyous tone  
Would keep the heart from breaking;  
The strings that once sweet music breathed,  
Are torn for aye a sever;  
And tears that were with sunshine wreath'd,  
And blighted now forever.

Dream not of youth's unclouded day—  
For all its fondest dreamings,  
Like summer flowers, have flown away,  
With all their brilliant gleamings;  
Yest they are gone, whose wild control,  
Each youthful thought delighted;  
And darker they have left the soul,  
Which once their visions lighted.

Dream not of life's most happy hour—  
When beauty o'er thee bending,  
Beneath the rose encircled bower,  
Her voice with thine was blending,  
When thy wrapped heart was listening to  
The love that her's was breathing;  
And all the charms that bless and woo,  
Around that hour were wreathing.

Dream not of that enchanted hour;  
The cypress now is weeping  
Where sailed the rose encircled bower,  
And she beneath is sleeping;  
For death hath sealed her eye of mirth,  
And broke the faith she pledged;  
And thou art left upon the earth,  
Heart broken and benighted.

Dream not of joys that thus have fled—  
Thy heart they cannot gladden,  
But o'er thy thoughts a gloom will spread,  
And every feeling sadden;  
For they are like the dew of spring,  
To greater ruin dooming  
The flower that reared too soon its wing,  
And withered in its blooming.

But dream of that divinest hour,  
When o'er thy soul is stealing  
A glory and a hallowed power,  
Bright heaven above revealing,  
When from his shrine thy spirit springs,  
Its earthly bonds to sever,  
And flies along on heaven-ward wings,  
To worship God forever.

## THE THREE STARS.

BY KORMER.

There are three cheering stars of light  
O'er life's dark path that shine;  
And these fair orbs so pure and bright,  
Are song, and love, and wine!

For oh! the soul of song hath power  
To charm the feeling heart,  
To soothe the mourner's sternest hour,  
And bid his griefs depart!

And wine can lend to song its mirth,  
Cag joys unvoiced bring,  
And point this fair and lovely earth  
In charms of deathless spring.

But thou, oh lover of all the throng  
Art fairest seen to shine,  
For thou canst soothe the soul like song,  
And cheer the heart like wine!

Then deign, fair orb! to shed your ray  
Along my path of gloom,  
To guide me through life's lonely way,  
And shine upon my tomb!

For oh! the song, the cup, the kiss,  
Can make the night divine;  
Then blest be he who found the bliss  
Of song, and love, and wine!

## UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

May 17, 1833.

THE Stockholders of this Institution are hereby notified that a general meeting will be held at their Banking House, in the City of Baltimore on MONDAY the 1st day of July next, from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing sixteen directors for the ensuing year.

By order, R. MICKLE, Cash'r.  
By the act of Incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.

May 25 6w

## TWO FARMS TO RENT.

To rent for the year 1834, my farm in Talbot county, recently occupied by Robert Bartlett on Third Haven Creek, between the residence of H. Holliday & J. Bartlett, one half said farm is enclosed by salt water abounding in oysters, fish, shell the premises adapted to the salt water, the farm is in good order; possession will be given the first day of the first month 1834. Also my farm in the neighbourhood of King's Creek near the Choptank river formerly occupied by myself, adjoining the farm of G. Dudley, the said farm is in good order, persons wishing to rent either of the above farms will leave their names with Alexander Graham, at Easton, they will be attended to.

SUSANNA NEEDLES.  
Baltimore, 5th mo. 15th 1833.

## SAMUEL MACKAY

AS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and is now opening at his store, opposite the Court House,

A handsome assortment of  
**SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.**

TOGETHER WITH

China, Glass and Queensware.

Also, a general assortment of

**GROCERIES;**

Consisting in part as follows:



**TEAS.**

Java and Green COFFEE,  
Prime and Common SUGAR,  
Muscovado, Lisbon, Sherry, Tenterife and Malaga WINES.  
Cognac BRANDY 4th proof,  
Jamaica and Antigua SPIRITS,  
Holland and Country GIN,  
Prime and Common WHISKEY,  
N. E. RUM and MOLASSES,  
Mould and Dipt CANDLES, &c. &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash, or exchange for Tow or Tear Linen, Wool, Feathers, Quills, &c. &c.  
He invites his friends and customers to call and view his assortment, learn prices, and judge for themselves.  
Easton, May 4.

## SAMUEL OZMON

Cabinet Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Ninde's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.

All orders for COFFINS, will be thankfully received, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals by Mr. Thomas Oldson or myself, who can at all times be found at the shop. He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.  
Easton, April 6. if

## JOHN MECONKIN,

CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he has just received his SPRING STOCK OF MATERIALS, in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into furniture of all descriptions, which he will warrant will be as good, and will be sold as low, as they can be purchased in Baltimore, or elsewhere. He invites the public to call at his Ware Room, where he has now on hand some MAHOAGNY SIDEBOARDS, BUREAUS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, &c. which he will dispose of very low.

He earnestly requests those of his friends whose accounts have been of long standing, to call without delay and settle, as they must know it is impossible for him to carry on his business to advantage, without at least, a little Cash.

J. M. would also acquaint the Public that he has in his employ a first rate Turner, who will execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Old Chairs repaired at the shortest notice.  
March 2

## JAMES L. SMITH,

TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends & the Public that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its various branches at his old stand next door to the Easton Hotel, and opposite the Store of Kennard and Loveday, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. He regularly receives the latest fashions from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and assures those who may think proper to patronize him, that their work will be executed in as neat and fashionable a manner as it can be done in either of the above cities.

N. B. J. L. S. Requests those gentlemen, whose accounts have been standing upwards of six months, to call and settle. If they can't make it convenient to pay all to let him have a part to enable him to pay his journeymen, as journeymen tailors want work without they are paid, should they stop, customers might be disappointed.  
June 1 4w (W)

## FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, on very accommodating terms, that small and convenient brick dwelling, situate on Harrison street, in Easton, at present occupied by Mrs. Mary E. C. Nicholson. For terms apply to

A. GRAHAM.

Easton, Jan. 5 1833

## THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,

Cap'n TAYLOR.

WILL commence her regular routes on Tuesday next the 9th instant. She will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the Company's Wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (via the Company's Wharf at Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore every Monday morning at half past 6 o'clock, for Centerville (via the Company's Wharf on Cornica Creek) and Chestertown, and return to Baltimore the same day. All baggage and Packages at the risk of the owners thereof.  
April 6

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still carries on the Baking Business in its various branches at the old stand where he is ready to supply his customers with all the articles in his line on accommodating terms.

He would likewise notify them that he has just returned from Baltimore with a fresh assortment of GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARIES, FRUITS, NUTS, TOYS AND FANCY ARTICLES, which, added to his former stock makes his variety complete; and having selected them, with great care and attention, he confidently offers them to his friends, on terms which he hopes will be thought reasonable.

He has also just received and is now opening a beautiful and excellent assortment of BOOKS, religious, entertaining and useful,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Family Bibles, \$ Bucks' Theological Dictionary, Polyglott Testaments, \$ Rollins' Ancient History, Common Prayer, \$ 75, Methodist Hymns, \$ Josephus, Protestant do \$ Cook's Voyages, Methodist Protestant \$ History United States, do \$ Life of Girard, Evidences of Christi- \$ Young Man's Own anity, \$ Book, Watson's Apology, \$ Young Ladies' Own Watson's Wesley, \$ Book, Methodist Discipline, \$ Book, do \$ Paradise Lost, do \$ Night Thoughts, Benson's Fletcher, \$ Course of Time, \$ Vicar of Wakefield.

A quantity of School Books and Toy Books. Also a variety of Blank Books & Stationery. The Subscriber feels grateful to his friends for the patronage they have afforded him, and while he is anxious to deserve a continuation of their favour.

FREDERICK F. NINDE.

Easton, April 13 1833 (W)

## LYMAN REED & CO.,

Commission Wool Warehouse

No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET

BALTIMORE.

N. B. Letters post paid requesting information respecting the state of the Market will receive immediate attention.  
March 30.

## TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

ANDREW OEHLER,

TAILOR,

TAKES the liberty of informing the citizens of Easton, that he has commenced business in Washington Street, near the Bank, and is prepared to receive and execute orders of every description, in the most correct and fashionable style; and pledges himself to use his utmost endeavor, by industry, punctuality and the use of his best abilities, to render satisfaction.

## PARISIAN SCOURING.

This department of the advertiser's business he can with confidence assert will not be surpassed, if equalled, by any individual in this or any other city; having had the most perfect experience and given invariably, the most ample satisfaction to those having scouring done by him.

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS of every description, can be cleaned so as to make one half worn appear entirely new, by restoring the colours, extracting grease, and preventing the moth from eating them.  
Easton, May 4, 1833.

## MORE BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening a splendid supply of the above articles, which, having been selected by himself, he is warranted in saying is equal, if not superior, to any heretofore offered, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment extensive and complete. Comprising gentlemen's boots and shoes of all descriptions, Ladies Lasting, French Morocco, Seal Skin and Calf Skin Slippers and stroped shoes; servants coarse and fine shoes, and a variety of children's morocco and leather boots; also a beautiful assortment of hair and red morocco trunks, Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. He invites the public to call and view his supply, hear his prices, decide for themselves and he thinks if economy is at all consulted, he will receive as he has endeavored to merit a continuance of public patronage.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.

JOHN WRIGHT.

April 27

## SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons being in arrears on execution are requested to come forward and make immediate payment of the same, or make satisfactory arrangement with the Plaintiff on or before the 9th day of April next, otherwise their property will be immediately advertised for sale, without respect to persons. I would also say to those persons indebted for officers fees that the books are now in the hands of the Deputies who are instructed to collect the same according to law. Those persons who are indebted on executions or for officers fees will please call and settle the same with Jos. Graham who is duly authorized by me to receive the same.

The Public's Obdient Servant

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

March 30 The subscriber may be found at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. at most hours, every business day—where persons interested in the above notice will please call and settle without delay, as I am compelled to obey the instructions I have received.

JO. GRAHAM, D. Shff.

March 30

## Easton and Baltimore Packet SCHOONER EDGAR.



ROBINSON LEONARD, Master.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and customers and the public generally, that the Packet Schooner Edgar, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore on Sunday the 17th instant; leaving Easton Point every Sunday at 9 o'clock, A. M. and returning leave Baltimore on Wednesdays at the above named hour during the season. The Edgar is a new substantial vessel, built of the best materials that our country will afford, copper-fastened and coppered and is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passage.

N. B. All freights intended for the Edgar will be thankfully received at all times at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point and all orders strictly attended to by the

Public's Ob't. Serv't.

ROBERT LEONARD.

Feb. 16

## COLLECTOR'S SECOND NOTICE.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collection for the year 1832 earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Tax, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The collector is bound to make his payments to those who have claims on the county in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired, and is much pressed for the same, therefore those in arrears must be prepared to settle the amount of their Taxes when called on, or in case of their neglect to do so, the law shall be his guide.

PHILIP MACKAY, Collector.

April 13

## New and Splendid Assortment of



BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, that he has ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.  
April 13

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To all persons having claims against Talbot County, that the Commissioners for Talbot County, will meet on each TUESDAY in the month of June. Those persons having claims, will do well to bring them in properly authenticated during that month, as the levy will certainly be closed on the last Tuesday thereof.

Per order

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk. of Commissioners for T. C.

June 1.

## LOOK HERE.

ONE or two good Cabinet Makers, (single men) who are fond of work than the subscriber, may obtain work by calling at the Cabinet shop of

JOHN MECONKIN.

N. B. They may have their pay too

Two apprentices of good moral habits from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken to learn the above business.

## 150 NEGROES WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred and fifty servants of all descriptions,—Mechanics of all kinds, from 12 to 25 years of age. He also wishes to purchase fifty in families.—It is desirable to purchase them in large lots, as they will be settled in Alabama, and will not be separated. Persons having slaves to dispose of, will do well to give him a call as he is permanently settled in this market and is prepared at all times to give the highest cash prices. All communications directed to him in Easton will be promptly attended to. He can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton.

THOS. M. JONES.

May 4

## \$200 REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, living in the Bay-side, Talbot county, Md. on Sunday last the 26th ult. (May) two negro men,

may 4

BILL and AMBROSE.

Bill is a bright mulatto about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, large head, and the hair or wool on it, thick and bushy—he has a small mark across his left eye-brow—his clothing consisted of a wool hat much worn, a tow-linen shirt, jacket and trousers of country country, dyed yellow; about half worn, and coarse shoes; generally looks down when spoken to. Ambrose is black, about the same age and height of Bill, but more slender made—his clothing consisted of a water-proof hat, much worn, a shirt of Burpee's, quite new, jacket and trousers the same as Bill's, a pale blue vest and coarse shoes, one of them with a patch on the side—Ambrose has short knotty hair and has several scars near his ankles; he has a pleasant countenance. I will give forty dollars reward for the apprehension of the above negroes, if taken in Talbot county, and secured in the Easton Jail—sixty dollars if taken out of the county and in the State and secured in the Easton Jail, and the above reward of 200 dollars if taken out of the State and secured in the Jail at Easton.

EDWARD P. GOLLORTHUN.

Bay Side, Talbot Co. Md. June 1 1833.

The Chronicle Baltimore, and the Delaware State Journal, Wilmington will please copy the above, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

## MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Talbot co. June 8.

## TRUSTEES SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable Judges of Talbot County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at public auction, on SATURDAY 6th day of July next at the door of the Court house in the town of Easton, Talbot county, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all the Farm, Plantation and Lands situate, lying and being in the county aforesaid, near the Trappe and the Hole-in-the-Wall, of which Richard Sherwood, late of Talbot county deceased, died seized & possessed; consisting of part of a tract land called "Abington," also part of a tract of land called "Walnut Garden," containing the quantity of

163 Acres of Land,

more or less, and which will be sold subject to the widow's dower, for the payment of his debts—an accurate plot of the same will be prepared and exhibited on the day of sale.

THE IMPROVEMENTS are as follows, a credit of twelve months will be given on the purchase money, except the sum of one hundred dollars current money, part thereof which shall be paid down on the day of sale, the purchase money with interest thereon from the day of sale to be secured by bond to the trustee, with good security, to be approved by him. Upon the ratification of the said sale, and on payment of the whole purchase money and interest, and not before, the trustee shall, by a good deed, to be executed and acknowledged according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, the property, to him, her or them, sold, free clear, and discharged from all claims of the claimants or of the defendants & those claiming by, from or under them, or either of them, except the widows dower as aforesaid. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to visit the premises.

The creditors of the late Richard Sherwood are hereby notified to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated, to the clerk of Talbot County Court, within six months from the day of sale, or they may be excluded from all benefit of the money or monies arising from the sale of the said real estate.

JOHN M. G. EMORY, Trustee.

Easton, June 8th 1833. (W)

## NOTICE.

THE GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF MARYLAND.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Company, that an instalment of \$40, on each share of the Stock of this company is required to be paid at the Bank of Maryland, on or before the 10th inst.

By order of the Board,

REVERDY JOHNSON, President.

June 8.

## In Talbot County Court,

SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY.

MAY TERM, 1833.

ORDERED by the Court, that the sale of the lands, mentioned in the within and foregoing report, made by Philip F. Thomas, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Scott, deceased, in the case of Mahalon Phillips, Executor of Samuel Sinclair, deceased against Elizabeth Scott, the widow and administrator of William Scott, deceased, and Ellen Maria Scott and Matilda Martin Scott, the daughters and heirs at law of Wm. Scott, deceased, reported by the Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the eighteenth day of November next; Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the first day of October, in the present year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, (1833.)

The report of the Trustee states the amount of the sale to be four hundred & twenty seven dollars and fifty cents. \$427.50.

JOHN B. ECCLESTON.

True copy,  
Test—J. Lookerman, Clerk.  
June 8 3w

## LOOK HERE.

HAVING been appointed by the Commissioners of the town of Easton, Collector of the taxes for 1833, and having bonded for the performance thereof, I take this method to inform the citizens that I am now ready to receive their amounts; I shall generally be at the office of Thomas C. Nicols, Esq. with the Levy List, prepared to receive payments from such as will call to pay. The condition of my bond is, that I shall deliver within ten days after receiving the Levy List, to every person aforesaid, a ticket of the amount of his or her assessment, or leave such ticket at the place of residence, or to his or her tenement, this having been done, all those who refuse or neglect to come forward and pay their accounts I must forthwith proceed to collect by levying execution on the property of such delinquent, and if I do not close the whole Levy List within three months my Bond is liable to be put in suit. The smallittance allowed me for collecting, will not justify my having much trouble or waiting long for levying execution and selling property I am allowed \$1.00 cost—this I hope I shall in no instance have to demand, but I wish to be distinctly understood that if their accounts are not settled by the 20th of July next, I shall proceed to levy and demand my cost. Take care do not let the time slip.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY.

June 8.

N. B. The sickly season is approaching—the alarm has already been given—Let the citizens look well to their back yards—lime and clean them well—many of our citizens owe their present existence to the united exertions in cleaning their back houses and yards so promptly last summer. Don't let them neglect it now.

W. C. R.

## SIX CENTS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber living in Talbot county, State of Maryland on or about the 5th day of May, 1833, an apprentice buy-by the name of

JAMES MILLIS,

about twenty years of age, he is near five feet high, of a red complexion. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and deliver him to me but I will pay no other charges.

WM. SHEHAN.

Talbot co. June 8.

## MARYLAND

Caroline county Orphans' Court,

11th day of June A. D. 1833.

On application of John Harper, administrator, with the Will annexed of Alward White late of Caroline county deceased,

IT IS ORDERED that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In Testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 11th day of June Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.